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An Analysis on The Usage of The Register In News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday Edition Vol. 32 No. 108 August 19 2014

A THESIS

**Submitted to the English Language Teaching Department of Tarbiyah and
Teacher Training of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements of Islamic Scholar Degree in English Education**



AKHMAD ZAELANI
Reg. number 1410130121

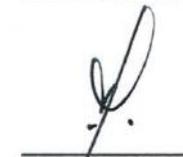
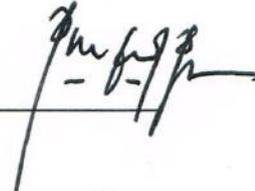


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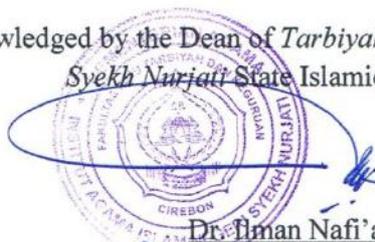
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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled: "An Analysis On the Usage Of The Register in News Column Of Jakarta Post Newspaper On Tuesday Edition Vol.32 No 108 August 19,2104" written by Akhmad Zaelani, student number 1410130121 has been examined on February 13th 2017. It has been accepted by examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

	Date	Signature
The Head of English Language Teaching Department <u>Sumadi, SS, M.Hum</u> NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002	<u>06-03-2017</u>	
The Secretary of English Language Teaching Department <u>Dra.Hj. Amroh Umaemah, M.Pd</u> NIP. 19661214 199303 2 003	<u>06-03-2017</u>	
Examiner 1 <u>Dr.Tedi Rohadi, M.Pd.SE.Dipl,TEFL</u> NIP. 19680309 200801 1 017	<u>06-03-2017</u>	
Examiner 2 <u>Dr. Asep Kurniawan, M.Ag</u> NIP. 19710801 200312 1 001	<u>06-03-2017</u>	
Supervisor 1 <u>Dr.Hj. Huriyah,M.Pd</u> NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005	<u>06-03-2017</u>	
Supervisor 2 <u>Mustopa, M.Ag</u> NIP. 19660815 200501 1 003	<u>06-03-2017</u>	

Acknowledged by the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon



Dr. Ilman Nafi'a, M.Ag
NIP. 19721220 199803 1 004



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Problem

Language is the basic skill that is needed for real communication among people. According to Julie S. Amberg and Deborah J. Vause (2010:2), Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. So people know language is tool for communication such as gesture (body language) and very important because make connection with other people and without language is nothing. According to Sunahrowi (2007:1), society can not walk (survive) in the absence of language which is useful as a means for individuals to interact and cooperate in society. Charles F Mayer (2009:3) says that “Because language is a system of communication, it is useful to compare it with other systems of communication.”

English is one the language which used the people to communicate with other in the world. In globalization era, English has special position become popular language, especially in school and government. One of the most important goals of formal schooling is teaching text varieties that might not be acquired outside of school (Biber, 2009: 3). The people know that English is an international language. Many popular books, novel or article are written in English. The people often use them when learn a subject if we do not understand English it is hard for us to understand what is being talked about meanwhile the information is very important for us to develop our knowledge about a subject. Nowadays people learn English since elementary school because they understand how important English is. English becomes a world language which connects people around the world, it can be seen that by using English, it makes the communication easier when the different countries meet each other without knowing what their native languages. The people learn English not only from books, but



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also from newspaper, magazine, and novel. In conclusion, Education has increased the role of English, English is really important and can be learnt by all of the people easily. The people can see that in Indonesia education has introduced English language it self, the government has include English as a subject in each education grade.

The people have to find the appropriate language suitable with whom, where and when they talk. It will be easier for them whether they use the same language in speaking than different language. The society create many variations of language such as : slang, code mixing, dialect, register, idiolect, and so on. Those language variation are use in communication context in dialy interaction.

Register is a sociolinguistic term and concept that deals with the relationship between social identity and manner of speaking. Specifically, it refer to the modification of speech to the statues of the speakers. One uses a different way of speaking (or different register) depending on whether one is talking to child, an animal, a spouse, a boss, a teacher, a salesperson, or a conference audience. (Leaver, 2005:172)

Newspaper is one of information sources. People can see events around the world through newspaper. One of functions is to provide information either local or global. The context of it can be grouped into four categories, among others are : politic, education, business, and sport. After reading the newspaper there are lot of information that can be accesed.

There are some newspaper in Indonesia such as : The Jakarta Post, Kompas, Suara Merdeka, Kedaulatan Rakyat and etc. The purpose of the newspaper is to gives information for society. Jakarta Post is one of the national newspaper that can be found in Indonesia. there are many daily newspapers published in Indonesia and one of the daily English newspapers that published in Indonesia that is The Jakarta Post newspaper. There are many kind of information categories issued in the newspaper for example: hot news, business, entertainment, politic, education, sport and



etc. We know everybody read a newspaper to see hot news, new events and information through newspaper local or global.

The researcher as the reader and he reads the newspaper carefully at his house the researcher began read the newspaper when 19th of August 2014. Here the researcher found the difficulties register in the word of the sentences and the context also has the difference meaning. Even the reader of the newspaper must be understood about the topic or the news in the newspaper, while the readers want to understand well about the topic and to know well about the root of the problem.

Reader can understand topic and context in column of newspaper, but the reader can't understand while that words or sentences called as a register language. So it makes the reader difficult and flustered to find out the register in the newspaper. The reader confuse that are many registers have a different meaning, while the reader also never to attention the usage of the vocabularies in each different topic news. Because, in sociolinguistic there is term register. Register is study of varieties language in usage daily.

The researcher will attempt to analyze, give the meaning and how the usage of the register language that used in the discourse of the Jakarta Post newspaper. Therefore the writer conduct this research entitled "An Analysis on The English Language Register And The Usage of The Register in News Column of Jakarta Post Newspaper on Tuesday Edition VOL.32 NO. 108, August 19th 2014"?

1.2 The Field of The Research

a. The field of the research

This research is qualitative research and use document study that talk about sociolinguistics that assess register languagethat use in the discourses of the Jakarta post newspaper.



b. The Approach of The Research

Here, the author took the qualitative research as the approach of the research. Actually in qualitative research, the data can be found through library experiences. As it was said by Creswel (1994: 1), qualitative approach incorporates much more literary form of writing than the quantitative approach by which literary experiences with qualitative journals and text are important to provide illustration of good writing that may report more detailed view of information in the form of words. So, the author tends to find out the data based on the library research that may support to the essence of this research.

1.3 The Identification of The Problem

The identification of the problem is required to give the clarification about the study which is will be investigated. Then, the researcher arranged the identification of the problem refer to the background of the problem above are:

- a. The register languages in the discourse of the Jakarta Post newspaper difficult to be understood.
- b. Difficult to find register language in English at the Jakarta Post newspaper.
- c. The frequency of register that exist in the discourses of the “Jakarta Post” Newspaper.
- d. Flustered about the form and the usage of the registers in the newspaper because many register language in the politic was different in the business.

1.4 The Main of The Problem

The main of the problem in which will be investigated and analyzed in this research is all the sentence in the discourses of the Jakarta post newspaper that contains English language register



variations of form linguistics, contextual meaning and the usage of the register that in use in the discourses. Than must know and understand about the English language register and actually about the usage it in this discourse of the newspaper.

1.5 The Limitation of The Problem

To be well focused, the scope and limitation of the study need to be clarified. This study is focused on discussing English language register. The sources data of the research are all the words or the sentences that contain register language in threediscourses of Jakarta post newspaper around in politic discourse, sport discourse,and business discourse. The researcher took six discourses of newspaper that was published on August 19th 2014.

1.6 The Questions of The Research

1. What are the forms of English language registers in the Jakarta Post discourses?
2. What is the meaning of English language registers in the Jakarta Post discourses?
3. How are the usages of English language register in the Jakarta Post discourses?

1.7 The Aims of The Research

1. To get the data about the forms of English language registers in the Jakarta Post discourses
2. To get the data about contextual meaning of English language registers in the Jakarta Post discourses
3. To know the usage of English language register in the Jakarta Post discourses.

1.8 The Significance of The Research



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The result of the study is expected to give contributions to the related study both theoretically and practically. **Theoretically**, the result of the study is expected for broadening knowledge about English language registers process. **Practically**, the result of the study is expected to be additional reference for other researcher in conducting the similar research, to be additional material for a teacher in teaching Sociolinguistics course and to help the reader of the Jakarta Post newspaper, in order to get a good understanding of the content of the discourse. So, for the students also can help to learn in more depth English language knowledge especially in Sociolinguistic and English specific in the English Lesson. For all can improve the English knowledge especially in the register language so, can be different while that word or the sentence as a register language or only the word and not specific.

1.9 Theoretical Review

1.9.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of language use in terms of language variety, language variation, style, and all aspects of social of human life. Human encounter many aspects in his life which is caused language variation and variety. Needs of information, news and entertainments places human into a specific language variety since mass media apply particular language use relating to the purpose of reporting news, information, entertainment, science, and even humor.

Sociolinguistics is derived from the word "socio" and "linguistic", Socio same with a word that is associated with the social community and Linguistics is a science that studies and discuss the elements of language, especially the language and the elements Sumarsono (2002:1). So, sociolinguistics is the study that makes theories about relationship with the language. From statement above that Language is an important media in communication. It is impossible to conduct social cooperation and communication without language. Language



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makes people understand each other. That is the reason why language and society should be studied together in the field of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation with society (people) there are important factors that influence conversation or message. And with it we can know that language to communication we need language without language it is impossible.

Moreover according to Yule (2011:18) the linguistic study of language use in speech communities is called sociolinguistics. That is speech communities are not homogeneous and speakers can belong to a number of different speech communities. Simple terms Pride and Holmes (in Sunahrowi 2007:1) formulate sociolinguistic as "..... the study of language as part of culture and society," which is the study of language as part of culture and society. Sociolinguistics examines the use of language as a tool interaction of community members in daily life. Community as an important element in addition to their own language sociolinguistic study.

Language is an important media in communication. It is impossible to conduct social cooperation and communication without language. Language makes people understand each other. That is the reason why language and society should be studied together in the field of sociolinguistics.

According to Holmes (1992), particularly, sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (1992: 1). Meanwhile, Finegan & Biber say that the term sociolinguistics draws a distinction between "the sociology of language", with a focus on sociological matters, and "sociolinguistics", with a focus on language (1994: 3).



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Sociolinguistics is a study of language and society. In sociolinguistic, people use language to express one's feeling to something. One's description about something, one's ways people use language in social interaction. (Chaika, 1982: 02). Furthermore Fasold (1984: 11) note that :“Sociolinguistics is interplay between the fact that language varies and the fact that variation is used to define the social situation, defining the speaker in term of what speech event she considers herself to be engage in”.

In sociolinguistics the emergence thing is the use of language by individual in their social context. As Criper. C and Widdowson (1975: 156) say that :“Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the conventions of language use relate to other aspect od social behavior”.

1.9.2 Register

1.9.2.1 Definition of Register

Language is a system of communication it is useful to compare it with other systems of communication. For instance, humans communicate not just through language but through such means as gesture, art, dress, and music Meyer (2009:3). In other words, the language needs the society where it exists, and the society needs the language in their daily life for communication. Language plays an important role in the daily life of human beings.

Looking at the statement above, it is also worth noting that language is always formed in the society. This is in line with what Wardhaugh (2006:4) the language we use in everyday living is remarkably varied. The society have different background and activities, there are also some different languages. Each of them has its own characteristics that are called register.

Language plays an important role in the daily life of human beings. Hence,it is commonly understood that language exists in a



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society. They are interdependent. In other words, the language needs the society where it exists, and the society needs the language in their daily life. This is in line with what Chaika (1994: 6) says in his book, *Language the Social Mirror*, “There is no human society that does not depend upon, that is not shaped by and does not itself shape language”.

Looking at the statement above, it is also worth noting that language is always formed in the society. Since the members of the society have different background and activities, there are also some different languages. The language of teaching is different from the language of delivering of speech, for example. Each of them has its own characteristics that are called *register*.

Register is a sociolinguistic term and concept that deals with the relationship between social identity and manner of speaking. Specifically, it refer to teh modification of speech to the status of the speaker. One uses a different way of speaking (or different register) depending on whether one is talking to child, an animal, an spouse,a boss, a teacher, a salesperson, or a conference audience. (Leaver, Ehrman and Shekhtman, 2005:172).

In the study of language varieties, register is another complicating factor, is is a set of language items associated with discrete occupational group. As Ferguson (1994:20) argues that:“People participate in recurrent communication situation tens to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they used in these situations”.

Holmes (2001:246) stated that register is specific vocabulary associated with different occupational group. Register tend to be associated with particular group of people or sometimes specific situation of use. For example, the language of auctioneers, race-callers and sport commentator. The language of airline pilots, financiers,, and



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politicians. He argues that register mean the language used in situation associated with such groups.

According to Wardhaugh (1992:49) "Register is sets of vocabulary item associated with discrete occupational or social groups. For example, airline pilots, bank manager, sales clerks and surgeons, use different vocabulary. While Hutchinson and Waters (1987: 11) state register analysis had focused on sentence grammar, but now they focused in shifted to understand the meaning a sentence in a discourse".

Register differ from social dialect precisely in that they serve different purpose, topic, and situation. All of these naturally vary as well as in forms. As Biber (1994: 51) state that register as a communication that recurs regularly in a society (in terms of participants, setting, communicative functions and so forth), will tend overtime to develop identifying markers of language structure and language use, different from the language of other communication situations.

A register is a variety associated with a particular situation of use (including particular communicative purposes). The description of a register covers three major components: the situational context, the linguistic features, and the functional relationships between the first two components. (Douglas Biber and Susan Conrad, 2009: 6).

Tom and Alan Waters (1987:9-10) in their book entitled *English for Specific Purpose* explain that register analysis had focused on sentence grammar, but now attention shifted to understanding how sentences were combined in discourse to produce meaning. In a study of language varieties, register is another complicating factor. It is a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social group. According to Ferguson (1994: 20) stated people participating in recurrent communication situation tend to develop similar vocabulary, similar features of intonation and characteristic bits of syntax and



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phonology that they use in these situations. This kind of variety is called register.

Dealing to the research, register analysis is used to identify the organizational pattern in text and to identify the kind of language associated with specific context, for example an area of knowledge (business English, scientific English, politics) and area of use to meeting. In the study of language varieties, register is another complicating factor. The term of register denotes variant in language based on the text in which it is used. Different situation call for adjustment to the type of language used. The used language is based on the context. Register dealing with occupational, social group similar definition of expression, a situation type and others communication situation. In other word, register variety of language distinguished according of the use. Each group of people has its own expression to communicate with others and it probably cannot be understand by the others communities. Some register which is used by special or certain groups are politics, sport and bussines area.

The register has function to make easy communication between the members on certain groups and to make communication becomes more effect and efficient. Pateda (1987: 65) classifies the function of the register into five, they are:

1. Casual

Casual is used to omit any obstacles in communication of two people.

Example: (with friends); *Hey guys! Have you heard about that new hot Civics they got out this year?*

2. Deliberative (formal)

Deliberative (formal) is aimed to the listener to enlarge conversation consciously.



Example: *In the automobile convention; Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor to be able to address you tonight about a new line of automobiles we hope to be offering to the public.*

3. Consultative

Consultative happens in trade transaction, where the dialogue takes place and it is used to make an agreement between the seller and buyer.

Example: *for car sales person; I understand you want to know about our new Honda Civics.*

4. Oratorical (Frozen)

Oratorical register is used by professional speaker to attract the listener to what they are talking about.

5. Intimate

Intimate is used in family scope, for example language that is used intimately by a son and their parents.

Register is included inside sociolinguistic study. Its focus is on the relationship between language and society. If sociolinguistics is a wide ranging term, register is equally though the corral.

Language and its varieties arise in order to create communication for delivering message. Hymes (1972:59-65) argues that component of speech can be classified into eight group, each labeled with one of the word “speaking”. They are:

1. The ‘situation’ (S) is composed of the setting and scene. The setting is about the physical circumstances of a communicative event, including the time and place. The scene is the psychological



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- setting, what kind of speech event is taking place according to cultural definitions.
2. The ‘participant’(P) includes not only the speaker and addressee, but also the addresser and audience.
 3. The ‘ends’ of speech (E) can be divided into outcomes (the purpose of the event from a cultural point of view) and goals (the purpose of the individual participant).
 4. The ‘act sequence’ (A) includes message from (how something is said) and content (what said) together.
 5. The ‘key’(K) refers to the manner of speech in which a speech act is carried out: for instance, whether it is mock or serious, perfunctory or painstaking.
 6. The ‘instrumentalities’(I) include both of channel and form of speech. By channel, Hymes means the way a message travels from one person to another. The most commonly used channel are oral or written transmission of a message. By form of speech, Hymes means language and their subdivisions, dialect, codes, varieties, and registers.
 7. The ‘norm’ (N) includes both of interaction and interpretation. Interpretation, in the sense in which Hymes uses this context, is more or less what people mean by the expression “reading between the lines”. It involve trying to understand what is in the actual words used.
 8. The ‘genre’(G) refer to categories like poem, myth, proverb, lecture, and commercial message. Genre often coincide with the speech event, but have to be distinguished from speech events since a speech genre can occur in more than one kind of speech event.

In communication there are many ways of saying something expressing ideas, feeling, message and thought. People will used different language in different contexts or situations. According to



Holmes (1992:2) the reason why people choose a certain language form is influenced by some social factors, the factors there are :

1. The participant
It is concern with who is speaking and who they are speaking.
2. The setting or social context
It is concerned with where are speaking process take place.
3. The topic
It is related to what is being talked about.
4. The function
It is related to the reason why people are speaking.

Meanwhile Pateda (1987: 15) notes that situational and social factors determine the choice of one language form when the speaking activities take place. All the factors stated above in order to give the sociolinguistic explanation of the reason why do people not all the same way to mention the same things.

1.9.2.2. Characteristic of Register analysis

The general characteristic of register analysis covers three major components: the situational context, the linguistic features, and the functional relationships between the first two components. Registers are also described for their situational contexts, for example whether they are produced in speech or writing, whether they are interactive, and what their primary communicative purposes are. Linguistic features are always functional when considered from a register perspective. That is, linguistic features tend to occur in a register because they are particularly well suited to the purposes and situational context of the register. Thus, the third component of any register description is the functional analysis. Registers can be identified and described based on analysis of either complete texts or a collection of text excerpts. This is because the linguistic component of a register analysis requires identification of the pervasive linguistic



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features in the variety: linguistic characteristics that might occur in any variety but are much more common in the target register.

1.9.2.3. Types of Vocabulary

They are eight categories of words defined in terms of their purpose, place, meaning, and use within sentences. The categories are: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Dykes, (2007 : 21).

1.9.2.3.1. Noun

Definition: The word ‘noun’ comes from Latin *nomen* meaning ‘name’. A noun is the name of a thing. Everything that exists has a name, whether you can see it or not. A blind person cannot see something, but that does not mean that it isn’t there! It may only exist in our minds, like hope, beauty or calories. There are four kinds of nouns.

Common noun, these are names of everyday things that we can see, hear or touch. For example: table, banana, volcano, song. We can put the word ‘the’ in front of them and make sense, as in: the rope, the poison. If it does not make sense, the word cannot be a noun.

Proper noun, the word ‘proper’ comes from the French word *propre* meaning one’s own, i.e. belonging to a particular person or thing. Proper nouns are the special names that we give to people, places and particular things like the days of the week, months of the year, or even the titles of books or TV shows. For example: Jason, Town Hall, China, French, The Wishing Chair. Because they are special and individual names, they start with a capital letter and, apart from people, most of these things have only one proper name.



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1.9.2.3.2. Pronouns

Pronoun is a replace word. Some of grammar book classify a pronoun including: Subjective pronoun (i, you, we, they, he, she it), objectives pronoun (me you, us, them, him, her and it), possessive adjective (my, yours, our their, his, her, ts), possessive pronoun (yours, our, their, his, hers, its).

1.9.2.3.3. Verbs

A verb is often defined as a word which shows action or state of being. Examples: give, watch, washing, reading, write and etc. A verb needs a noun (or a pronoun) in front of it for it to make sense. Verbs are of two kinds, non-finite or finite. Non-finite means not complete. Non-finite verbs are not complete, because they do not have a subject, that is, the person or thing that does the action, or that the sentence is about. Non-finite verbs also do not show a sense of time, i.e. tense. Finite verbs have both a subject and a tense. For example: I hope (present) John hoped (past). The most common and recognisable form of non-finite verb is the to-infinitive. For example: to drink, to be, to laugh.

1.9.2.3.4. Adjectives

An adjective is often defined as a word which describe or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. Examples : beautifully, clearly, old, young, smart, cleaver. The word ‘adjective’ is from Latin ad jacere meaning ‘throw to’ or ‘add’. In the grammatical sense, this means to add the characteristics of something, i.e. to qualify it. According to Aschenbrenner (2013: 96) there is original adjective. There is original adjective. Azar, Betty S and Stacy A. Hogen (: 276) Participial adjectives: -ed and. -ing, past participle adjective, present participle adjective, and compound adjective.



1.9.2.3.5. Adverbs

An adverb can modify a verbs, adjective and another verb.
Examples : load, too, well, slowly, quickly.

1.9.2.3.6. Preposition

A preposition is word which show relationship among other words in the sentence. Examples : on, in, beside, behind, during.

1.9.2.3.7. Conjunction

A conjunction is a word that connects to others word or group of word. Example : and, not, but, or, so and so on.

1.9.2.3.8. Interjection

Interjection is a word that added to a sentence to convey emotion. Its not a gramatically related to any other part of sentence .
examples : oh, hy, wow.

1.9.2.4 Usage

Usage is the manner in which written and spoken language is used, the "points of grammar, syntax, style, and the choice of words" and "the way in which a word or phrase is normally and correctly used". Usage can mean the way people actually use language or prescriptively the way one group feels that people ought to use it. Jeremy Butterfield (2008:137).

“Use,” in its noun form, is actually taken from its verb form “use,” which means “to employ or utilize something for a specific function or purpose.” An example is, “I use my bag to carry my stuff to school every day.” Next, when interpreting the word “use” as a noun like in the sentence, “What’s the use of that notebook if you’re not going to write anything in it during your class?” The term is actually referring to the worth or given application or purpose of a



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particular object at that given time. So it is the same as asking “What’s the purpose or worth of the notebook?”

The term “usage,” on the other hand, has a definition that’s not too far from the word “use.” It is actually almost the same with the latter. The only difference in terms of the definition is the sense of continuity or commonness of something that is attached to the term “usage.” In most sentence structures, the noun form “usage” is more appropriate than using “use” in its noun sense because the former seems to be more formal sounding. An example of using the term “usage” in a sentence is, “In general usage, the words ‘lady’ and ‘woman’ are the same.” Another example is the sentence, “The usage of this weapon is more of a melee type as compared to the rest which are mostly ranged.” It is almost as if you are saying that the weapon being specified is, by custom, commonly used as a melee weapon rather than as a ranged type of weapon. When asking about the use of parts of speech, like verbs, it is more appropriate to say “What’s the usage of verbs in the sentence?” rather than asking “What’s the use of verbs in the sentence?” It is because verbs will always and continuously be used as such in sentences.

1. The term “usage” is always a noun while “use” can either be a verb or a noun.
2. “Use” is more popularly used as a verb (no matter what kind of tense) than as a noun.
3. “Usage” has an added sense of continuity or commonness attached to something.
4. “Usage” is a more specialized word that is often used in formal practice. By convention and custom, it is more acceptable to use “usage” than the noun form of “use.”

For the noun ‘usage’ the basic dictionary definition can look pretty much the same as that for ‘use’, but with ‘usage’ there is a sense of ‘continued’ or ‘common’ use. And with language, the



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distinction is that ‘usage’ is the way the language is actually used, as distinct from what might look correct if you try to construct a sentence or phrase from a dictionary and grammar book. Examples would be: ‘Although old-fashioned grammarians say you should never split an infinitive, that is done every day in common usage.’ and ‘I was taught at school that every sentence must have a verb, but actual usage shows that many excellent writers include in their work ‘sentences’ without verbs, such as ‘His arrival at any gathering was always a dramatic event. Bold. Arresting.’

1.9.3 Newspaper

A newspaper is a publication printed on paper and issued regularly, usually once a day or once a week. It gives information and opinions about current events and news. One can buy a newspaper at a store or at a news stand. Also, newspapers can be delivered to one's home, if one subscribes to it.

Newspaper a set of large printed sheets of folded paper containing news, articles, and other information, usually published every day. There are two main types of newspaper, the quality or broadsheet newspapers that generally deal with serious news issues, and the tabloid newspapers that deal more with subjects such as sport, television actors, and shocking crime stories. A newspaper is usually simply called a paper (Macmillan dictionary).

According Merriam Webster Newspaper a paper that is printed and distributed usually daily or weekly and that contains news, articles of opinion, features, and advertising, an organization that publishes a newspaper, the paper of a newspaper.

Newspapers usually have a lot of topics in them. They usually include political events, crime, business, sports, and opinions. Many also include weather news. Newspapers use



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photographs to illustrate stories; and also often include comic strips and other entertainment, such as crosswords and horoscopes. They also often have opinion sections. The opinion sections print the opinions of people who work for the newspaper. These opinions, which are usually on stories in the news, are called *editorials*. Opinion sections usually also print short letters from people who read the newspaper. After being read, it can be recycled, or used for other purposes, like wrapping fish or lining birdcages. Usually people like to read them to stay informed about their local city or state.

From the definition above that newspaper is usually include politic events, business, sport, etc. and many newspaper published in Indonesia such as Kompas newspaper, Radar Cirebon, Jakarta Post newspaper, etc. And also the newspaper can look in many stores, at a news stand, or we can search in the internet media.

The Jakarta Post is Indonesia's leading English newspaper. The publisher is PT Bina Media Tenggara which was founded in 1983. The newspapers are published every day except on public holidays. On Sundays, we have the Sunday Post with more lifestyle and leisure contents. The Jakarta post also has the website that is <http://www.thejakartapost.com> and the Headquarters is Jl. Palmerah Barat 142-143 Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta 10270 Indonesia.

1.10 The methodology of The Research

A. The Objective of The Research

The objective of my research is to know An Analysis of English Language Register in the discourses of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher also wants to analyze the form and the meaning of the register and classify it into some article based on the usage of register.



B. The Object of The Research

The researcher takes the data from Jakarta post Newspaper. The researcher choice newspaper because from newspaper many columns about politic, sport and business. The researcher began taking data on June 11th and on November 11th 2016.

C. Time of The Research

Based on the analyzed the writer will be held research on June until November, exactly in date 11 June until 11 November in 2016. To support and more detail the data writer will give calendar to accurately in time of research and writer take the data in library.

Table.1
 Calendar of Analyze

Activities	June	July	August	September	October	November
Preparing Research Proposal						
(The first Research) (identify English language register in each discourses in news column of the Jakarta Post newspaper)						
Correcting and organizing revised research proposal						
SK						



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(The letter of information)						
Collecting the Data						
Organizing Chapter I						
Organizing Chapter II (Discussing the Research Finding of the first research question)						
Organizing Chapter III (Discussing the Research Finding of the first research question)						
Organizing Chapter IV (Discussing the Research Finding of the first research question)						
Conclusion						
Reporting Thesis						

D. The Method of The Research

The method of this research is qualitative research. According to Bergs (1989: 2) qualitative research this refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphor, symbols, and



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descriptions of things. Fraenkle, et al, states (1932: pp.426) that the characteristics of qualitative research are:

1. The natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research
2. Qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers
3. Qualitative research are concerned with process as well as product
4. Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively
5. How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

The type of qualitative method of this research is content analysis. Content analysis is considered a scholarly methodology in the humanities by which texts are studied as to authorship, authenticity, or meaning. Fraenkle (2009: 472) states that content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communications.

E. The Source and Type of Data

The term data refers to the kind of information researcher obtain on the subject of their research. (Fraenkel, et al, 2011: 111). In this research, researcher uses both primary source and secondary source data.

- a. Primary data source

Primary data source of this study is the discourse of “*The Jakarta post newspaper*”. Afterwards the data classified into its form and analyzed the context of registers both contextual meaning and registers usage.

- b. Secondary data source



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The researcher also uses another data source to get deeper understanding dealing with the field of the research. Most of them are in the form of sociolinguistics theory about registers language. The secondary sources are acquired in the forms of books such as: Cambridge university press, Fraenkle 2009. How to Design and Evaluate Reaserch in Education, the website: www.thejakartapost.com, etc.

Respondent in a research study is the group on which the information is obtained. (Fraenkel et al, 2011: 91). The researcher uses purposive sampling as the sampling technique in this research. Purposive sampling used to gain the data that believed by the researcher related to the study.

F. The Technique of Data Collection

This research uses content analysis, where the content of data in the forms of words and the sentences. Fraenkel et al define content analysis as follow:

Content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communications. It is just what its name implies: the analysis of the usually, but not necessarily, written contents of a communication. Textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements, pictures—in fact, the con-tents of virtually any type of communication—can be analyzed. A people or group’s conscious and unconscious beliefs, attitudes, values, and ideas often are revealed in their communications (2009: 472).

The researcher collects the data of the research in analyzing english register at Jakarta post newspaper through documentation. This technique fit to the research design as qualitative research. In collecting the data of this study were collected by using the following steps. The first step was searching the Jakarta post newspaper at



www.thejakartapost.com and at the library or the bookstore; second step was reading the discourse of the Jakarta post newspaper carefully to find the words which contain english register. Next, the third step was collecting the words which contain english register, to get the data of the form, meaning and the usage of the words.

G. The Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher take some steps and for the first the technique of data analysis is to collecting the data, after collecting data the researcher also take from Miles (1992:20) theory, related to the data analysis in qualitative research, says that there are three steps of data analysis: data reduction, data display and conclusion/verification. The first step is data reduction. It means the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming the raw data. The second is data display which refers to organized information which allows the researcher to draw the conclusion. The last step is drawing conclusion as the result of research.

In this research, the data were analyzed by using those three steps after collecting the data. In the first step or data reduction, the words or the sentences which contained of register language were selected and classified. In the second step or data display, the register language which were found meaning and the usage of the words or the sentences and then a table chart are made. This table helps the researcher draw the conclusion. The last step is drawing conclusion. The conclusion was drawn based on the result of the two steps before.

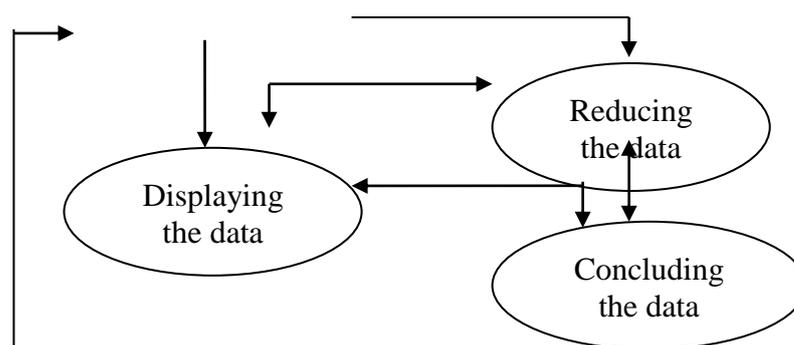




Figure 1.1 Miles and Huberman Interactive Model (Memahami penelitian kualitatif, 2008: 209-210).

1.11 Literature Review

The previous research about newspaper, there are numerous Indonesian researcher dealt with this research (Nur Hidayah, 2012) on the title *Lexical meaning of english register used in electronic advertisement issued by kompas newspaper on may 2012*, she does the research using qualitative research she just analyze the form and the meaning of the english register used in electronic advertisement by kompas newspaper.

Nina Arlita (2014) as the second research. She wrotes about *Register of Beauty Salon: Socio-Semantic Analysis*. She said in her research Languageits developmentinthefigurerefers to thevariations in languageused bya particularsocialgroupwithinthe context of theusagesituationDifferent. She also mention that language variationoccursnotonlycaused byspeakersarenothomogeneous, butalsobecause ofthe activitiesof socialinteractionwhichin practiceis veryvariety. Sheanalyzed theregistersinthe salon. The field ofthe salonis alsohasspecific termsin it. Specific termswhichinmeticulousresearchregisterthemoatbeauty salonsatermloanin the English language. Sheanalyzesthe backgroundthe use of Englishin the registersalon, form and meaningregisterssalonandclassificationtermregistersthesalonfield. This research was conductedthroughthreestages, namelythe stage of collectinthe data, analyzingthe data, andpresenting data.

The last research is Yunus Sulistyono (2011) he wrote about *Leksikon Register Kedirgantaraan*. Aerospacefieldhasspecific termswhichonlyusedinthe field ofaerospaceAerospaceregisterscanbe describedinrelationmeaning, meaningfield, andthe changesthat occurin the lexiconmeaningaerospaceregisters. heformulation ofthe problemin this



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study can be formulated with other forms of grammatical units aerospace lexicon in the register, the relation of meaning, meaning field and change the meaning of the registers aerospace, mixed code in the field Aerospace. He used methods refer to the techniques noted, Secondary data were taken from five magazines Aerospace, namely magazines Airliner World Indonesia.

From the related study above the researcher find a lot of research on the register. However, overall there has been no research on the register research that addresses to the Jakarta Post newspaper as a research object. And also the researcher will took 3 topics that are about politics, sport, and business in this research, researcher interested in analyzing registers of linguistic form, the contextual meaning and the usage in the discourse of the Jakarta post newspaper. This research also using the new format of qualitative research and it can be easier to understanding it because clarifying of the research finding in more detail every one question research will be describe in one chapter.



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