



REGISTER OF MARITIME WORD

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this *skripsi* is compiled by me without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any universities. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, June 21th 2017

Mega Irawati Putri

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you did not do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.”

H. Jackson Brown Jr.

“You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough.”

Mae West

This skripsi is dedicated to:

My beloved parents, only one sister, friends, and everyone who has sincerely supported me accomplished this skripsi.

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I realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, I will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to know about register word in the maritime field, the difference between special meaning and conceptual meaning, and also the context of situation that affecting the use of register.

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Mega Irawati Putri

Table of Contents

PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
APPROVAL.....	iv
VALIDATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Scope of the Study.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the Study	2
1.4 Previous Studies	3
1.5 Methodology	4
1.6 Writing Organization.....	5
CHAPTER II.....	7
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	7
2.1 Definition of Register.....	7
2.2 Form of Register.....	8
2.2.1 According to the Lingual Unit.....	9
2.3 Context of Situation as Variable in Register	10
2.3.2 Field of Discourse	11
2.3.2 Tenor of Discourse.....	12
2.3.3 Mode of Discourse.....	13

2.4 Register Used by People in Maritime Field	13
CHAPTER III	15
METHODOLOGY	15
3.1 Type of the Research.....	15
3.2 Data Source	16
3.3 Population and Sample.....	16
3.4 Method of Collecting Data.....	17
3.5 Method of Analyzing Data.....	18
CHAPTER IV	19
DATA ANALYSIS.....	19
4.1 Register.....	19
4.2 Form of Register.....	21
4.2.1 Trim.....	21
4.2.2 Craft.....	24
4.2.3 Ramp.....	27
4.2.4 Draft.....	30
4.2.5 Pier.....	33
CHAPTER V	41
CONCLUSIONS.....	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	43

ABSTRAK

Peran bahasa sangat penting sebagai alat komunikasi dalam kehidupan sosial manusia. Perbedaan aktivitas manusia menyebabkan perbedaan pada penggunaan bahasa yang dipakai. Variasi bahasa muncul berdasarkan beberapa faktor sosial seperti umur, latar belakang, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan sebagainya. Register adalah salah satu jenis variasi bahasa yang digunakan oleh kelompok tertentu yang memiliki pekerjaan atau ketertarikan yang sama. Bahasa yang digunakan oleh bidang kemaritiman pada artikel *Maritime Journal* adalah salah satu contohnya. Bahasa yang digunakan pada artikel dapat memicu miskomunikasi pada orang awam yang tidak mengerti maksud atau arti sebenarnya dari istilah yang dipakai. Karena bahasa yang digunakan tentu akan berbeda dalam bidang-bidang lainnya. Fenomena tersebut yang menginspirasi saya dalam melakukan kegiatan penelitian berjudul “*Register of Maritime Word*”

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberi gambaran register dalam bidang kemaritiman melalui artikel yang disajikan oleh *Maritime Journal* berdasarkan bentuk kata dan berhubungan dengan konteks situasinya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif melalui pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik *simple random sampling* karena data yang diteliti adalah berupa kata dan tuturan. Populasi penelitian ini adalah kata terindikasi sebagai register yang berasal dari 4 artikel yang saya pilih pada *Maritime Journal* edisi September 2015. Sampel yang digunakan adalah data-data pada artikel yang dijadikan sebagai objek penelitian. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah Simak Bebas Libat Cakap dan *Note Taking*. Dalam menganalisis data, saya menggunakan metode Padan Referensial dan Agih untuk mengamati register pada artikel *Maritime Journal*.

Dalam penelitian ini, saya menemukan bentuk register yang paling dominan muncul dalam artikel merupakan kata benda. Selain itu, terdapat tiga faktor konteks situasi yang mempengaruhi pilihan bahasa seseorang, yaitu topik yang dibicarakan (*Field*), hubungan interpersonal antara pengguna bahasa (*Tenor*), dan jalur komunikasi yang digunakan baik secara lisan atau tertulis (*Mode*). Artikel umum seperti *The Jakarta Post* juga dipakai sebagai alat pembeda dalam menunjukkan arti dari setiap register.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication which has an important role in people lives in order to express their feelings, needs and ideas. Language is divided into two kinds; they are oral and written. We use both of them in everyday activities as media to communicate and interact with other people. Good communication will lead into understanding in what other people talk about.

In our society, language is used to meet various needs. The use of language in different interest causes variety in the use of language. Thus, language variation appears depending on social factors of the speakers. One language variation is called register. According to Holmes (2001), register is a kind of language variations used by groups of people with common interest and jobs.

This phenomenon above inspired me to have research on the register. One example of register is language in the maritime field. Register that I observed is from *Maritime Journal*, a journal about the activities surrounding maritime field. I also use *The Jakarta Post* as the comparisons to distinguish the meaning of each register. *The Jakarta Post* provides general articles about the latest news in Indonesian community. The data that I found in both sources function as noun words and homonym; they

have the same spelling and pronunciation but actually maritime terms have different meaning from the general meaning.

Since the article that I chose as source of data is online in the internet, common people who read the article could mistaken in interpreting the meaning. In this case, I used three dictionaries: one special dictionary and two general dictionaries to show the difference in meanings.

Halliday and Hassan (1989) stated that there are three variables related to the context of situation affecting the use of register. Those include what is being discussed (Field of discourse), who uses the language (Tenor of discourse), and how an utterance is delivered (Mode of discourse).

1.2 Scope of the Study

I restrict the topic of the research focusing on classifying the form of registers in *Maritime Journal* articles in September 2015. Afterward, the analysis will discuss the contexts of situation affecting the use of register according to Halliday and Hassan theory's (1989), i.e. field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse. Besides, I also use articles from *The Jakarta Post* to compare the meanings of the registers.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The aims of the study are:

1. To find out the form of register used in *Maritime Journal* article;
2. To show the difference of meaning in each register compare with *The Jakarta Post* article;

3. To describe situational context in the register that are related to field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse.

1.4 Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that examine the same research theme, which is the first research conducted by Zahrotul Ain (2008) in a *skripsi* entitled “Register of Garment Industries: A Case Study of Mail Order Document”. In her *skripsi*, Zahrotul Ain uses the theory of register by Halliday and Hassan (1989), Martin (1992), and Eggins (1994) as the main theory, and other supporting theory like Leech (1982). Zahrotul Ain observed the mail order document of processing the garment used in the garment companies. She limits the subject based on the categories of register (field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse) and sentence type that are used in mail order document of garment industries.

The second study is a *skripsi* written by Fitri Hafidha (2010), entitled “Register of *Pranatacara*”. Research that she conducted is different from previous *skripsi*. Fitri Hafidha used theory written by Halliday and Hassan (1989), Hymes (1967), and Firth (1935) as the main theory. Her research focused on describing the differences between one register and others in different Javanese ceremonies. Then she found the similarities and difference on the discourse that consists of opening, body, and closing. She also found kind of register on words, phrases, and sentences that are used in Javanese ceremony led by *Pranatacara*.

The third study is *askripsi* written by Fahmawati (2011) entitled “The Register used by Police in Brigade Mobile (BRIMOB)”. Fahmawati used theory written by Halliday and Hassan (1989) to describe register which can be defined as meanings related to a particular situation, namely field, tenor, and mode. Then, she found form of register on words, phrases, and sentences that are used by police in BRIMOB. She also found out the use of abbreviation and symbols as register used in BRIMOB scope.

Overall, from those three previous studies above, I draw the conclusion that forms of registers according to its lingual unit is divided into words, phrases, and sentences. After that, there are three variables related to the context of situation that determine the use of register. Those variables are field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse. The important thing is the object observed by the researcher is different from one *skripsi* to another.

1.5 Methodology

In this research, I use a descriptive method. Suryabrata (2008) writes that descriptive research is actually aimed to describe the facts and the characteristic of population or area of interest systematically, factually and accurately. I also use a qualitative approach from Cresswell (1994) that is aimed in facilitate me in giving clear description on the data that are reported in words or picture, rather than in number. The data of this research are originated from articles of *Maritime Journal* and *The Jakarta Post*. Having limited time in doing research, I apply simple random

sampling technique because all selected samples in this research have an equal probability of being selected. In collecting data, I use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique from Sudaryanto (1993) because I did not involve in the conversation but only as observer. Then, Note-taking technique is used to classify the data that are obtained after reading articles from *Maritime Journal* and *The Jakarta Post*. To analyze data, I use *padan referensial* and *agih* method from Sudaryanto (1993). This method is used to see the different meaning of the data through special dictionary and general dictionary. As well as find out the aspect of register and context of situation affecting the use of the register in *Maritime Journal* article.

1.6 Writing of Organization

I arrange this research report into some chapters in order to make it easily readable. Below is a brief explanation about the content of each chapter:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

Introduction is about research conceptualization problem and consists by the sub chapters as follows, background of the study, scope of the study, purpose of the study, previous studies, methodology, and writing organization.

CHAPTER II : THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explores the theories applied in this research. It describes the theories that are related to the study about register and context of situation affecting the use of register.

CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the type of research method, data source, population and sample, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings from the research and discussion of the data.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This is a concluding chapter that contains the conclusion of the whole skripsi according to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory used in this analysis includes definitions of register, form of register, context of situation affecting the use of register, and register used by people in maritime field. The explanations of those are below.

2.1 Definition of Register

According to Holmes (2001) register is a kind of language variations used by groups of people with common interest and jobs. Chaer and Agustina (1995) write that language variation according to the use or the function is called a register. The characteristics of this kind of language variation appear because of formality, style, media, and the aims in particular field and each field has its own specific terms.

Additionally, register defines as “sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group.” Each group has its own terms which become characteristics of the group, in accordance with the communication situation which happens regularly and repeatedly in society regarding participants, places, and language that is used by people who have same interest or profession. For example, surgeons, airline pilots, bank manager, teller, jazz fans have different terms in each of their community (Wardaugh 48).

Meanwhile, Halliday and Hassan (1989) argue that register is a semantic concept which can be defined as meaning related to a particular situation such as field, tenor, and mode. The field refers to the social act which occurs, tenor is a person or people involved in the interaction, and mode is media to persuade, to explain, to encourage, etc.

As described above, register refers to a language variation used by certain group or community. Sometimes there are the same words or terms used by different communities or societies. Those terms are used in certain context and have different meanings although the words are same. In the analysis, the terms in form of word may be categorized into jargon. Kridalaksana (2008) says that jargon is a specific term used in certain field. The language is used by different field of study, for example, 'register' in linguistic means language variation, while in administration it means "payroll". Usually, people in other field do not know the meaning of that term.

2.2 Form of Register

Before we talk about the form of register, Halliday and Hassan (1989) distinguish register into two kinds i.e. closed register and more open register. Close register is called "restricted". The term "close register" is fixed and finite. Sometimes these registers have special language of their own. Example of this kind of register occurs in communication among mariners. They will not discuss the detail of a topic because the situation is not possible to make long conversation like when people talk about recipe.

In case of open register, the range of discourse is much less constrained, such as language used in letter, instruction, headline, greeting cards, legal document, and others, especially in relation to its formality and detail. Other examples of this kind of register are interaction between doctor and patient, parents and children, etc.

Furthermore, the form of register can be defined according to its lingual unit.

The description is explained below:

2.2.1. According to the Lingual Unit

Register according to its lingual unit is divided into three, viz. word, phrase, and sentence.

a. Word

English words may be classified on the basis of the kinds and combinations of morphemes of which they are composed. Words can be divided into simple word, complex word and compound word.

- Simple word consists of a single free morpheme: like long, short, thin. Words belong to different types, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, etc.
- Complex word consist of either two bound morphemes (televise, exclude, etc.), or a bound morpheme and a free morpheme (telephone, eraser, etc.). Other morphemes, such as prefixes and suffixes (collectively called affixes), cannot stand alone – they

need to be part of a complex word to make sense (dis- in dismiss, -ing in dream-ing, -ness in sad-ness, etc.)

- Compound word is where two simple words are joined together form a new complete word (teapot, starlight, careworn, etc.).

Furthermore, the smallest unit of meaning may be whole simple words. This form is the most commonly found in register. For example, medical register in the form of simple word such as *anemia*, *cervix*, *diagnosis*, etc.

b. Phrase

Phrase is two or more words that do not contain a subject-verb pairing. For example, the baseball sport registers of *home run*, *stolen base*, *pinch hitter*, etc. Moreover, there are different types of phrase, such as noun phrase, adverbial phrase, appositive phrase, etc.

c. Sentence

Sentence is a group of words that are put together to mean something. A sentence is the basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. This is a register which has the structure of a sentence. For example, “*Mogeku takcoake ning bengkele Gamal*”.

2.3 Context of Situation as Variable in Register

Register is an arrangement of meaning linked particularly to a certain context of situation. According to Halliday and Hassan (1986), there are three variables related to the context of situation that determine the use of register.

Those variables are field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse.

Similar to Halliday and Hassan's theory, Hartman and Stork in Alwasilah (1986) argues that register can be restricted more particularly by referring to subject matter or field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse. Santoso (2003) also finds out that language variations on register depend on its context of situation including three variables such as field, tenor, and mode. Here below the explanation.

2.3.1. Field of Discourse

Field of discourse refers to the social activity which occurs, setting of situation, and the language used in a certain situation. To analyze the field, we can use a question "what is happening?" According to Halliday and Hassan (1989), field concerns about what is occurring, the process of interaction and what is participant do in using language.

Santoso (2003) also says that field is a variable of a register which shows something that happens, who the participants are, and in which language features as some essential component. For example, in an office meeting, we can determine the topic discussed, time and place, and the reasons the meeting held.

Meanwhile, Alwasilah (1989) defines field of discourse as the main idea of speech. It describes the purpose and subject matter of interactions. In summary, field of discourse is about question related to

scope of event, such as what happen, when, where, why, and how it happens.

2.3.2. Tenor of Discourse

Tenor refers to the relation of the participants including the understanding of the role and status of the participants in social and lingual context. To analyze the tenor of discourse, we can use a question “who is taking part?”, which covers three things, i.e. the role of the participants, status of the participants, and social range.

The role of the participants refers to the function of individual and society. “Status” is related to the social level of a person in the society. Social range refers to the intimate of relationship between participants. The role, status, and social range can be either temporary or permanently.

Halliday and Hassan (1989), state that the tenor of discourse is about the correlation among the participants in the interaction. The tenor of discourse determines the type of speech, i.e. formal, informal, intimate, and general, etc. in a communication or text.

Meanwhile, Santoso (2003) describes tenor as persons who are involved in the interaction, status and social roles, and the relationship among the participants. Briefly, this variable is divided into three:

- a. “Affect” refers to assessment, evaluation, or judgment among the participants, whether it is positive or negative. Positive assessment

can be praise, support, agreement, etc, while negative assessment is bad response such as critics, disagreement, disappointment, etc.

- b. "Status" is related to social status or relationship among the participants, for instance between a manager and an employee, teacher and student, parents and child, etc. Horizontal relationship occurs among students, among teachers, etc.
- c. "Contact aspect" is used to determine or evaluate whether the language used is familiar or not.

2.3.3. Mode of Discourse

Mode of discourse refers to role of language in a situation, including the way of interaction whether it is oral or written. To analyze mode, we can use a question "what is role assigned to language?" According to Halliday and Hassan (1989), mode of discourse refer to the part of role played in a certain situation, such as organization of symbol, status, function in the context, channel, and whether the language used in written language, oral language or the combination of both. Alwasilah (1989) describes mode of discourse is as the media used in delivering a message or speech (e.g. printed, material, written letter, tape recorder, video, etc).

2.4 Register Used by People in Maritime Field

According to Trenkner and Nielsen (1998), in the middle 80's there is a specialized communication called "Maritime English". The main source of

Maritime English is the language spoken by sailors and fishermen with English as their mother tongue. They often communicate one another by using special language, later we know as “register” in linguistic study. However, Maritime English does not use all of word of English language but only serve the maritime communicative context best.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The determination of method in a research is a significant step because the method will determine the process of analysis whether it is successful or not. The methods needed in the research consist of method, techniques and procedures of data collection and analyzing data. Research will be assessed as good research if the method used support the process of analysis and reach the aimed goals.

3.1 Type of the Research Method

The type of research determines the method that I will use in doing the analysis. This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative because in this research I want to describe the register used in *Maritime Journal* article. Suryabrata (2008) states that descriptive research is research that aimed to describe the facts and the characteristics of a population or an area of interest systematically, factually, and accurately. Descriptive research is chosen because the data analyzed are words or sentences. It is conducted to facilitate in giving a clear description about the unit analysis of data. Qualitative research refers to the analysis which does not involve number or calculation. Cresswell (1994) stated that qualitative research is descriptive in which the meaning and understanding of process gained through words or pictures.

3.2 Data Source

According to Sudaryanto (1993), data are everything that will be observed related to the context. There are two general kinds of data source, namely:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the major data that will be analyzed and directly taken from primary sources.

2. Secondary Data.

Secondary data is obtained from secondary sources or other sources supporting the research.

In this research I only analyzed the primary data. The primary data are originated from four articles of *Maritime Journal* and from *The Jakarta Post* where I took words to be compared to those found in *Maritime Journal* articles.

3.3 Population and Sample

Population is all analysis units that are analyzed in research. According to Nawawi (1993), population is the whole objects containing human things, events, and phenomenon and has specific characteristics. The populations in this research are all registers used in *Maritime Journal*, in the form of words. All the words were happened to be nouns.

Sample is a subject of the real object from a given population. According to Nawawi (1993), sample is a part of population. Purposive sampling method is the method that I use in this research to make the data

collecting process easier. The data taken are a sample of words in *Maritime Journal*. Here, I collected four articles in September 2015. After that, having limited time in doing research, I applied simple random sampling technique because all selected samples in this research have an equal probability of being selected as a member of the sample that will explain in chapter IV.

3.4 Method of Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data used in this research are:

1. *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* / Non Participant Observation

Here, I use a *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* method as one of the data collection techniques. In accordance with Sudaryanto (1993), I did not involve in a dialogue or a conversation in using this technique but only as observer. *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique will involve me, as the researcher, to learn the articles of *Maritime Journal*.

2. Note Taking Technique

Besides using *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* method, I also used note taking technique. I took note of the data obtained after reading the articles. All sentences will be analyzed. After that, I see the different meaning of the data through a special dictionary and a general dictionary. This is intended to allow me to get a more accurate data, i.e. whether the data are considered as register or not.

3.5 Method of Analyzing Data

To analyze data, in this research, I use *padan referensial* and *agih* method. Sudaryanto (1993) describes *padan referensial* method as a method of analyzing data whose determining factors are related to language referent, and in the analysis I compare the data with the non-linguistic elements. This method is used to find out the aspect of register and context of situation affecting the use of the register in the *Maritime Journal* article.

Meanwhile, *agih* method is a method of analyzing data whose determiners are parts of the language. The method is used to divide the data into some lingual units. This method is supported by *urai unsur terkecil* technique which means to break down the smallest lingual unit of the data.

Data obtained are analyzed in some steps below:

1. Classify the register based on the form: word, phrase, or sentence;
2. Describe the specific meaning of registers used in *Maritime Journal* article;
3. Compare the general meaning of words based on *The Jakarta Post* news articles;
4. Find out the aspects in the registers related to the field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse;
5. Determine the context of situation that affects the use of the registers in *Maritime Journal* article.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the result of analysis and the explanation of the data. I expect the result of the findings concerning the register in the maritime field can be clearly defined. There are some registers used by the writers in the articles which can be classified into the forms of register. The context of situation is also defined based on the data obtained which are different in each context. Afterward, the registers will be analyzed according to the theory which has been discussed in chapter II.

4.1 Register

Register is a kind of language variations which is used by a certain group or community having the same interest or profession. In this research, I found 15 words which function as noun. Those words suspected as registers in *Maritime Journal*. *Maritime Journal* is an online journal that serves to provide information about the field of maritime. Below are some registers that I found in *Maritime Journal* in September 2015.

Table 4.1 Register in Maritime Field

No	Part of Speech	Register	Meaning
1.	Noun (n)	Ballast	Heavy weights or materials (such as stone, sand, or iron) installed in the hull to adjust the draft of a ship and improved its stability.
2.	Noun (n)	Barge	A large flat-bottomed square-ended vessel used for transporting bulk cargo such as coal in inland or near-shore waters, pushed or towed by a tugboat.

3.	Noun (n)	Beam	The width of a ship at its widest part.
4.	Noun (n)	Bollard	A heavy post shaped wider at the top mounted along a wharf to which a ship's dock lines are secure.
5.	Noun (n)	Craft	Additional equipment on board which is used as a helper when leaving the ship.
6.	Noun (n)	Davit	A small crane on a ship used in pairs especially to raise or lower boats.
7.	Noun (n)	Draft	A vertical distance between the waterline and the deepest part of the keel, usually expressed in feet.
8.	Noun (n)	Fleet	A number of ships under a single command.
9.	Noun (n)	Hull	The shaped structure of the bottom of a vessel that provides buoyancy and seaworthiness.
10.	Noun (n)	Keel	A central longitudinal structural member of a ship to which all the frames, stern, and sternpost are fastened.
11.	Noun (n)	Pier	A dock protruding out into waterway usually built on piles.
12.	Noun (n)	Ram	A ship with heavily fortified and pointed bow that was used to purposely drive into another other ships to sink them.
13.	Noun (n)	Ramp	A roadway sloping down into the water for launching boats.
14.	Noun (n)	Rake	An angle formed by generator line is perpendicular to the axle of the propeller shaft.
15.	Noun (n)	Trim	The condition of a vessel that is loaded and balanced properly so that it floats correctly in its waterline.

4.2 Form of Register

Form of register used by the writers in the *Maritime Journal* article can be defined according to its lingual unit. I decided to focus on word form since the type of register that I found are all simple words. Afterward, I will confirm whether it is register or not based on the meaning. I use three dictionaries; one is special dictionary in maritime and the other two are general dictionaries. I

also use *The Jakarta Post*, which provides the general meaning of the words. Furthermore, I also explain about the context of situation which affecting the use of register. Below is the explanation of examples.

4.2.1 Trim

Maritime Journal:

“The choice of diesel-electric propulsion provides advantages with flexibility in positioning engines and drives to ensure best operating trim in shallow waters.” (*Barker*, Sep 03, 2015, line 20).

The Jakarta Post:

“Maybank finds it hard to trim lending rates as risk still high.” (*Hermansyah*, Sep 15, 2016, title).

First, I will explain “trim” according to the example sentence in *Maritime Journal*. “Trim” here functions to ensure that the vessel remains stable while driving, especially in shallow waters. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) write that “trim” is a concept of the condition of a vessel floats correctly when it is loaded and balanced properly. The diesel-electric type provides an advantage in terms of flexibility to position the machine, so that the vessel may not lose its stability. That is why the diesel-electric type is the best choice to be installed on eight tugboats that Uzmar build. Uzmar Shipyard is a place in Turkey where vessels are built and repaired.

Meanwhile, “trim” in *The Jakarta Post* shows a general meaning and this corresponds to Hornby (2005), who states that “trim” is an act

of reducing or cutting off something. Maybank Indonesia found that the lending rate is hard to reduce below a single digit. The lending rate expressed in certain percentage depends on the bank's assessment of its debtor. Based on the business segmentation the lending rate charged to the debtors may not be the same. For example, Maybank give top-tier companies a privilege interest rate at 9 percent even though the country's corporate is still high at above 10 percent.

We can conclude that the differences in meanings of the word "trim" are clearly visible in the two articles above. "Trim" in *Maritime Journal* shows that the stability of a vessel is of prime importance, and this is on contrary to the meaning contained in *The Jakarta post* which shows an action of reducing something.

Furthermore, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989), there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first part is field of discourse. Field refers to what the text is about, what the text is for, and what the text is doing. The text in *Maritime Journal* is about the choice of engine type that keeps the vessel stable. The diesel-electric type is suitable to be installed on Uzmar's eight tugboats because of its flexibility when positioning the engine. The stability of a vessel should be the concern of people in the maritime field, especially of shipbuilders. Here "trim" is a specialized lexical item which expresses a concept of the condition of a vessel floats correctly. "Trim"

has a function to ensure the vessel remains stable while driving in shallow water according to example text above.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Peter Barker as the writer collects information about “trim” with asking several questions to Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) as the interviewee. Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, Anton Hermansyah as the writer presents “trim” based on information gained from interviewing Taswin Zakaria as president director of Maybank Indonesia. Maybank is the largest financial services group and the leading banking group in South East Asia.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to role of language in a situation including the way of interaction. *Maritime Journal* articles would be constitutive because the language itself is

the central focus. Here, the language has the main role because the article is delivered in words or sentences that give the detailed information. The way of interaction which the writer and the interviewee have done is phonic (both are speaking) but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is in the form of written text.

4.2.2 Craft

Maritime Journal:

“They are mainly trained in operation and maintenance of lifeboats, fast rescue, craft, davits, winches and related equipments.” (Doyle, Sep 02, 2015, line 4).

The Jakarta Post:

“The cultural event displayed a diverse mix of performances, foods, as well as arts and crafts from May 25 until June 5.... (News Desk, June 09, 2017, line 2).

According to the example in *Maritime Journal* above, Harding Safety AS become a ‘Maritime Training Provider’ of Life Saving Appliances (LSAs). The company offers training services to help the industry increases safety onboard and the lifespan of equipment. The equipment that needs a correct operation and maintenance is “craft”. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) define “craft” as additional equipment on board which is used as a helper when leaving the ship. Moreover, “craft” also refers to a vessel of any type that can operate on the water as a means of transporting and sailing.

Meanwhile, “craft” in *The Jakarta Post* shows a general meaning and this corresponds to what Hornby (2005) who states, viz. “craft” is all the skill needed for a particular activity. The particular activity refers to ‘Tong Tong Festival’ held in the Netherlands. The festival presents “The Beauty of Indonesia”; it was an opportunity to familiarize Southeast Asian culture to European audience. This cultural event presented several traditional performances, e.g. *wayang golek* from West Java.

Furthermore, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989), there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first part is field of discourse. Field refers to what the text is about, what the text is for, and what text is doing. The text in *Maritime Journal* is about the Life Saving Appliances (LSAs). Harding Safety AS is the company that offers training services. The participants who join vary from class societies to ship-owners and crew members. They are mainly trained to help the industry to increase safety onboard and the lifespan of the equipment. Here “craft” is a specialized lexical item, meaning equipment that must be maintained by the participants for correct operations.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Rachael Doyle as the

writer interviewed Sergio Meekel to get information about “craft”. Sergio Meekel is global training director of Harding Safety AS. Harding Safety AS is a company which provides Life Saving Appliances (LSAs) training.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, the writer presents information about “craft” by interviewing I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja, Indonesian Ambassador to the Netherlands. Both are attending Indonesian culture showcased at Netherlands namely, “Tong Tong Festival”.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to the role of language in a situation, including the way of interaction. *Maritime Journal* article would be constitutive because the language itself is the central focus. Here, the language has the main role because the article is delivered by words or sentences which give detail information. The way of interaction which the writer and the interviewee have done is phonic (both are speaking) but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is in the form of written text.

4.2.3 Ramp

Maritime Journal:

“...The Interceptor 9000 can be driven from a storage location or trailer, down a launching ramp or beach and into the water....” (*Firth*, Sep 17, 2015, line 7).

The Jakarta Post:

“Dozens of residents of sawahan village, Boyolali regency, Central Java, blocked the entry and exit ramps of the Surakarta-Kertosono toll road in Karanganyar....” (*Nugroho Adi*, May 3, 2017, line 1).

According to the example text in *Maritime Journal*, the Sealegs International has released its newest and largest amphibious rigid inflatable boat (RIB) named “Interceptor 9000”. Interceptor 9000 has a high speed so it can be driven down a launching “ramp” from trailer into the water with the occupant stays in the vessel and remains completely dry. “Ramp” refers to a slipway on the shore by which vessel can be moved to and from water. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) state that “ramp” is a roadway for launching vessel that sloping down in the water and also refers to an apron for seaplanes. “Ramp” itself has two functions. The first is when used for repairing and building vessel (no more than about 300 tons). The second functions exactly like in the example text above. It is used for launching and retrieving vessels.

The word “ramp” has a similar meaning when it is used as a register. In *The Jakarta Post* article, “ramp” can be interpreted as a

slope that joins parts of a road when one is higher than the other. Hornby (2005) says that “ramp” is a slopping passage or roadway connecting different levels. In this article, it refers to Surakarta-Kertosono toll road in Karanganyar which is being blocked by the residents who asked for certainty of compensation they should have received.

Halliday and Hassan (1989) write that there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first one is field of discourse. Field concerns what the text is about, what the text is for, and what text is doing. The text is about the Sealegs Interceptor 9000. The Interceptor 9000 gives a model with the size, layout, and passenger capacity that many commercial and military operators have been asking for in an amphibious craft. Interceptor 9000 can be driven down a launching slope from trailer into the water with the occupant staying in the vessel and remaining dry. It is allowing passengers to disembark safely by having powerful hydraulic wheel motors so the vessel lowered until the hull is touching the ground. Here, “ramp” functions as a specialized lexical item which expresses one advantages of Interceptor 9000, i.e. its speed as it passes slipway from a storage location.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this

text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Jake Firth as the writer gives the information about “trim” after interviewed David McKee Wright. David here serves as the interviewee and also the CEO of Sealegs. Sealegs is a shipbuilder company which provides an amphibious craft type for commercial and military operators.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, Ganug Nugroho Adi as the writer informs about “trim” based on information gained from interviewing Anom Suratno as protest coordinator. Dozens of residents in Boyolali protest on compensation which they never received about the construction of toll road.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to the role of language in a particular situation, including the way of interaction. *Maritime Journal* article is constitutive because language is the central focus. Language plays the main role because the article is delivered in words or a sentence which provides detail information. The way of interaction which the writer and the interviewee have done is phonic

(both are speaking), but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is written text.

4.2.4 Draft

Maritime Journal:

“... logistics corporation Hidrovias do Brasil turning to RAL to design a purpose-built shallow draft system....” (*Barker*, Sep 03, 2015, line 8).

The Jakarta Post:

“The ministry would use this event to inform SMEs about the draft government regulation concerning trade transactions through electronic. (*Anggun Wijaya*, June 14, 2017, line 4).

“Draft” is the distance between the surface of the water and the lowest point of a vessel. The measurement should be made as close to vertical as possible. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) also state that “draft” is a vertical distance between the waterline and the deepest part of the bottom of a ship. The lowest point is found at different places in different designs of a vessel. In the sentence in *Maritime Journal* article, there is a particular operation that presented a challenge that led to Hidrovias logistics companies doing Brazil turning to RAL (Robert Allan Ltd), a shipbuilding company to design a shallow “draft” system. Shallow “draft” vessels are built to protect coastlines and deliver troops and supplies directly to the shore. The operation is to deliver ore from Brazil down the Paraguay-Parana River to Uruguay.

Meanwhile, “draft” in *The Jakarta Post* shows a general meaning and this corresponds to Hornby (2005) who states that “draft” is a rough written version of something that is not yet in its final form. The ‘rough written of something’ refers to a government regulation concerning trade transaction through electronic systems. Based on the article, Jakarta’s anniversary will be enlivened by the annual Jakarta Great Online Sale (JGOS). In this event, the Trade Ministry would inform small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) about the “draft”. The purpose is to make them become widely known when entering the digital market.

Furthermore, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989), there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first part is field of discourse. Field refers to what the text is about, what the text is for, and what text is doing. The text in *Maritime Journal* is about RAL (Robert Allan Ltd), the company of shipbuilding that designs a purpose-built shallow draft system. Ore transport operations demand and utilize RAL experience in designing vessels for Shallow River. Shallow water makes this task so challenging that it requires an accurate design level to optimize efficiency. “Draft” has a function to determine the depth of vessels as it passes through the water. Avoiding contact between underwater object is important so every person driving the vessel need to be aware of the draft of the vessel. Here “draft” is a

specialized lexical item as a depth marking to figure out if an area is too shallow or not.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Peter Barker as the writer presents information about “draft” after talking with Robert Allan Ltd (RAL). Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company which serves as the interviewee.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, Callistasia Anggun Wijaya as the writer gives information about “draft” according to the Trade Ministry, Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (SMESCO). The Ministry used the event of Jakarta Great Online Sale (JGOS) to inform the government regulation.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to the role of language in a situation, including the way of interaction. *Maritime Journal* article would be constitutive because the language itself is the

central focus. Here, the language has the main role because the article is delivered by words or sentences which give detail information. The way of interaction which the writer has done is phonic (he gives information) but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is in the form of written text.

4.2.5 Pier

Maritime Journal:

“To protect the lock entrance located at the south side of the main inlet a 1000 meter long stone breakwater has been constructed outside the main entrance piers to the inlet.” (*Pike*, Sep 07, 2015, line 33).

The Jakarta Post:

“Natural materials have been incorporated throughout the building, such as a 300m pier wrapped in timber that originates from Scandinavian managed forests.” (*Li Za*, May 06, 2017, line 6).

“Pier” refers to a structure built out into the water supported by widely spaced piles or pillars. A “pier” may serve for lading and unlading vessels, can act as a breakwater, or used by boats to allow passengers to get on and off. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) stated that “pier” is synonymous with a dock which protrudes out into waterway and is usually built on piles. “Pier” can be categorized based on the different purpose. For example, fishing pier provides access to anglers who are boat-less to fishing grounds that are otherwise inaccessible.

According to the example in *Maritime Journal* article, “pier” with stone material which can act as breakwater has been constructed to protect the lock entrance located at the south side of the main inlet a 1000 meter long. The challenge of protecting Venice from the city flooded has been a long saga due to high tide level increase. Moreover, recently more dredging has partially responsible for the flooding which makes the city is sinking.

The word “pier” in *The Jakarta Post* article can be interpreted as an upright supporting part or as a pillar of a building. Hornby (2005) says that “pier” is a large strong piece of wood, metal, or stone that is used to support a roof, wall, building, etc. In this article, “pier” made from natural material wrapped in timber that originates from Scandinavian forest have been incorporated throughout the building. This, in accordance with Oslo airport, is the world’s greenest terminal.

Furthermore, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989), there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first part is field of discourse. Field refers to what the text is about, what the text is for, and what text is doing. The text in *Maritime Journal* is about the progress on Venice flood barriers. The city authorities quickly recognized that only the complete separation of the lagoon from the sea at high tide could safeguard the city. The four barriers being installed at the three lagoon inlets operated gates of various sizes. Each gate lies horizontally on the seabed when not in use. When

needed, the water inside is pumped out by compressed air and the gates rotate into position under their own buoyancy. “Here “pier” is a specialized lexical item, meaning a long structure built in the sea and joined to the land at one end. Sometimes it can act as a breakwater.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Dag Pike as the writer presents about “pier” after collected several information from the city authorities of Venice.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, Wong Li za as the writer presents “trim” by directly visiting Oslo airport which has the world’s greenest terminal. Li Za gained the information from interviewing Gudmund Stokke as founder and head of design at Nordic-Office of Architecture.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to the role of language in a situation, including the way of interaction. *Maritime*

Journal article is constitutive because the language itself is the central focus. Here, the language has the main role because the article is delivered by words or sentences which give detail information. The way of interaction which the writer has done is phonic (he gives information) but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is in the form of written text.

Table 4.2 Form of Register Related to Context of Situation

Register	Context of Situation		
	Field of Discourse	Tenor of Discourse	Mode of Discourse
Ballast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge of protecting Venice from sea which cause flooding then sinking. (What the text is about) • The city authorities recognized to install four barriers at three lagoons could safeguard the city. (What the text is for) • “Ballast” is a specialized lexical item which act as heavy materials to keep the gates when closed is 45°. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dag pike as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • The city authorities of Venice who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Barge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design concept of tug-barges project. (What the text is about) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to accurately predict vessel performance is a key factor in shipbuilding market. (What the text is for) • “Barge” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a large vessel, pushed or towed by a tugboat. It can accommodate 50.000t of cargo. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Beam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measurement of barge. (What the text is about) • RAL must be accurate in measuring based on the design of vessel to be built. (What the text is for) • “Beam” is a specialized lexical item which refers to the width of a vessel. The barges each measure 61m in length. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Bollard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combination component of push-boats system. (What the text is about) • The combination provides a “bollard” pull of 69t and 63t astern. (What the text is for) • “Bollard” is a specialized lexical item which refers to an anchor point in order to secure the vessel. It is a vital component of mooring system in any vessel. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Davit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime training provider of Life Saving Appliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachael Doyle as the writer who collects the information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus.

	<p>(LSAs). (What the text is about)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants trained to operate and maintain the life saving equipment on board. (What the text is for) • “Davit” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a small crane on a ship used in pairs. It usually uses to raise or lower boats. (What the text is doing) 	<p>for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sergio Meekel, global training director of Harding Safety AS, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction work on the supporting structures for Venice flood barriers project. (What the text is about) • The construction of the gates and their bases a harbor was built for the “fleet” of supporting craft required for this project. (What the text is for) • “Fleet” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a country’s (Venice) navy. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dag Pike as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • The city authorities of Venice who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Hull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specification of amphibious RIB (rigid inflatable boat) namely, “Interceptor 9000”. (What the text is about) • The Sealegs “Interceptor 9000” designed to be rapidly deployed, so it can easily retract into Up and Down position. (What the text is for) • “Hull” is a specialized lexical item which refers to the bottom of a vessel that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jake Firth as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • David McKee Wright, CEO of Sealegs, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.

	provides buoyancy. (What the text is doing)		
Keel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A degree of accurate designing to optimize efficiency. (What the text is about) • The ability to accurately predict vessel performance is a key factor in shipbuilding market. (What the text is for) • “Keel” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a central structural member of a vessel. Less water under the keel means more fuel consumption. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Ram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specification of amphibious RIB (rigid inflatable boat) namely, “Interceptor 9000”. (What the text is about) • The Sealegs amphibious system works by having powerful motorized wheels courtesy of hydraulic for drive and “ram” to raise and lower the wheels. (What the text is for) • “Ram” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a vessel with heavily fortified which can drive fast. (What the text is doing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jake Firth as the writer who collect the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • David McKee Wright, CEO of Sealegs, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.
Rake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of “rake” on barges. (What the text is about) • The barge “rakes” is optimized to improve crash stop capability. (What the text is for) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Rake” is a specialized lexical item which refers to an angle formed by generator line is perpendicular to the axle of the propeller. (What the text is doing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The relationship between them is horizontal.• They use maximal or formal setting.	
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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the discussion on the previous chapter I summarize that register is one language variation according to its use in a certain group of society or occupation. Thus, register in a community or group will show the characteristic of language used by that community or group. There are three variables related to the context of situation of register, i.e. field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse.

Field of discourse is about question related to scope of event such as what happens, when, where, why, and how it happens. In *Maritime Journal* I found 15 words which were suspected as closed registers and function as nouns. *Maritime Journal* is an online journal that serves to provide information about the field of maritime.

Tenor of discourse refers to the relation of participants. There are some relationships among participants in the articles. The most commonly found relation is between the writers of the articles and the interviewees. In this case, the interviews were meant to give the readers factual info. The writer gives some information on the topic, and the readers were involved by reading the article.

Mode of discourse is about how a communication happens, what kind of interaction it is, and what is the role of the language used. Most of the interactions

and communications are maximal or formal. They are one-way interaction and two-way communications.

From the observation, register that people in maritime field used is closed register due to the communication among mariners have special language of their own. Moreover, according to its lingual unit, most registers are in the form of words which function as noun and homonym. This may lead to the tendency of the general reader (people outside maritime field) to be wrong in interpreting the specific meanings of the words. Therefore, other articles as comparisons to show that the registers I took have particular meanings. I took articles from *The Jakarta Post* as the comparisons. *The Jakarta Post* provides news articles that show the conceptual meaning of the words.

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