

**REGISTER VARIATION ON LANGUAGE DISPLAYED IN
GOVERNMENT OFFICES : A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE IN
MEDAN**

SKRIPSI

Submit in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.P.d)

English Education Program

By

YESI FITRIANI

NPM : 1602050066



**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH NORTH SUMATERA**

MEDAN

2020



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri N0.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata I Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin, 3 November 2020 pada pukul 07.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Ditetapkan : (A..) Lulus Yudisium
(.....) Lulus Bersyarat
(.....) Memperbaiki Skripsi
(.....) Tidak Lulus

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)

PANITIA PELAKSANA



Dr. H. Effrianto Nabution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI

1. Dr. Bambang Panca, S M.Hum
2. Habib Syukri Nst, S.pd, M.Hum
3. Mandra Saragih, S.pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

1.

2.

3.



UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA
UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : ww.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050033
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan" adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH
(Yesi Fitriani)

ABSTRACT

This research deals with register variation on linguistic landscape at government offices around Medan. It is aimed to investigate the type of register function-based and the realization of register on linguistic landscape. The research is applied descriptive qualitative. The data of this research is the text Displayed on banners and pamphlet (linguistic landscape) at rounding Government Offices that were taken through photography. There are 50 data that were analyzed based on Miles and Huberman, including data reduction data display, and conclusion. The research finding showed that there were five types of register realized on linguistic landscape namely: Frozen Register, Formal register, and Consultative register. It also found that register was realized in linguistic landscape through monolingual sign (Indonesia) and Bilingual Sign (Bahasa-English).

Keywords : *Register Variations, Linguistic Landscape and Government Offices*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

In the name of Allah SWT the most beneficent and the most merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thank to Allah who had given chances, healthy, mercy for the writer to finish her research. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW as the figure of good civilization, intellectual, braveness, and loving knowledge.

This study entitled “Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan” which of course is widely supported by those closest to the researcher, so that this proposal can be prepared properly

The writer realize that this research paper would never be possible without other people’s help, so the writer would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Dr. Agussani, M. AP, the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr. Elfrianto, M.Pd, the Dean of FKIP UMSU who had given agreement of this research.
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum, as the Head of English Education Department FKIP of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara and Pirman Ginting,

S.Pd., M.Hum, as the secretary of English Education Department FKIP of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

4. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum, as her Supervisor for his guidance, ideas, and suggestion who has spent his precious time in giving valuable advices and correction during the process of this study completion.

5. All lecturers of FKIP UMSU from whom the researcher got knowledge during composing this activity.

6. Her very own superhero parents “Bapak Arifin” & “Ibu Kartini” for super love, care, affection and prayers for their daughter

7. Her most love brother and sister Dian Hermansyah and Rini Julianti thanks for every support, love, care, affection, and prayer for her.

8. Her best friends “Lambur Official” : Faradilah Febriyana, Ayu Lestari, Dinda Fadillah, Chairunnisa Harahap, Dewi Rahmasari, Alma Alqarana Lubis and Vivi Anna thanks for always coloring her days and always sharing everything.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
LIST OF FIGURE	vii
LIST OF TABLE	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Identification of Problems	4
C. Limitation of Problems	4
D. Formulations of Problems	5
E. The Objective of Problems	5
F. The Significance of Study	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	7
A. Theoretical framework	7
1. Definition of Register	7

1.1 Functional Varieties of Register -----	10
2. Linguistic Landscape -----	16
2.1 Variety of Linguistic Landscape -----	18
3. Definition of Government Office -----	19
 B. Relevance Studies -----	 21
 C. Conceptual Framework -----	 23
 CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY -----	 26
 A. Research Design -----	 26
 B. Source of Data -----	 27
 C. Technique of Collecting Data -----	 27
 D. Technique of Data Analysis -----	 29
 CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION -----	 31
 A. Data -----	 31
 B. Data Analysis -----	 41
1. Functional Varieties of Register -----	41
1.1 Frozen Register -----	41
1.2 Formal Register -----	43
1.3 Consultative Register -----	71
 C. The Realization of Registers Used on Language Displayed in Government Offices -----	 77
1. Monolingual Sign -----	77

2. Bilingual Sign	78
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	81
A. Conclusion	81
B. Suggestions.....	82
REFERENCES	83
APPENDICES	85

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1 : Register Zona Integritas -----	2
Figure 2 : Diagram Conceptual Framework -----	26
Figure 3 : Diagram technique analysis data -----	30
Figure 4 : Frozen register on language displayed “Sidang Tipiring” -----	43
Figure 5 : Frozen Register on language displayed “ Perda kota Medan nomor 6 tahun 2015” -----	44
Figure 6 : Formal register on language displayed “Kawasan Bebas KKN” -----	45
Figure 7 : Formal register on language displayed “Bayarlah PBB anda sebelum jatuh tempo” -----	46
Figure 8 : Formal register on language displayed “Sekretariat UPPKH” -----	47
Figure 9 : Formal register on language displayed “Dharma wanita persatuan kecamatan Medan Denai “ -----	48
Figure 10 : Formal Register on language displayed “ Anda memasuki kawasan zona integritas”-----	49
Figure 11 : Formal Register on language displayed “TNI dan Polri Bersintegritas menjaga NKRI” -----	51
Figure 12 : Formal Register on language displayed “ Mari bersama kita sukseskan Sensus Penduduk 2020” -----	52
Figure 13 : Formal Register on language displayed “Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19 provinsi Sumatera Utara”-----	53

Figure 14 : Formal Register on language displayed “PKK (Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga)”-----	54
Figure 15 : Formal Register on language displayed “Waspada Pelaku Curanmor mengintai”-----	56
Figure 16 : Formal Register on language displayed “Mari Bersama sama Wujudkan Polri yang promoter”-----	57
Figure 17 : Formal Register on language displayed “Hari Bhayangkara ke-73”-----	59
Figure 18 : Formal Register on language displayed “Promoter “Profesional, Modern dan Terpercaya”-----	62
Figure 19 : Formal Register on language displayed “Pastikan kamu sudah melakukan perekaman E-ktp”-----	64
Figure 20 : Formal Register on language displayed “Kurangi kecepatan anda memasuki PSBB “-----	66
Figure 21 : Formal Register on language displayed “Menuju New Normal : Disiplin terapkan protokol kesehatan pencegahn covid-19”-----	68
Figure 22 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Nyoblos itu keren”-----	72
Figure 23 : Consultative Register on language displayed “ Ayo Ikut KB”-----	74
Figure 24 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Jangan basa basi tolak Grativikasi”-----	75
Figure 25 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Anda kesulitan datang ke kantor polisi? SPKT door to door solusinya”-----	76
Figure 26 : Monolingual Sign on language displayed-----	79
Figure 27 : Bilingual Sign on language displayed-----	81

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1 : Register, Meaning and Functional Varieties-----	32
Table 2 : Percentage Functional Varieties of Register-----	77
Table 3 : Table of Percentage of language displayed in government offices of Medan-----	81

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	:Figure of Register on Language Displayed
Appendix 2	:Permohonan Persetujuan Judul
Appendix 3	:K1
Appendix 4	:K2
Appendix 5	:K3
Appendix 6	:Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix 7	:Lebar Pengesahan Proposal
Appendix 8	:Berita Acara Seminar
Appendix 9	:Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal
Appendix 10	:Surat Pernyataan Plagiat
Appendix 11	:Surat Riset
Appendix 12	:Surat Balasan Riset
Appendix 13	:Berita Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix 14	:Lembar Pengesahan Skripsi
Appendix 15	: Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Register is kind of language variation which is usually used by many people in various context of situation. In general terms, a *register* is a variety associated with a particular situation of use including particular communicative purposes. Register refers to specific lexical and grammatical choices as made by speakers depending on the situational context, the participants of a conversation and the function of the language in the discourse (cf. Halliday 1989, 44). The register perspective combines an analysis of linguistic characteristics that are common in a text variety with analysis of the situation of use of the variety. Registers very often appear in a context of different circumstances and situations.

The availability of registers in a sentence is closely related to the context and situation. One of them is the relationship between registers and linguistic landscapes which are found in registers in several linguistic landscapes in several public spaces. One of the public places that are often found in registers is government offices. There are many banners or important information related to the scope of government in which there are contained several registers. The object of this research is language displayed or linguistic landscape around government offices. Linguistic landscape can be place where linguistic diversity is displayed but also constested given the tendency

of majority languages to dominate leaving minority language to struggle for visibility (Marten : 2012).

The existence of linguistic landscapes around government buildings such as announcements of banners or pamphlets serves as a source of information that can be useful for the community because there is information listed in each of the language landscapes. The functions of the linguistic landscape also vary but the linguistic landscape generally provides information about the place where the linguistic landscape is located. Register variation are commonly found in various text on public space through English language and specific term in which the meaning is difficult to understand such as the following data



Figure 1 : Register Zona Integritas

One example of register on a banner in a government office that reads “Zona Integritas” (Integrity Zone). Of course the public does not know its meaning, and that meaning is only known by government officials who are within that scope. The public certainly does not know its meaning due to lack

of knowledge about it. The urgencies of the register variation which contain the important information that should be known to the public because they do not know the meaning of the register. So this research examine the meanings as well and how the register forms in the linguistic landscape in the government office. Which is of course useful for anyone who does not know the meaning of registers that generally exist in government offices

Based on the situation the writer chooses linguistic landscape in Government offices as the object of this research because we know that the language in government and the language used by government agencies is certainly different from the language that is generally used daily in society. The object of this research is the banners displayed around Government Places that will be taken as a sample of this research. And this research also wants to examine more deeply the language that is usually contained within the scope of government.

The researcher will examine a number of registers in government offices seen from the meaning and function. And how the writing of each register in the linguistic landscape can be analyzed based on the theory used by the researcher. Research on register variation in the scope of government is also conducted to analyze the meaning that exists in several registers in government offices that are likely not understood by the general public. The researcher hope this research is useful to provide knowledge about register variations that are often found in some language displayed in government

offices itself. And this research is also expected to be used as a reference for someone who wants to do further research on the same topic.

B. Identification of Problems

After having a clear elaboration of the background of the study above, the main problem could be formulated as follow:

1. The realization of register variation in banners and pamphlet announcement around government offices are still difficult to understand by people.
2. There are several words and sentences contained in linguistic landscapes that used several new words.
3. There are many of the registers exist and are difficult to understand by people

C. The Limitation of Problems

The scope of this study is about language variation arena which is limited on the register used in Government Places in Medan. It will be specifically investigated on type and function and how its realization. The register terms that are going to research are located at several government offices such as governor's offices, police offices, tax office, court offices, and district office.

D. Formulation of Problems

Based on the background above the writer formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. What are functional varieties of registers that used on language displayed in government offices?
2. What are the meaning of registers on language displayed in government offices?
2. How register variations realized on language displayed of government offices?

E. The Objectives of Study

1. To investigate the forms and the functional varieties of register that found in Language Displayed at Government Offices of Medan
2. To investigate meaning of registers found in several Language Displayed at Government Offices of Medan
3. To inform the readers or future researchers many kinds of registers in the field of goverment offices

F. The Significance of Study

There are two benefits of the research

1. Theoretical benefit

The benefit of this research theory is to find meaning and examine the linguistic aspects of registers in language displayed in government offices in terms of types and how it realized.

2. Practical Benefits

a. The English teacher

The research gives a clear description about the meaning of each register used in government places

b. The Future Researcher

This research can be used as a reference for someone who want to do further research on the same topic.

c. The Readers

This research provide readers with more extensive knowledge of the types of language commonly used in daily life and how the language is used in a particular context. In addition this study also examines the language that is often used in the field of government.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Definition of Register

In general terms a register is a variety associated with a particular situation of use including particular communicative purposes. Register included into variation due utterances which used in one society can be different when used in other society and variation scope occurred when different ways of using utterances in many situations. 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 Bieber : 1995 : 58)

According to Penalosa (1981: 97), “Register is meant a variety of language considered appropriate for a particular type of situation. The different kinds of register are expected in say, a church sermon, a diplomatic encounter, a family dinner, a sport broadcast, or a pair of lovers billing and cooing. The type of language appropriate to one of these situations might be insulting, amusing, ludicrous, or confusing if used under different circumstances. Ordinarily the varieties in question will be in styles but under certain condition different language or dialects will be used”.

According to Biber (1995: 1) “Register is used as a cover term for any variety associated with particular situational contexts or purposes”. The main aspect of register is context. Where and when register utterances used by speaker determined the register utterances itself. Vary of conversations taken place by speakers and listeners constructs different register utterances also. The purposes of utterances depended on the speakers in certain field or scope. Registers are identified and defined in situational rather than in linguistic terms. That is, even though register distinctions have strong linguistic correlates, they are defined on the basis of situational characteristics such as the relations among participants, the production circumstances, and the major purposes and goals of communication”.

The register described lexical and grammatical characteristics that are typical of linguistic features. But registers are also explained for their situational context, for example whether they are generated in speech or writing, whether they are interactive, and what are their main communicative goals. One of the main arguments is that linguistic features are always functional when considered from a register perspective. That is, linguistic features tend to occur frequently in registers because they are very suitable for the purpose and situational context of the register.

Registers can generally be found different when in certain contexts and situations. The register can be different according to the situation and conditions and the context in question. For example at school, of course, you can find registers that are related to education. And the next example that we

can find when we are in official context, such as in meetings with regional officials, of course we also be found variations in the register of the situation.

Situational varieties can also be described by analyzing language features that characterize complete texts, referred to as the *genre* perspective in the present book. Genre features are not pervasive; rather, they might occur only one time in a complete text, often at the beginning or end of the text. Register is often used in everyday language not only formal but also informal. For example people will use a register in a particular context in everyday life. Register can be used with friends at school, relatives, coworkers and when interacting with a variety of people. In every situation the use of the register must be in accordance with what is being discussed. Not all registers are suitable for use in a variety of different conversation contexts. For informal communication, it will look strange and rigid when using formal registers. Vice versa if the informal register is used in a formal context such as at the office will certainly lead to different perspectives and can be said to be inappropriate use. The register is formed because the situation or context about something being discussed.

The register may be formed because of the abbreviation of a sentence or word and also formed because of the absorption language of the second language. Generally, this register is characteristic of a place that uses the register. In this study, researchers examined a variety of registers that exist in the middle of the community. This research is focused to find out the lexical and contextual meaning of the register. Researchers focus on registers that will

be used as material in this study. The register that is focused here is the register that is often used in formal situations, namely government. The many languages of uptake that exist in the formal sphere which are not well understood, even the meaning is not known at all. Within the scope of government we can often find television, newspapers, banners and even online media.

The use of registers in the world of government is certainly clear. The rapid development of languages makes these languages vary. Because the language is flexible, which can develop and increase over time, making people who lack reading will certainly lag far behind. In addition, there are a lot of absorption languages taken from foreign languages or foreign languages that are entered into Indonesian, and eventually become Indonesian. Thus more and more language variations or registers are found therein. Naturally language can be formed by a group or people who are used to using the term in their daily lives. Not only that in various community organizations or other organizations certainly have a variety of languages that are generally used in the context of the organization. And the language that was formed successfully only applies in the context that made that language too

Registers in the world of government are certainly very diverse. Variety of these registers can generally be found in talks of government figures. Examples are like in the text of the president's speech, the speech of the minister, the speech of the people's representatives and so on. Besides that, registers can also be found from several art titles that often appear on social

media and print media. From some of the sources above the researcher chose linguistic landscape as one of the data that is the focus of this study. Linguistic landscape referred to in this case is all forms of landscape that contain linguistic meaning in it. Because the focus of this study is the study of linguistics in the form of registers, all landscapes that have linguistic sides are the main focus of this study. The linguistic landscape is focused only on the scope of government

1.1 Functional Varieties of Register

Emphasizes on Diky Alfian Febrayadi's thesis, Finch (2000) classifies the register into five classifications of functions as mentioned above. Finch gives distinguished classification of the function of the register which can be used as parameter of which function of an utterance can be concluded. Along to Finch, there is Martin Joos (1967) who describes speech style similar to register function which his classifications are similar to Finch. The five classifications according to Finch and Joos are as follows.

1. Frozen Register

Which is a register used by professional speakers because the pattern and rules are established usually used in a some situation such as in mantras, laws, scriptures, and etcetera. Frozen Register is usually used in literary regions, and legal work. The characteristics of frozen register are the sentence structural often archaic, archaic vocabulary and neutral

Indonesian” (Finch, 2000: 235). Almost similar to formal register, but frozen register are often found within written works, bible, bibliographic reference, medical guides or laws, but are delivered to listeners by stated them. This register are may found often used by society of certain field but it rarely and even never changes for the usage is really stringent. To understand this register further knowledge of the utterance is necessary to avoid confusion of its usage.

Frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another” (Joos, 1967: 154). The situation of this register is really formal and rarely modified by people. The construction of the utterances in the sentences also may last years without changes. It is normally a written text which read by speaker in a certain situation and context which is really formal, such sequence of national flag ceremony and du’a prayers.

2. Formal or Deliberative

That is registers used in official situations in accordance with the aim of expanding deliberate speech, such as state speeches, proposals, etc. The register found within a conversation which involving one way communication that speakers do not expect an immediate feedback and a conversation which involving discussions and conversation which have

one or all of these characterizations to include into this function. The formality of the situation when the register performed is one aspect to notice for it is the most easy to notice. Just as Finch says formal situation of teachers, lecturers, speeches, preaches and judges are example of speakers that this register function commonly found.

Formal style is generally used in formal situation where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience”(Joos,1967: 154). Register can be found in the most rigid way and with its own characteristics which has to be noticed carefully. If we even slightly misplaced our attention to speaker then it canbe hard for us to keep ourselves in the context of the conversation due less and even no feedback from them and other audience. The most common formal register found within education situation, religious situation, institution situation, political situation and more.

3. Consultative registers

Style language of consultative is used to normal conversation in school, meeting or discussions that have oriented in production. So, it can said this style is operational style language. Consultative register similar to formal register for it commonly found in a discussion conversations but it situations are less formal. Moreover, the different also this function expect immediate feedback. Even the situation is a little bit formal, but the most

noticeable aspects are the speakers discussing and using friendly intonation.

Formal register commonly is used to talking to stranger, to talking to work place colleague, a group discussion which formed by a moderator, doctor listening to their patients and perhaps expert to apprentice. The participants often do not know one another or perhaps already know but do not get along too often. Apparently, they choose to use the basic grammatical sentences and intonations to deliver their intention to avoid misunderstanding due lack of information of people they are talking to.

3. Casually

Is a register that is used in informal situations. Language style of casual is used in informal situation to chatting with family or friend at breaktime, exercise, recreation. The casual register is a register that it used as an easy conversation among friends”(Finch. 2000: 235). It depends on closeness inside the relationship to make the register they are used reach the same meaning when it is used. The utterance that categorized as casual register often has completely different meanings and purposes based on group that used this type of register utterances.

The use of ellipsis and slangs are intense among participants, however the rate of misunderstanding is low within communications among them. “Those are your father’s words, they are not yours” become “Those are your father’s words, not yours” is an example of ellipsis.

While green horn used instead of new crew is an example of slang. We know that we used casual language in mostly of our conversation with friends and relatives who are close to us. Whether within the conversation contains or structures, these utterances have its own meaning when this group talking to others. It may bring issues when people who are not close to this friends or relatives due different interpretation of utterances that are used.

5. Intimate or intimatimacy

Namely the register that is used in situations between family members. This style marked with language application that is not complete, short, and often with not clear articulation. It is happen because between participant have been understand and have been same knowledge. The register that is used by people who know each other very well, such as spouses. The characteristics of language used in intimate register is non-verbal communication (shrugs, and groans) private vocabulary, reduced in range special meaning, nonsense word, heavy use of stress and intonation, sometimes exaggerated, dialect, broader dialect”(Finch. 2000: 235).

A private conversation between husband and wife or best friends which contains their own meaning in the utterances they used. Intimate register does not intended to other people who only know speaker from work or stranger due it may rise confusion of perspective by the listener. This register commonly found in a really close relationship and even a

romantic relationship and it means that this register is exclusive to other people.

Intimate style is an utterance that avoids giving the address information outside the speaker's skin" (Joos, 1967: 154). Commonly used by exclusive relationship among speakers, this means such friends, lovers and family member are individuals which often use this type. The real intention often conveyed within this register is excluded for public or other people. Intentions within conversation are understood only by those participants who have close relationship.

We can consider this register as private due this is commonly used by who we call husband and wife, couples or lovers and very close friends. This register is not suitable for formal situation due this occasionally contains private intention and meaning between these particular people, which may bring uncomfortable feeling if the utterances are heard by other people.

Halliday (1978: 25) states that the register is the language used today. Depends on what is being done. Besides in addition, the nature of the activity reflects other aspects of the social level that usually involve people.

2. Linguistic Landscape

Linguistic landscape is an arena of contestations and negotiations arena where language battle takes place and where that items act as mechanism of language policy that can perpetuate ideologies that result in

centrality versus the marginality of language in society. And its also to the way public space served as an arena of contestation and struggle in this era to examining the degree of visibility on private and public sign (Rubdy : 2016).The languages diversity in Linguistic Landscape is influenced by multilingualism, bilingualism, and monolingualism. It is a common phenomena in this world. Both the languages diversity and the different of languages vitality have the important implications to the individuals and the societies (Gorter, 2007).

Linguistic landscape as a place of affect where displays of words and images often manifest the tensions dominance of global capitalism and the grasroot reactions of local communities contending for visibility social justice and ecomomic and political survival. Linguistic landscape can be place where linguistic diversity is displayed but also constested, given the tendency of majority languages to dominantate, leaving minority language to struggle for visibility (Marten : 2012)

Linguistic landscape is used through the political activism as a mechanism to reach audience of many different culture and backgrounds in expressing both individual voices and collective group identity. this one be a powerful instance og generating the active participation in symbol creationn of the meaning and message. The landscape promoted not just particular perspectives, but also materials interest.

Linguistic landscape research not only studies the signs, but it investigates as well who initiates, creates, places and reads them (Marten : 2012) but also on how signs manifesting them are initiated, created, manipulated and interpreted by the people it impacts. Actually linguistic landscape typically refers to the use of language in its written form in public space and has focused on how the language of public road signs, advertising, billboard, street names, place names, commercial shop signs, and public signs of government buildings combine to form linguistic landscape of a given territory. The variety of each landscape of perspective on the same subject while remaining distinct and valid. Even when the message is similar, stylistic and register variations are manifested in the sign reflecting their uniqueness. For instance, the sign in French that asked the president to leave were written on different types, size and colors of paper as well as in different handwritings, ink colors and font size.

2.1 Variety of Linguistic Landscape (Rubdy : 2016)

a. By Theoretical Perspective

Linguistic landscape is also treated as a point of departure in further extending the boundaries of landscape research to include, for instance, people and buildings and the cyberspace. The degree of visibility of languages in the linguistic landscape is connected to insight language policy theory and discourse analysis in some of the studies. Informs the analysis of the genres and functions of protest signs in some of the studies and used conjunction of discourse analysis of protest

demonstrations in others. Observation the linguistic landscape is not static but diachronic process because in perspective applied geosemiotic in a multi modal interpretive analysis of graffiti expressing

b. By Various Methodologies

The methodological approach employed in many of the case studies reported in volume are either qualitative and interpretive in orientation or employ a mixed method approach that combines a quantitative survey of the linguistic landscape with qualitative component exemplified by interview. The study begin with an analysis quantitative on the number and types of the displays of languages that are visible in public places, follow by qualitative analysis of interviewed data conducted for example with the shop owner in resident participants in linguistic landscape. This suggest that without the interview valuable information will be lost, impoverishing the researc findings. Because interview data play the central role which explore the complex dialogic dynamics of linguistic landscape.

3. Definition of Government Office

Government office is one of the assets owned by the government that is used in the context of providing services to existing stake holders. The condition of offices and buildings will affect related to the comfort of the parties who use the building and building. Generally government

office are used as a means of facilitating the public to take care of matters of public interest or often referred to as a place of community service. In addition there are also government office that are not available to the public such as the state palace, presidential official residence and so forth. In connection with government buildings, in every corner of government office there are only a lot of banners or announcements in the area of the building.

Linguistic landscape andscape in the form of banners contained in several government office often use words or sentences that are unique or foreign to some people. Generally the sentences written in several government buildings are formal. Because as we all know, matters relating to government will certainly be formal. Government offices are the objects used in this study. This research concerns the words or sentences that are on the banners or announcements in several government buildings called linguistic landscape. Because the government office will certainly be found in many variations of languages (registers). The register in the government office is certainly very interesting to study because generally there are many people who do not understand what the purpose of each language displayed is around that government building.

The word or register found will certainly be different from the various registers in other places such as advertisement, billboard, places name and so on. With the development of language science, language variations in daily life will also develop. This also will certainly occur also

in words that exist in the world of government. Along with the development of language and the influence of foreign languages and existing absorption languages, registers in various government buildings will certainly increase too. The registers in several government galleries are only focused on a number of banners or announcements found around the government building. Government buildings which are the object of this research are financial buildings, courts, police stations and etc.

B. Relevant Studies

The study about register is one of the study that used to find out the meaning of register that used in some media. There are some similar research studies that had been conducted before. The result of the research is described as follows.

1. The research had done by Adi Manggala Saputro (2018). The study about register used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans. This research described and clarify about chants of Manchester United and Manchester City fans with used register which has the purpose for help football team can winner on match to clarify the type of register used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans, to clarify the function of register of the chants by Manchester United and Manchester City fans, There are some research that explains about sociolinguistic especially in register of the chants in football.

2. The research had done by Dicky Ardian Febrayadi (2017). The study about register used in “In the Heart of the Sea” movie”. This research described and clarify about register use in crucial characters social and the identities that revealed from the movie. There are whalers, which categorized into a few positions as captains, first mate, second mate and harpooners. Then there are board members of the company and the patron of the company. The most essential identities in the movie, are the novel writer and the landlord as the subject. Formal function is the most performed function for most conversations are orders and instruction by superiors to inferiors. Consultative functions occurred in discussion conversation which speakers expect feedback from listener and in discussion conversation. Then casual functions are occurred within non formal situations among fellow whalers.

The two studies above are research from Adi Manggala Saputro (2018) which is about registers used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans. And the second research is about registers used in "In the Heart of the Sea" movie "(2017). Based on the two studies, the relevance of this research is to continue research on registers that are used in daily life. If the first study examines registers in the field of sports, and the second research examines in film form and this study also examines registers in the form of linguistic landscape in government offices. This research and previous research

are closely related, namely to examine in the context of lexical semantic and contextual meaning of a register.

The similarities of both the previous with this research is to examine the language variations found in a particular object and investigate the meaning in each register that exists. And the difference between this research and previous research is the first study examines the registers that have films and the second study examines the registers used by supporters or fans of a football club during a soccer match.

B. Conceptual Framework

Many types of language variations exist such as dialects and registers. Dialect is a variety of a particular language which is spoken by a group of speakers that is signaled by systematic markers such as syntactical, phonological, grammatical markers. Registers are a variety of languages based on their usage. The language used depends on the activity being carried out and the nature of the activity. The register reflects other aspects of social attitudes, namely the social process which is a process of various social activities that involve the community. Register is a special form of meaning that is associated with a particular social context, in which many activities and tend to use a little conversation so that it can be called the language of action. The register is very closely related to the context or thing being discussed. Not all registers can be used in all kinds of situations. This is what is called the

context in a conversation. For example, registers that appear when they are in a group of organizations cannot be equated with their use when they are in the office even though they have the same meaning. This is due to the different contexts or things being discussed.

This study focuses on register analysis based on the types and how the register realized on language displayed in government offices. In the sense of when the register is pronounced where the register is often used and who uses the register and in what scope the register is used. Then this contextual meaning greatly influences the existence of a register. By using contextual and lexical analysis the researcher wants to find out the meaning and what is the true meaning of the existing register.

However, as mentioned in the previous chapter many registers that we can find in the field of government. This study focuses on registers that exist within the scope of formal government which for the general public is difficult to understand their meaning. The public might ignore every linguistic landscape in some government offices because they do not know the meaning of the variations in the language used. Though it could be that the existing text or sentence could be information or an appeal to the people of government. Therefore the researcher wants to examine several registers in various linguistic landscapes in government buildings.

The Diagram of Conceptual Framework

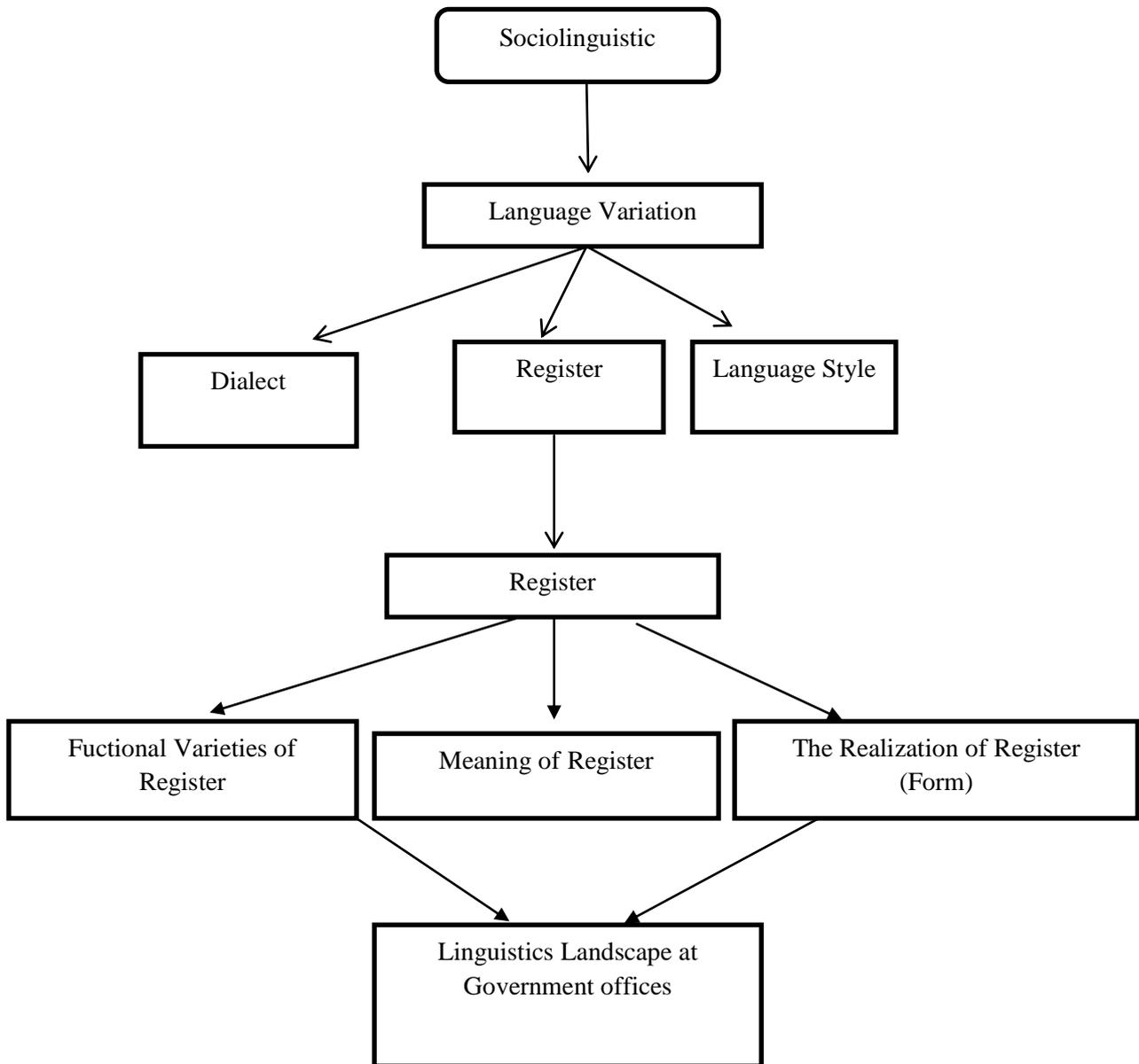


Figure 2 : Diagram Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The writer used descriptive qualitative in doing this research. According to (Hosseini Nassaji : 2015) Qualitative research and descriptive research are sometimes used interchangeably a distinction can be made between the two. One fundamental characteristic of both types of research is that they involve naturalistic data. That is they attempt to study language learning and teaching in their naturally occurring settings without any intervention or manipulation of variables.

According to Milles and Hubberman (1992:2) maintain that “qualitative data tend to be in the form of words than series of number”. The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to identify the linguistics form word that is used in Government Places to describe the meaning of register word that used in Government itself. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore observation and survey tools are often used to gather data.

B. Source of data

The source of the data are registers used on language displayed in Government Offices. In this study the data will be taken from photographs of several banners at the Government Offices including print media. Data sources written from research are sentences containing register words and language landscape phrases in Government Offices. The banner used in this study is the latest 2020 banner which is installed in several government buildings in the city of Medan. This is so the data and research carried out using the latest data.

In this research the data are taken from linguistic landscape around government building in Medan. The data of the research are sentences containing the register words and phrases used in every sentence at linguistic landscape itself. The data of the research are written on February 2020 There are 50 data of sregister on language displayed in government building. The government building such as tax office, court office, police station and others

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data there were some steps taken by the researcher they are :

a. Take Pictures of the Data

The researcher take some picture of linguistic landscape in government offices and all that contain register in that banner or announcement in government offices

b. Organize and prepare the data for analysis

After determining what is to be used as research, the researcher determine one of the many objects that will be used as research material. This research will examine the register variation of sentences. And the researcher decided to choose the register in the language displayed as the object of this study.

c. Select and read the data

Researcher began to choose which data in the data contained in the sentence register in it. Before taking the data of course the researcher has chosen any sentence that has a register to be used as research data.

d. Gather documentation of data

After selecting and reading the data the researcher collects data that will be used as research

e. Investigate the words or sentences

Ater that try to find some word that belong to register of language displayed and take the picture of the register words and phrases.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research the technique of analysis data is used Interactive theory from Miles and Huberman(2007). They divide the steps in analyzing the data activities with several parts namely data collection (data collection), data reduction, data presentation(data display) and conclusion (Verification)

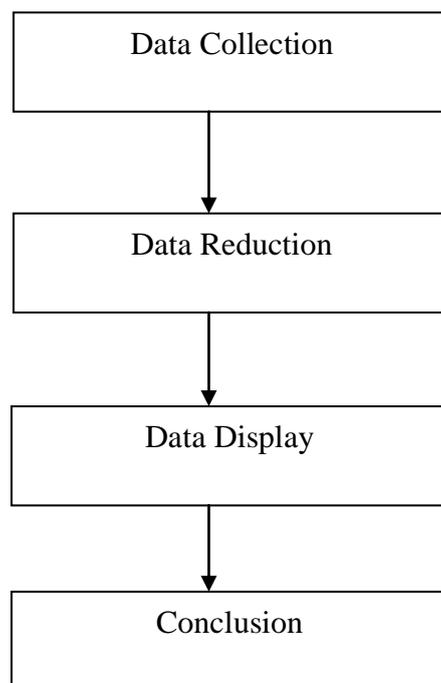


Figure 3 : Diagram technique analysis data

1. Data Collection

In the analysis the data collections of observations carried out and various document based on categorization that corresponds the research problem developpe data through subsequent data search and research do

analysis data collected from Language Displayed on Government Offices in Medan.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of sharpening analyzing, clasifying, directing, discarding unnecessary data in order organize data in such a way so the final conclusion could be drawing and verified (Miles and Huberman, 2007:16). In this step the data selected to investigate register variation on Language Displayed on Government Offices in Medan.

3. Data Display

After reduction the data the next step is display drawing. The data classify to investigate the type and meaning of register on Language Displayed in Government Offices in Medan.

4. Conclusion (Verification).

The last step after doing the data display, the data was drawing of the conclusion and verification. It to described all of the data so that it become clearly.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This chapter presented the research data and data analysis study based on data collected during the investigation. This study conducted the observation to know the linguistic landscape in Government offices of Medan. The total data obtained by researchers is 60 data from approximately 50 languages displayed in government offices. After the data reduction was conducted the researcher found 50 data that were in accordance with the register variation in government offices. The researcher used around 40 sign and get 50 data of registers on language displayed at Government offices because in one of a sign there are contained several registers. The data obtained from: 10 data from the tax office, 21 data from governor's office, 8 data from police office, 6 data from district office and 5 data from court office. The data taken is in the form of banner, announcements, phamplet, and sign around government offices.

Table 1 Type and Meaning of Register

No	Form of Register	Meaning and Functional Varieties	
		Meaning	Functional Varieties
1	Kawasan Bebas KKN <i>(KKN free area)</i>	KKN refers to (Korupsi, Kolusi, Nepotisme)	Formal Register
2	Bayarlah PBB anda sebelum jatuh tempo <i>(Pay your PBB before it is due)</i>	Meaning of “PBB” (Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan) is Something that must be paid before maturity	Formal Register
3	Membangun kota Medan menuju kota Metropolitan <i>(Build the city of Medan towards the Metropolitan city)</i>	Metropolitan is that a relatively large urban area, both in terms of size of the area, population, and scale of economic and social activity.	Formal Register
4	Badan pengelolaan dan Retribusi daerah kota Medan Regional management and retribution agency for the city of Medan	The word retribution means regional levies as payment for certain services or permits	Formal Register

5	Ayo ikut KB Come on, let's join KB	The meaning of "KB" (Keluarga Berencana) is Something that is encouraged to follow based on that language displayed	Consultative Register
6	Sekretariat UPPKH (Unit Pelaksana Program Keluarga Harapan) UPPKH Secretariat (Implementing Unit for the Family Hope Program)	UPPKH refers to" Unit PelaksanaProgram Keluarga Harapan	Formal Register
7	Dharma wanita persatuan kecamatan Medan Denai Dharma woman of unity in Medan Denai sub-district	Meaning of "Dharma Wanita" is a union of Civil Servants wives	Formal Register
8	Jangan basa basi tolak Gratifikasi Do not be small talk, refuse Gratification	Gratification is provision of additional money, goods, rebates, commissions for other facilities provided to civil servants or state officials.	Consultative Register
9	Anda memasuki kawasan Zona Integritas You enter the Integrity Zone area	The title given to government agencies whose leaders and staff are committed to realizing a Corruption Free Area	Formal Register
10	Wilayah Bebas Korupsi (WBK) Corruption free area	Meaning of "Corruption" is misappropriation or misuse of state, company money, etc. for personal gainThe purpose of the sign is something unwanted in that area	Formal Register

11	WBBM(Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani)	WBBM (Clean Bureaucratic Serving Areas) WBBM refers to “Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani”	Formal Register
12	Kontribusi anda berharga bagi kami Your contribution is valuable to us	Contribution is the participation of a person in an activity.	Formal Register
13	TNI dan Polri Bersintegritas menjaga NKRI TNI and Polri with integrity to protect the Republic of Indonesia	Integrity means a situation that shows a complete unity so that it has the potential and ability to radiate honesty dignity	Formal Register
14	Mari bersama kita sukseskan Sensus Penduduk 2020 Let us succeed together with the 2020 Population Census	An activity that want to succeed in 2020 that is process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country	Formal Register

15	<p>Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19 provinsi Sumatera Utara</p> <p>The task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in the province of North Sumatra</p>	<p>The task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in the province of North Sumatra.</p>	<p>Formal Register</p>
16	<p>Selamat hari PMI ke-75</p> <p>Happy 75th PMI Day</p>	<p>PMI refers to (Palang Merah Indonesia)</p> <p>The purpose of the sign is something to celebrate</p>	<p>Formal Register</p>
17	<p>Nyoblos itu keren</p> <p>(Nyoblos is cool)</p>	<p>Nyoblos is an activity carried out to elect candidate leaders on election day</p>	<p>Casual Register</p>
18	<p>PKK (Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga)</p> <p>PKK (Empowerment and Family Welfare)</p>	<p>PKK refers to “Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga”</p>	<p>Formal Register</p>
19	<p>Mimbar Rakyat Anti Korupsi</p> <p>People's Forum for Anti-Corruption</p>	<p>People's Forum for Anti-Corruption</p>	<p>Formal Register</p>

20	Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Sumatera Utara Representative of BKKBN for North Sumatra Province	BKKBN refers to “Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional”	Formal Register
21	Waspada Pelaku Curanmor mengintai Beware of Curanmor Perpetrators lurking	Curanmor in Indonesian (Pencurian kendaraan bermotor)	Consultative Register
22	Mari Bersama Sama Mewujudkan Polri yang promoter Let's Together Create a promoter Polri	Promoter means protecting the people	Consultative Register
23	Mari berantas Premanisme Let's eradicate thuggery	An appeal to the police to eradicate thuggery	Consultative Register
24	Hari Bhayangkara ke-72 72nd Bhayangkara Day	Bhayangkara is The award star awarded by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a heroic star for members of the police	Formal Register
25	Unit Pelayanan SKCK SKCK Service Unit	SKCK Service Unit SKCK refers to “Surat Keterangan Catatan Kepolisian”	Formal Register

26	Stop Gratifikasi Stop Gratification	Gratification is provision of additional money, goods, rebates, commissions for other facilities provided to civil servants or state officials.	Formal Register
27	Sidang Tipiring Perda Kota Medan No. 3 Tahun 2004 Tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok (KTR) Medan City Regional Regulation Tipiring Session No. 3 of 2004 concerning No Smoking Areas (KTR)	Sidang Tipiring (Tindak Perkara Ringan) Minor litigation	Formal Register and Frozen Register
28	Sumut Paten Sumut Paten	Sumut means “ Sumatera Utara” Paten means “ nice or cool”	Casual Register
29	WBBM (Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani) WBBM (Clean Bureaucratic Serving Areas)	Bureaucracy a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives.	Formal Register
30	BPN Sumut itu jujur, ikhlas, tuntas BPN North Sumatra is honest, sincere, thorough	BPN refers to “ Badan Pertanahan Nasional”	Consultative Register
31	Peraturan berdasarkan Perda kota Medan nomor 6 tahun 2015 Regulations based on Medan city regulation number 6 of 2015	Medan city regulation number 6 of 2015 Perda means “ Peraturan Daerah”	Frozen Register

32	Gerakan revolusi mental Mental revolution movement	Mental revolution means Building Free Spirit Towards a Great Nation	Formal Register
33	Ayo kita dukung GERMAS (Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat) Let's support GERMAS (Healthy Living Community Movement)	GERMAS refers to “Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat”	Consultative Register
34	Promoter (Profesional, Modern dan Terpercaya) Promoter (Professional, Modern and Reliable)	Promoter (Professional, Modern and Reliable)	Formal Register
35	DISPENDA kota Medan DISPENDA Medan city	DISPENDA Medan city DISPENDA means “ Dinas Pendapatan Daerah”	Formal Register
36	ATCS Kota Medan (ATCS Medan City)	ATCS Medan City ATCS refers to “Area Traffic Control System”	Formal Register
37.	Pastikan kamu sudah melakukan perekaman E-ktp (Make sure you have done the E-KTP recording)	Warning for doing E-ktp recording E-KTP refers to “Electronic KTP”	Consultative Register

38.	Peraturan Tax Amnesti 2020 (Tax Amnesty Regulations 2020)	Tax amnesti is Elimination program for all taxes payable	Frozen register
39.	Rekrutmen CPNS 2019 (2019 CPNS Recruitment)	CPNS refers to (Calon Pegawai Negri Sipil)	Formal Register
40.	Kurangi kecepatan anda memasuki PSBB (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar) (Reduce the speed you enter the PSBB)	PSBB refers to (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar)	Formal Register
41.	Disiplin adalah Vaksin Covid-19 (Discipline is the Covid-19 Vaccine)	Vaksin Covid means Covid prevention The sign warn for discipline in the Covid-19 pandemic	Formal Register
42.	Gedung DPRD Kota Medan (Medan City DPRD Building)	Medan City DPRD Building DPRD means (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah)	Formal Register
43.	Menuju New Normal : Disiplin terapkan protokol kesehatan pencegahn covid-19 (Towards a New Normal : Discipline in applying health protocols to prevent covid-19)	New Normal is changes in behavior to continue carrying out normal activities but coupled with implementing health protocols to prevent transmission of	Formal Register
44.	Posko Satgas pencegahan covid-19 (Covid-19 Prevention Task Force Post)	Satgas means “Satuan Petugas”	Formal Register

45.	Anda kesulitan datang ke kantor polisi? SPKT door to door solusinya (Are you having trouble coming to the police station? SPKT door to door is the solution)	SPKT refers to (Sentra Pelayanan Kepolisian Terpadu)	Consultative Register
46.	Press Release Polsek Deli Tua Polrestabes Medan (Press Release Polsek Deli Tua Polrestabes Medan)	Press Realease is Notifying the media of a newly revealed case	Formal Register
47.	Bayar pajak hanya dapat menggunakan E-billing (Paying taxes can only use e-billing)	E-billing is Electronic tax payment method using billing code	Formal Register
48.	Lapor SPT lebih awal, lebih nyaman (Report SPT earlier, more comfortable)	SPT refers to (Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan)	Formal Register
49.	Demi kenyamanan anda gunakan E-filing dan lapor lebih awal (For your convenience, use e-filing and report early)	E-Filing is Online tax report is the submission of SPT	Formal Register
50.	Bersama dukung Reformasi perpajakan (Together support tax reform)	Tax reform is Significant and comprehensive changes to the taxation system that include reforming tax administration	Formal Register

Table 1: Register, Meaning and Functional Varieties

B. Data Analysis

After having analyzed the data, it found that there are type of funtional varieties of register such as frozen register, formal register, consultative register, casual register and intimate register. The brief analysis of each type described bellow.

1. Functional Varieties of Register

a. Frozen Register

1. Sidang **Tipiring Perda Kota Medan No. 3 Tahun 2004** Tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok (KTR) (Medan City Regional Regulation Tipiring Session No. 3 of 2004 concerning No Smoking Areas (KTR))



Figure 4 : Frozen register on language displayed “Sidang Tipiring”

The sentence that included in the frozen register on this banner was "Perda Kota Medan No. 3/2004". The word Perda stands for “Peraturan Daerah” (Regional Regulation). All of this banner reads "The Tipiring Session of Medan City Regulation No. 3 of 2004 concerning No Smoking

Areas (KTR)". This banner served the information to the public that there is a *Tipiring* trial in that area to people who smoke in that area. The word "Perda Kota Medan No. 3/2004" is categorized as frozen register. This as frozen register because it is a regulation or law that has a legal basis. The another register on this sign is *Tipiring* which is an abbreviation of "Tindak Pidana Ringan" (Minor Crime). So as a whole this banner inform about the existence of light criminal investigation committed to offenders who smoke in smoke-free areas. And the trial was held based on the regional regulation of the city of Medan No. 3 of 2004.

2. Peraturan berdasarkan **Perda kota Medan nomor 6 tahun 2015** Tentang pengelolaan sampah (Regulations based on Medan city regulation number 6 of 2015)



Figure : 5 Frozen Register on language displayed “ Perda kota Medan nomor 6 tahun 2015”

The sentence included in the frozen register on this banner was "Medan city regulation number 6 of 2015". The word Perda stands for “Peraturan Daerah” (Regional Regulation). All of this banner “ Perda kota Medan nomor 6 tahun 2015” ("Regulation based on the Regional Regulation of the city of Medan number 6 of 2015). This banner served as information to the public that there is a local regulation regarding waste management. The word "Perda Kota Medan No. 6/2015" is categorized as a frozen register because it is a regulation or law that has a legal basis. Based on this category a sign like this is categorized as a frozen register.

b. Formal Register

1. Kawasan Bebas **KKN** (KKN free area)



Figure 6 : Formal register on language displayed “Kawasan Bebas KKN”

The register of this sign was **KKN**. The words KKN refers to Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme. The meaning of the sign was : KKN was something that unwanted in that area. Based on its function and the word that followed the register, this register function as a formal register. This also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language and that sign is officially used in the field of government. Although KKN was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But in context and function it included in a formal register because the register uses the appropriate spelling based on KBBI and uses a variety of formal languages. So that the entire sentence contained in the sign also included in the category of formal language varieties.

2. Bayarlah **PBB** anda sebelum jatuh tempo (*Pay your PBB before it's due*



Figure 7 : Formal register on language displayed “Bayarlah PBB anda sebelum jatuh tempo”

The register of this sign was **PBB**. The word PBB refers to Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (Property Tax). The meaning of the sign was : The sign warn to paid the PBB before maturity. This banner provided the

information for paying taxes on time. This information aimed at all taxpayers. This register categorized as a formal register based on the function. This is because it used a variety of formal languages and included the word register itself. The word "PBB" as the register because it was the abbreviation of "Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan"

3. Membangun kota Medan menuju kota Metropolitan (Build the city of Medan towards the **Metropolitan** city)

The register of this sign was Metropolitan. Metropolitan meant that a relatively large urban area both in terms of size of the area, population, and scale of economic and social activity. So the meaning of the sign is the government want to build Medan as Metropolitan city. This register categorized as a formal register because it used a variety of formal languages and included the word register itself. The word "Metropolitan" is a formal register because it is listed in the KBBI

4. Sekretariat UPPKH (Unit Pelaksana Program Keluarga Harapan)



Figure 8 : Formal register on language displayed “Sekretariat UPPKH”

UPPKH Sekretariat (Implementing Unit for the Family Hope Program)

The register of this sign was UPPKH which is the abbreviation of Unit Pelaksana Program Keluarga Harapan. The aim of this phamplet was to inform people to know that there is an UPPKH in that area. This register in this sig categorized as a formal register because was an abbreviation which also came from formal language. In general the abbreviations are also often mentioned in formal conversation because they are in accordance with the context being discussed.

5. Dharma wanita persatuan kecamatan Medan Denai (**Dharma woman** unity in Medan Denai sub-district



Figure 9 : Formal register on language displayed “Dharma wanita persatuan kecamatan Medan Denai “

The word register on the sign was “Dharma Wanita”. The word Dharma Wanita meant a union of Civil Servants wives. Dharma Wanita

was an organization or association of wives of civil servants which aims to improve the quality of resources for civil servant family members to achieve national welfare. The language displayed read “Dharma Wanita Persatuan Subdistrict Medan Denai” which meant an association of wives of civil servants throughout Medan Denai. This language displayed showed and informed that the area was Medan Denai Dharma Wanita association. This register categorized as formal register because it was accordance with the spelling that has been perfected in KBBI. Apart from that in context and it was usage this sign is a formal type. Because of that the register in the sign functioned as a formal register.

6. Anda memasuki kawasan Zona Integritas (You enter the **Integrity Zone** area)



Figure 10 : Formal Register on language displayed “ Anda memasuki kawasan zona integritas”

The word register in this banner was Integrity zone. **Integrity Zone** was the area title given to government agencies whose leaders and staff are committed to realizing a Corruption Free Area. Seen from the whole banner, the aim of the sign to showed that someone in the area has entered the integrity zone. The typed of registers and all the sentences on the banner used variations of the formal language

7. Wilayah Bebas Korupsi (WBK)**Corruption** free area

The word register on this sign was "WBK". The word "WBK" was abbreviation of “Wilayah Bebas Korupsi” (Corruption Free Area). The whole sentence in the sign read "Corruption Free Area. The sign served as information that the area with the " WBK "sign was free from acted of corpses. The motto of the government in rejecting corruption. This type of register was a formal register. It was because the context of the register was formal and the language that followed the register also formal. Although the word "WBK" was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But based on the context and functioned it was included in a formal register.

8. WBBM (Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani **WBBM** (Clean Bureaucratic Serving Areas)

WBBM was a abbreviation of “Wilayah Birokrasi Bersih Melayani” **WBBM** (Clean Bureaucratic Serving Areas). The purpose of the linguistic landscape was the place where the WBBM banner located was one of the clean public spaces in serving the community in the sense of the words not bribery and corruption. Based on it function and the word that followed the register, this register functioned as a formal register. This was because the sign that is officially used in the field of government.

9. Kontribusi anda berharga bagi kami (Your **contribution** is valuable to us)

The word register on this sign was "contribution". The type of register on this sign was a formal register. The word contribution meanst the contributione or participation of someone in a certain activity. And the word on the sign was also in accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary). The meaning of the sign told that the contribution made by the community to the government was very valuable or helps the government. This could be in terms of community obligations to taxes public compliance with government regulations and others.

10. TNI dan Polri Bersintegritas menjaga NKRI (TNI and Polri with **integrity** to protect the Republic of Indonesia)



Figure 11 : Formal Register on language displayed “TNI dan Polri Bersintegritas menjaga NKRI”

The word register in the billboard was “Integritas” (Integrity). **Integrity** meant a situation that shows a complete unity so that it has the potential and ability to radiate honesty dignity. So the aim of the language that language displayed was to Providing information that the TNI and Polri have integrity in protecting the Republic of Indonesia. The register and all data on the billboards use formal language in accordance with the correct spelling of the KBBI

11. Mari bersama kita sukseskan Sensus Penduduk 2020 (Let us succeed together with the 2020 **Population Census**)



Figure 12 : Formal Register on language displayed “ Mari bersama kita sukseskan Sensus Penduduk 2020”

The word register in this banner was “Population Sensus”. **Population Census** was processed of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing economic and social data pertaining at a specified time to all persons in a country. This banner read “Let us succeed together with the 2020 **Population Census**”. Seen from its function, this banner aims to urge the public to worked together to made the population census successful in 2020. This banner was a formal register because it used formal language and was printed on the KBBI.

12. Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19 provinsi Sumatera Utara The (*task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in the province of North Sumatra*)



Figure 13 : Formal Register on language displayed “Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19 provinsi Sumatera Utara”

The word register on this banner was "Gugus tugas" (Task Force). The typed of register on this sign was a formal register. The word on the sign also in accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary). The

meaning of the sign informed to the public that it place for the medical team on duty in the Covid-19 pandemic. This register categorized as a formal register because the language on the sign classified as formal language. Therefore the register has a function as a formal register.

13. Selamat hari PMI ke-75 (*Happy 75th PMI Day*)

The word register on this banner was "PMI". The word PMI stand for "Palang Merah Indonesia". PMI was a national association organization in Indonesia which is engaged in the social humanity sector. The type of register on this sign was a formal register. And the word "Palang Merah Indonesia" on the sign also in accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary).

The meaning of the sign was to inform people that this day is PMI's 75th birthday.

14. Selamat Haornas 2020 (Happy **Haornas** 2020)

The word register on this banner was "Haornas". The word "Haornas" referred for "Hari Olahraga Nasional" (National Sports Day). The entire sign read "Happy Haornas 2020". This sign has a function as a source of information regarding the commemoration of national sports day. The type of register on this sign was formal register. Although the word "Haornas" was not available in the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) because it was abbreviation, but the another words in this sign

are available on the KBBI. Based on the context and function this register categorized as a formal register.

15. PKK (Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga) **PKK**
(Empowerment and Family Welfare)



Figure 14 : Formal Register on language displayed “PKK (Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga)”

The word register on this banner was "PKK". The word PKK referred for “Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga” (Family Empowerment and Welfare). In the banner it meant it was the place or office of the PKK. The sign provided the information that the area was an area for PKK members. Based on the function and the word followed the register, this register has a function as a formal register. This is also because the sign that is officially used in government offices and it also symbol of an organization. The word on the sign was accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) and in accordance with the applicable

spelling. The meaning of the sign to informed that the area was the office of PKK.

16. Mimbar Rakyat Anti Korupsi (**People's Forum** for Anti-Corruption)

The word register on this banner was "Mimbar Rakyat". The word "Mimbar" rarely heard in everyday conversation. "Mimbar Rakyat Anti Korupsi" was an activity held by the anti-corruption community. The activity was filled with cultural attractions, arts, tausiyah, anti-corruption speeches and complaints about a number of cases that were found or are still being identified. The sign provided the information about the holding of community activities that reject corruption in government. Based on it function, the register categorized as formal register. This is because a sign officially used for formal purposes. The word on the sign is also in accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) and in accordance with the applicable spelling.

17. Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Sumatera Utara (Representative of **BKKBN** for North Sumatra Province)

The word register on this sign was "BKKBN". The word BKKBN referred for "Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional" (National Population and Family Planning Agency). In the sign it meant to provided information about the BKKBN. The sign informed that it was the office of the BKKBN. Based on it functioned and the word that followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. It was because the

sign officially used in government offices, as an official source of information for the community. The word on the sign it was accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) and in accordance with the applicable spelling. The meaning of the sign was inform the public because it was area of BKKBN office.

18. Waspada Pelaku Curanmor mengintai (Beware of **Curanmor** Perpetrators lurking)



Figure 15 : Formal Register on language displayed “Waspada Pelaku Curanmor mengintai”

The word register on this banner was "Curanmor". The word Curanmor was the abbreviation of “Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor” (Motor Vehicle Theft). The sign Beware of Curanmor Perpetrators lurking. The aim of the sign was an appeal from the police against the curanmor's actions. The police appealed to the public to be aware of these crimes. Based on the function and the word followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This also because the sign was officially used as official information from the police to the public. The

word on the sign was accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) except for the word "Curanmor". Because the word "Curanmor" was an acronym "Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor" (Motor Vehicle Theft)

19. Mari Bersama sama Wujudkan Polri yang promoter (Let's Together Create a **promoter** Polri)



Figure 16 : Formal Register on language displayed “Mari Bersama sama Wujudkan Polri yang promoter”

The word register on this banner was "Promoter". The word "Promoter" referred for "Professional, Modern dan terpercaya (Professional, Modern and Reliable). The purpose of the banner was "Let's Make Polri a promoter (Let's Make Polri a promoter)". This was a slogan from the police who want to create a Professional, Modern and Reliable Polri. The sign provided information about how to establish a promoter police. Based on the function and the word followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This is because the sign officially used for formal purposes. The word on the sign is also in accordance with

KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) except for the word "Promoter". Because the word "Promoter" was the abbreviation of Professional, Modern and Reliable

20. Mari berantas Premanisme (Let's eradicate **thuggery**)

The register word on this banner was "Thuggery". The meaning of the banner "Let's Eradicate Thuggery" is an appeal from the police to eradicate thuggery. Thuggery showed the groups of people who get their stages, especially from the extortion of community groups. The banner provided information about the eradication of thuggery in society. Based on the function and the words followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This is because the signs are officially used for formal purposes. And the word on the sign is also in accordance with the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) and the correct spelling.

21. Hari Bhayangkara ke-73 (72nd **Bhayangkara** Day)



Figure 17 : Formal Register on language displayed “Hari Bhayangkara ke-73”

The word register on this banner was "Bhayangkara". The banner read "73nd Bhayangkara Day". According to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) Bhayamkara was the rank of the enlisted group in the police under the non-commissioned officer which included first bhayangkara, main two bhayangkara, young main bhayangkara, head bhayangkara, first bhayangkara, and second bhayangkara. The banner meant that the 73nd anniversary of Bhayangkara .. Based on the function and the word followed this register, it categorized as formal register. This also because the word on the sign also in accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) and in accordance with the applicable spelling.

22. Unit Pelayanan SKCK (**SKCK** Service Unit)

The word register on this sign was "SKCK". The word SKCK was an abbreviation of “ Surat Keterangan Catatan Kepolisian” (Police Record Certificate). In the sign it meant to provide information about the SKCK. Based on the function and the word followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. The reason also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language. SKCK was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But in context and function, it was included in a formal register. This sign also informed that the area is a service unit for making SKCK.

23. BPN Sumut itu jujur, ikhlas, tuntas (**BPN** North Sumatra is honest, sincere, thorough)

The word register on this sign was "BPN". The word "BPN" was the abbreviation of "Badan Pertanahan Nasional" (National Land Agency). The sign reads BPN North Sumatra is honest, sincere, thorough. This sign "was the motto of BPN. The other existing abbreviation of this sig was North Sumatra" (North Sumatra). Based on the function and the word followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This is also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language. BPN was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But in context and function it included in a formal register.

24. Gerakan revolusi mental (**Mental revolution** movement)

The register word on this banner was "Revolusi Mental" (Mental Revolution). The meaning of the word "**revolution**" in KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) was a change in state administration (government or social conditions) which is carried out by force (such as by armed resistance). Meanwhile the meaning of the word "**mental**" was related to the human mind and character, which are not physical or force. As a whole "Mental Revolution" meant a movement to galvanize Indonesian people to become new people, white-hearted, steel-willed, passionate about eagle eagles, with the soul of burning fire. Based on its function and the words which followed the register it categorized as a formal register.

25. Ayo kita dukung **GERMAS** (Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat) Let's support **GERMAS** (Healthy Living Community Movement)

The word register on this banner was "Germas". The word "Germas" referred for the "Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat" (Healthy Living Society Movement). The purpose of the banner was to invited people to adopt a healthy lifestyle. So the purpose of this appeal is so that it can be implemented by the community. Based on it function and the word which followed the register it categorized as formal register. This also because the sign that is officially used for formal purposes. And the word on the sign was accordance with KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) except for the word "Germas". Because the word "Germas" was the abbreviation of Healthy Living Community Movement.

26. Promoter "Profesional, Modern dan Terpercaya" (Professional, Modern and Reliable)



Figure 18 : Formal Register on language displayed “Promoter
 “Profesional, Modern dan Terpercaya”

The register word on this banner was "Promoter (Professional, Modern and Trusted" (Mental Revolution). The meaning of each word is available on KBBI. The word "Profesional" meant require special intelligence to carry it out. The word "Modern" meant attitude and the way of thinking and how to act according to the demands of the times. And the word "Trusted" meant admitting or believing that something is true or real. This type of register was a formal register. This is due to the use of formal language by the sentences which followed this register. The word "Promoter" did not exist in the KBBI but this register was categorized as a formal register based on context and other words that followed it.

27. DISPENDA kota Medan (**DISPENDA** Medan city)

The word register on this banner was "Dispenda". The word "Dispenda" referred for "Dinas Pendapatan Daerah" (Regional Revenue Service). The dispenda was an agency under the regional government which has the responsibility of receiving regional revenue through coordinating and collecting taxes, levies, tax sharing, balancing funds, and so on. The purpose of the banner was informed that the place where the banner is stood was the office of "DISPENDA". The function of this banner was gave the information. Based on the function and the word which followed the register, this register categorized as formal register.

28. ATCS Kota Medan (ATCS Medan City)

The word register on the sign was "ATCS". The word "ATCS" was the abbreviation of Area Traffic Control System. The ATCS was a traffic control system by synchronizing the red light time on the highway network of a city. The sign of ATCS has a function to give the notification to the public that the area is controlled by ATCS. Based on the function and the word which followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This is also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language. The word BPN is not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation but in context and function it included in a formal register.

29. Pastikan kamu sudah melakukan perekaman **E-ktip** (Make sure you have done the E-KTP recording)



Figure 19 : Formal Register on language displayed “Pastikan kamu sudah melakukan perekaman E-ktip”

The word register on this sign was "E-KTP". The word "E-KTP" was the abbreviation of "Electronic KTP". The sign read "Make sure you have recorded your E-KTP". The sign has the function as an appeal to the public from the population service for the public to record "E-KTP. Based on the function and the word which followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This is also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language. The word "E-KTP" was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation but in context and function included in formal register.

30. Peraturan **Tax Amnesti** 2020 (Tax Amnesty Regulations 2020)

The word register on this banner was "Tax Amnesty". The banner read "Tax Amnesty Regulation 2020". Tax Amnesty was a time-limited opportunity for certain groups of taxpayers to pay a certain amount of tax as a remission of the obligation to pay taxes related to the previous tax period without fear of criminal prosecution. The purpose of the banner was providing information about how "Tax Amnesty" was regulated in 2020.. The function of this banner is for information. The kind of this register was a formal register. This is because the function of the sign and the word that followed the register also formal language.

31. Rekrutmen **CPNS** 2019 (2019 CPNS Recruitment)

The word register on the sign was "CPNS". The word "CPNS" was the abbreviation of "Calon Pegawai Negeri Sipil" (Candidates for Civil

Servants)". Civil servants are employees who have met the stipulated requirements appointed by an authorized official and assigned to a government office or assigned to other state duties, and are paid based on the prevailing laws and regulations. All the sentence in the sign read "Rekrutmen CPNS 2019" (2019 CPNS Recruitment). This sign functioned as information that there is a 2019 CPNS recruitment. Based on the function and the word which followed the register, this register categorized as formal register. This also because the sign used in a formal context as well as formal language. The word "CPNS" was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But in context and function it included in a formal register.

32. Kurangi kecepatan anda memasuki **PSBB** (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar) (Reduce the speed you enter the PSBB)



Figure 20 : Formal Register on language displayed "Kurangi kecepatan anda memasuki PSBB "

The word register on this sign was "PSBB". The word "PSBB" was abbreviation of "Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar" (Large Scale Social Restrictions). The whole sentence in the sign read "Reduce the speed you enter the PSBB". The sign meant an appeal to people to reduce driving speed because it was PSBB area. This type of register was a formal register. Based on the function it was a formal appeal and the word that followed it, this register is categorized as a formal register. Although PSBB was not available in KBBI because it is an abbreviation. But in context and function it included in a formal register.

33. Disiplin adalah **Vaksin Covid-19** (Discipline is the Covid-19 Vaccine)

The word register on the banner was "Vaksin Covid" (Covid-19 Vaccine). Based on KBBI the word "Vaksin" (Vaccine) meant germs that have been weakened. Meanwhile Covid-19 was a disease or virus. The entire banner read "Discipline is Covid-19 Vaccine". The purpose of this sign was an appeal from the government to the public to be disciplined in obeying the existing regulations. It aimed to prevent disease or viruses. This type of register was a formal register. This is due to the use of formal language in words that followed the register. Based on the context of it also an official appeal from the government.

34. Badan pengelolaan dan Retribusi daerah kota Medan Regional management and **retribution** agency for the Medan City

The word register on this banner was "Retribusi" (Retribution). In KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary "the word "Retribusi" (Retribution) meant collection of money by the government (municipalities and so on) in return for services. The entire sentence in the banner was" Regional management and retribution agency for the city of Medan ". In this sign showed information about the location of the office or the institution that handled the management of retribution for the city of Medan. The type of register on this sign was formal register. This was due to the use of formal language in words that follow the register. Based on context it also a sign that provided official information regarding government offices.

35. Gedung **DPRD** Kota Medan (Medan City DPRD Building)

The word register on the sign was "DPRD". The word "DPRD" was the abbreviation of "Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah" (Regional People's Representative Council). The whole sentence in the sign read "Medan City DPRD Building". The sign served as information that the building where the sign is located is the Medan City DPRD building. This type of register was a formal register. It was because the context of the register was formal and the language that followed the register also formal. Although the word "DPRD" was not available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But based on the context and function it included in a formal register.

36. Menuju **New Normal** : Disiplin terapkan protokol kesehatan pencegahn covid-19 (Towards a **New Normal**: Discipline in applying health protocols to prevent covid-19)



Figure 21 : Formal Register on language displayed “Menuju **New Normal** : Disiplin terapkan protokol kesehatan pencegahn covid-19”

The word register on this banner was "New Normal". The banner read “Menuju **New Normal**: Disiplin terapkan protokol kesehatan pencegahn covid-19” (Towards a New Normal: Discipline in applying health protocol to prevent covid-19). This sign intended as an appeal to the public to be disciplined in applying the applicable health protocol. The function of this banner as a source of information. The kind of this register was formal register. It was because the word that followed the register also formal and this sign also functions as an official appeal.

37. Posko **Satgas** pencegahan covid-19 (Covid-19 Prevention Task Force Post)

The word register on this banner was "Satgas". The word "Satgas" was an abbreviation of "Satuan Tugas(Task Force)". The entire sentence in the sign read "Posko Satgas Pencegahan Covid-19" (Covid-19 Prevention Task Force Post). This sign served the information that in that area there was a unit post in charge of handling the prevention of the Covid-19 virus. This register was s a formal register. It was because the word used in the banner was a formal language. Beside that based on the function and the word that followed the register so this register categorized as a formal register.

38. Press Release Sat Res Narkoba Polrestabes Medan (Press Sat Res Narkoba Polrestabes Medan)

The word register on this banner was "Press Realize". This register was not in Indonesian language. However the language following this register was formal Indonesian. Press realise was a writing or recording aimed directly at the media with the aim of announcing something that has news value so that it is published in the mass media. The press realise held by the police aims to inform the media about the cases that were successfully solved. The type of this register was a formal register. This due to used of formal language in words which followed the register. Based on the context it also an official appeal from the police to the public.

39. Bayar pajak hanya dapat menggunakan **E-billing** (Paying taxes can only use e-billing)

The word register on the sign was "E-Billing". The word "E-Billing" is the abbreviation "Electronic Billing". The sign read "Bayar Pajak Hanya Menggunakan E-Billing (Pay taxes can only use E-billing)". The purpose of this sign was to inform the public that tax payments can only be made by using E-Billing. This type of register was a formal register. It was because this register was a formal notification and uses formal language as well. Beside that the word followed register also formal words. The sign also used in a formal context as well as formal language. The word "E-Billing" was not available in KBBI because it was Indonesian language. But in context and function it included in a formal register.

40. Laporan **SPT** lebih awal, lebih nyaman (Report SPT earlier, more comfortable)

The word register on the sign was "**SPT**". The word "SPT" was an abbreviation of "Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak" (Annual Notification Letter). The whole sentence in the sign read (Report SPT earlier, more comfortable). This sign provided information to the public to report tax returns (SPT) early. This type of register was a formal register. It was because the context of the register is formal and the language which followed the register also formal. Although the word "SPT" was not

available in KBBI because it was an abbreviation. But based on the context and its function in the sign, the register categorized as formal register.

41. Demi kenyamanan anda gunakan **E-filling** dan lapor lebih awal (For your convenience, use e-filling and report early)

The word register on the sign was "E-Filling". The word "E-Filling" was the abbreviation of "Electronic Filling". The entire sign read "Demi kenyamanan anda gunakan E-filling dan lapor lebih awal" (For your convenience, use e-filling and report early). The purpose of this sign was for the convenience of the public and to make it easier to report taxes better to used "E-Filling". This type of register was a formal register. It was because this register was a formal notification and used formal language as well. Beside that word which followed the register also formal and because the sign used in a formal context . The word "E-Filling" was not available in KBBI because it was Indonesian language. Based on the context and function it included in a formal register.

42. Bersama dukung Reformasi perpajakan (Together support **tax reform**)

The word register on the sign was (Tax Reform). In KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary the word "Reformasi" means drastic changes for improvement (social, political, or religious) in a society or country. Whereas "Taxation" meant things related to compulsory taxes or levies which are usually in the form of money must be paid by the population as

a mandatory contribution to the state. Overall "Tax Reform" meant a drastic change in the procedure for paying taxes. The whole sentence of the sign read (Together support tax reform). The type of register was a formal register. In context this sign was very formal because it was an appeal from the government. In addition the language in the sign also a formal language. Therefore the register in this sign categorized as a formal register.

c. Consultative Register

1. Nyoblos itu keren (Nyoblos is cool)



Figure 22 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Nyoblos itu keren”

The word register in this banner was Nyoblos. Nyoblos' came from the word 'Coblos'. "Nyoblos" meant someone doing the voting in the form of piercing paper with a tool. If added a prefix, it be 'cast a vote' instead of 'vote'. Nyoblos has the meaning of piercing a picture of a legislative candidate on election day. The voting activity was carried out by people who are legal or 17 years old. “Nyoblos itu keren” is one of the slogans

issued by the TNI-Polri as an invitation to influence the public to vote on election day. So the function of the slogan to gave appreciation to those who vote. The word "voting is cool" can influence the public and be influenced to vote. This type of register was consultative regsiter. This register categorized as consultative because the word "Nyoblos" is not a formal language. Beside that the word that followed this register is also not formal language. The word "Keren" (Cool) is more suitable with friends or in informal contexts situation.

2. Sumut **Paten** (Sumut is cool)

"Sumut Paten" was one of the slogans in North Sumatra. The word "Sumut Paten" meant that Sumatra is good, cool. Patent meant great true, or good. "This was the slang language Medan which is typical for Medan children. Slang was an informal language (not standard) which is not used in formal conversations. In Nort Sumatra the term patent has even become a slogan or tagline for the North Sumatra Provincial Government. Often we heard the term leading to "North Sumatra Patent" towards "North Sumatra Prosperous" in various activities of the Provincial Government. This sign categorized as a consultative register because both the word "Sumut" and the word "Paten" are lessformal words. In addition these two words were not available in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI).

3. Stop Gratifikasi

The register word on the banner was "Gratification". The meaning of the word gratification was a gift or gift given to civil servants or state officials. The meaning of the banner "Stop Gratification" was the slogan made by the government to reject all forms of gratification. The register type on this banner was consultative register. This was due to the used of the word "stop" which is not Indonesian language and the word Gratifikasi (gratification) also not available in KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary). Based on the function and the word which followed the register, it categorized as consultative register. Although still used in the field of government this register included in the consultative register because used less formal word.

4. Ayo ikut KB (Come on, let's join KB)



Figure 23 : Consultative Register on language displayed “ Ayo Ikut KB”

The word register on this sign was the word "KB". The word "KB" was abbreviation of “Keluarga Berencana” (Family Planning). The whole sentence in the sign read “Ayo Ikut KB” (Let's join KB). This sign provided information from the government for participating in the "Family Planning" program. This sign has written in light and informal language. This can be seen from the word (Ayo) which is the language used in everyday life. This sign used a slightly light language so that it seems easier for the public to understand. Based on the language in the sign that is less formal. The register in this sign also categorized as a consultative register. Based on the functional varieties of register the register followed the language that complete the register. Based on it because the sign used informal language so this register is categorized as a consultative register.

5. Jangan basa basi tolak Gratifikasi (Do not be small talk, refuse Gratification)



Figure 24 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Jangan basa basi tolak Gratifikasi”

. The register word on this banner is also "Gratification". The meaning of the word gratification is a gift or gift given to civil servants or state officials. of the banner "Stop Gratification" was the slogan made by the government to reject all forms of gratification. The register type on this banner is consultative register. This was due to used the word "Basa Basi" that categorized as formal language. The word "Gratification" (Gratification) was not available in KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary). Based on the language used in the banner and the words which followed the register it categorized as consultative register. Although this register still used in the field of government but this register was categorized as consultative register.

6. Anda kesulitan datang ke kantor polisi? **SPKT** door to door solusinya (Are you having trouble coming to the police station? SPKT door to door is the solution)



Figure 25 : Consultative Register on language displayed “Anda kesulitan datang ke kantor polisi? **SPKT** door to door solusinya”

The word register in this sign was "SPKT". The word "SPKT" referred for “Sentra Pelayanan Polisi Terpadu” (Integrated Police Service Center). The whole sentence on the sign read (Are you having trouble coming to the police station? SPKT door to door is the solution). This sign provides information on how to make SPKT easier with the “door to door” method. The door to door method in this sign meant that the officer visited house to house to make SPKT. In this sign the register categorized as consultative register. It was because the used of less formal language on the sign. Even though it has written in less formal language, it still did not lose the important information in it. This sign used consultative language so that it looked easier for the public to understand. Based on the informal language on the banner this register is categorized as a consultative register.

Percentage Functional Varieties of Register

No	Type of Register	Number	Percentage
1.	Frozen Register	2	4%
2.	Formal Register	42	84%
3.	Consultative Register	6	12%

Table 2 : Percentage Functional Varieties of Register

Based on the table above, it was found that 88% of formal register, 10% Consultative register, 2% Frozen register. However, the language found is closely related to the context of government. It can be concluded that registers in the linguistic landscape around government buildings dominat use formal registers. This also supported by the place where we find the register. Because the place where it was took comes related to the scope of government.

B. The Realization of Register on Language Displayed In Government Offices of Medan

This study conducts an observation to know the linguistic landscape in Government Offices of Medan. The observation area covers the building of Government Offices. There are how the register realized on language displayed in government offices.

1. Monolingual sign

There are many signs around government buildings in the city of Medan, monolingual signs are the most data found there. The monolingual sign was available in Indonesian. About 88% of monolingual signs were found in Indonesian. The sentence used in the monolingual sign is formal language and the spelling was correct. In terms of writing the monolingual used of the sign only consists of one language namely Indonesian. This to

provided information that must be easy to read, short and easy to understand. It just like the form of a monolingual sign in general. In addition the used of a monolingual sign, for example on a sign that read "Ayo ikut KB dua anak cukup" it was because there is no language suitable for mixing with the slogan. The slogan is written briefly and clearly about the information contained therein. Generally short slogans or short language displayed using monolingual language.



Figure 26 : Monolingual Sign on language displayed

2. Bilingual Sign

Although the language displayed at the government office in Medan is dominated by monolingual sign in Indonesia. Researcher also found about 12% or as much as 6 data displayed language displayed in the form of bilingual signs. The data in the form of a bilingual sign consists of English-Indonesian. The language displayed provided information in two languages English and Indonesian.

In terms of language the bilingual banner also used correct spelling and a variety of formal languages. It was because the banner was an official appeal from the government to the public. The used of bilingual language on the language displayed which read "Towards a New Normal Discipline implement the Covid-19 Prevention Health Protocol". This is adjusted to the new term from the government namely "New Normal". In which the term is an appeal to resume activities during a pandemic by adhering to existing health protocols. On the banner the words "New Normal" are highlighted on the language displayed. As long as the researcher conducted this research the biligual sign in generally uses the highlighted on that language displayed. The second language is only made in the spotlight on a language displayed. Furthermore the information submitted still using the first language. This happened because there are terms that use other languages to made it more interesting to read. And usually the second language is displayed in a different or larger font so that it became highlighted.



Figure 27 : Bilingual Sign on language displayed

Percentage of language displayed in government offices of Medan

No	Groups	Language	Number	Percentage
1.	Monolingual Sign	Indonesian	44	88%
2.	Bilingual Sign	Indonesian-English	6	12%

Table 3 : Table of Percentage of language displayed in government offices of

Medan

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results and investigated the data analysis of the register variations on language displayed in government offices that found in chapter four the writer draw some conclusions as follows:

1. The writer found register variation on language display in government offices. There are 50 data collected by researcher. As many as 50 data, there were three types of functional varieties of register. Total of 42 data were categorized as frozen registers, 6 data were categorized as consultative registers, and 2 data were categorized as formal registers. In addition, the researcher also explains the meaning of the sign in which there is a register. Because the variations of this register have different functions based on the context and language used in each language displayed.

2. The researcher explained how the register realized in government office. Here researchers found two kinds of realization of registers on language displayed in government offices. The first is in the form of a monolingual sign, the second is in the form of a bilingual sign. In the form of monolingual resercher found 44 data and data in the form of bilingual sign as many as 6 data.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research findings there are some suggestions for the future studies. Registers in general are indeed a variety of languages which form independently when in a certain situation and context. The descriptive approach in the linguistic landscape in government offices used to measure the case study of register variations on language displayed in government building. In reality there are also many types of languages or registers that are generally only used in a certain context and many are abbreviations which make it easier to remember a sentence. These abbreviations are included in the register category. The future studies will be more interesting to investigate the many kinds of register as in many other public places. Which would be very useful to examine more deeply what the register means. The place where the register data is collected greatly influence the context and what registers are found, so that it must be further explored what meaning is in each register found and then look for what you want to examine from the obtained registers. Many things can be examined such as meaning, contextual meaning, register writing or the origin of the word from the register.

REFERENCES

- Biber, D., & Conrad, S. (2001). Register variation: A corpus approach. *The handbook of discourse analysis*, 175-196.
- Biber, D., & Conrad, S. (2019). *Register, genre, and style*. Cambridge University Press.
- Budiarsa, I. M. (2017). Language, Dialect And Register Sociolinguistic Perspective. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 1(2), 379-387.
- Chaer, A. (1994). *Linguistik umum*. Jakarta,, Indonesia: Rineka Cipta.
- Chambers, J. K., & Schilling, N. (Eds.). (2018). *The handbook of language variation and change*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Febayadi, D. A., & Pujiyanti, U. (2017). *A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY OF REGISTER IN "IN THE HEART OF THE SEA" MOVIE* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Surakarta).
- Helbig, H., & Hartrumpf, S. (1997, September). Word class functions for syntactic-semantic analysis. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing (RANLP'97)* (pp. 312-317).
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Qualitative research methods*. SAGE Publications Limited.
- Larsson, S. (2015). Formal semantics for perceptual classification. *Journal of logic and computation*, 25(2), 335-369
- Nassaji, H. (2015). Qualitative and descriptive research: Data type versus data analysis.
- Nurvitasyari, N. (2017). *The Use of Show & Tell (S&T) Method in Teaching Vocabulary at the Second Year Students of Junior High School (SMP) Negeri 4 Galesong Selatan Kabupaten Takalar* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar).
- Pangaribuan, T. R. (2010). Hubungan Variasi Bahasa Dengan Kelompok Sosial Dan Pemakaian Bahasa. *Jurnal Bahas*, 20(01).
- Saputro, A. M., Haryanti, D., & Hum, M. (2018). *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Football Fans in Manchester United and Manchester City* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

- Ruzaitė, J. (2017). The linguistic landscape of tourism: Multilingual signs in Lithuanian and Polish resorts. *Eesti ja soome-ugri keeleteaduse ajakiri= Journal of Estonian and Finno-Ugric linguistics,(ESUKA–JEFUL)*. Tartu: University of Tartu press, 2017, Vol. 8, iss. 1.
- Rubdy, R., & Said, S. B. (Eds.). (2016). *Conflict, exclusion and dissent in the linguistic landscape*. Springer.
- Willig, C. (2019). What can qualitative psychology contribute to psychological knowledge?. *Psychological methods*.
- Wiratno, T., & Santosa, R. (2014). Pengantar linguistik umum.
- Wong, L. H., King, R. B., Chai, C. S., & Liu, M. (2016). Seamlessly learning Chinese: Contextual meaning making and vocabulary growth in a seamless Chinese as a second language learning environment. *Instructional Science*, 44(5), 399-422.

APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1

Figure of Register on Language Displayed



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Formal Register)



(Consultative Register)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

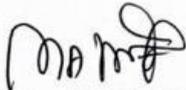
Dengan ini saya :

Nama Mahasiswa : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 28 Februari 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


Yesi Fitriani



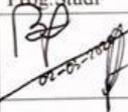
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU
Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Pro.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kreatif Kumulatif : 135 SKS
IPK = 3,65

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan	
	Analysis Student Metacognitive in Learning English	
	The Effectiveness of Interactive Learning by Using Doraemon Pocket Media in Student Learning Motivation	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 28 Februari 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Yesi Fitriani

Keterangan :
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Jurusan
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 06 Maret 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Yesi Fitriani

Keterangan :

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Jurusan
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 658/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020

Lamp. : ---

H a l : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Yesi Fitriani**
 N P M : 1602050066
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

.Pembimbing : **Mandra Saragih S.Pd.,M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tangan : **25 April 2021**

Medan, 02 Ramadhan 1441 H

25 April 2020 M

Wassalam

Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	TandaTangan
07-04-2020	Chapter I Backgroup of Study, Identification of Problem, Research Formulation and Limitation of Problem Identification of Problem Chapter II	
	Chapter II Conceptual Framework & Relevant Studies	
	Chapter III Almost All	
10-04-2020	Background of Study, research Formulation and significance of study	
	Chapter II and research design, source of data, technique of collection data and data analysis	
28-04-2020	Backgroup of study, technique of collecting data, data analysis and reference	
30-04-2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Medan, 30 April 2020

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Yesi Fitriani
N P M : 16020050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government
Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Pada hari Sabtu bulan Mei tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 09 Mei 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd M.Hum

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

Pada hari ini Sabtu tanggal 09 Mei 2020 telah diselenggarakan Seminar Proposal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Register Variation on Language Displayed in
Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

No.	Uraian / Saran Perbaikan
1.	-In accurate vocabulary, word spelling, ungrammatical sentences problem
2.	Chapter I - Need of Transition between paragraphs - Add more explanation after the quotes - Revise the formulation of Problem - Add the objective of study
3.	Chapter II - Elaborate the relevant studies in terms of contribution, similarities and differences as well
4.	Chapter III - Specify the locations for gathering data - Draw the diagram of Analyzing the data
5.	Reference Complete the citation

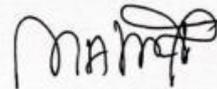
Medan, 09 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembahas



Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd M.Hum

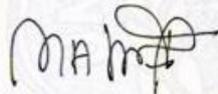
Dosen Pembimbing



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris



Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu
Tanggal : 09 Mei 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal

: Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 09 Mei 2020
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri N0.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Yesi Fitriani
N.P.M : 1602050066
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
 2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
 3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.
- Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapunjuga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, November 2020

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Yesi Fitriani

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum



UMSU

Bila melakukan riset hendaknya anda memperhatikan prosedur keselamatan dimasa Pandemi Covid-19, jangan terlalu memaksakan diri, utamakan keselamatan. iddirumahaja.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 961/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 21 Syawal 1441 H
Lamp. : -- 13 Juni 2020 M
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Yesi Fitriani**
NPM : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices, A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peringgal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *1818*/KET/IL.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan "

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 20 Safar 1442 H
08 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri N0.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Yesi Fitriani
N.P.M : 1602050066
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Register Variation on Language Displayed in Government
Offices : A Study of Linguistic Landscape in Medan

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, November 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembimbing,

Mandra Saragih, S.pd, M.Hum

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

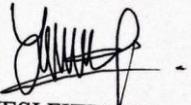
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Yesi Fitriani
NPM : 1602050066
Place/Date of Birth : Kabun Pondok Duo, 27 Maret 1998
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
Status : Single
Hobbies : Travelling and Cooking
Father's Name : Arifin
Mother's Name : Kartini
Address : Jl. Ar Hakim Gg Kolam No.76
Phone Number : 0812-6093-0563
Email : Yesifitriani222@gmail.com

BACKGROUND OF EDUCATION :

- ✓ Elementary School at SDN 05 PATAMUAN (2004-2010)
- ✓ Junior High School at SMPN 01 PATAMUAN (2010-2013)
- ✓ Senior High School at SMK SWASTA TELADAN (2013-2016)
- ✓ Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2016-2020)

Medan, 10 September 2020

Researchers

YESI FITRIANI