

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE VARIATION ON COVID-19 VLOG

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By:

VIVI ARIANTI

NPM: 1602050029



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

MEDAN

2020

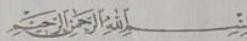


**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, Tanggal 10 November 2020, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama Mahasiswa : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

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

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

Ketua

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Sekretaris

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

Dra. Hj. Samsurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D
2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum



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

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, 26 Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

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

Ketua Program Studi

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

ABSTRACT

Vivi Arianti1602050029. An Analysis of Language Variation On Covid-19 Vlog. Skripsi. English Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. English Education Program. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2020.

This study deals with language variation on the Covid-19 vlog. It was aimed at analyzing the types of language variation register that are realized on the covid-19 vlog and to find out how is register realized or used on theCovid-19 vlog. This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative research. The results of the data show that one vlog contains language variation on the covid-19 vlog. Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, it was found data in the form andfunction register. Register formfound classified into two parts, namely form register lingual and limited environment. Furthermore, the register functions found are classified into twoparts, namely functionsinstrumental and regulatory. The existence of this research is expenced to be no misunderstanding in understanding and using the register language later.

Keywords: *Language variation, Covid-19, Vlog*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi, Wabarakatuh.

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful, Firstly, the researcher would like to thanks Allah SWT who has given her a chance in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era into a bright era.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn more about this thesis. Meanwhile, she has also received a lot of helpful, suggestions, and comments from many people. In this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents, Wagimun and Sulastri for their full support, care, and prayers that have been given to her.

Then, she would like to express her sincere thanks for her academic guidance and moral support during the completion of this study.

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
2. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, M.Pd the Vice Dean I of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
3. Dra. Hj. Syamsyurnita, M.Pd., the Vice Dean II of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
4. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nasution, S.S., M.Hum., the Vice Dean III of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.

5. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum, and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum the Head and the Secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU, who have allowed and guided her to carry out the research.
6. Her supervisor Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S., M.Hum who has given her guidance and valuable suggestions and advice to complete the ideas of this study.
7. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, P.hDthean examiner in this research who has given many suggestions in completing this study.
8. Rahmat Wahyudin Sagala, S.Pd., M.Hum, and all lecturers for their invaluable counsel and the knowledge shared with her together with all of the Faculty staff for all the faculties given to her through out the academic years at the university.
9. M. Arifin, M.Pd., the head of the Library of UMSU who has given permission to do the research.
10. Her beloved my family Mamiku, bapak, Mama, Papa, Kak Ulan, Suhendra, Suhendri, Adik Ira, Adik Lisa, adik Pia who has given support to her in finishing the study.
11. Her best friends in the evening class of VIII-A, Ayu, Yulia, Dina, Diva, Fika, Zila, kiki, Vio, Rezi, Yogi, Juju, Fahmi, and all the classmates, who have given support each other in finishing this study.
12. Her best friends on campus are Ayu Juliana, Arfika Diah Menda Sari, Yulia Anggraini, Windriani who always given support to each other in finishing this study.
13. Her beloved friends Imaya Addilah, Tria Anita, Riska Dora, Siti Arnisa, Ade Ariandu, Nia Kurnia, Yeni Irmala, Dian Elfitha Sari, Sri Manda Sari, Devi Anggraini, David, Fazri, okto, reza, putra, ade. Thanks a lot for the

support and pray.

14. Her beloved Adam Chalid Daulay, S.Pd who always be there for her and encourages her not to give up

The researcher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the researchers expected suggestions and comments from all readers or other researchs who want to learn about this study. The Almighty Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala the most almighty always bless all of us.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullai, Wabarakatuh.

Medan, Oktober 2020

The Researcher,

Vivi Arianti
1602050029

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT		ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....		iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....		vi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....		1
A. Background of Study.....		1
B. The Identification of the Problem		3
C. The Scope and Limitation		4
D. The Formulation of the Problem.....		4
E. The Objective of the Study		4
F. The Significance of the Study		5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE		6
A. Theoretical Framework		6
2.1. Language Variation.....		6
2.1.1 Type of Language Variation		6
2.1.2 Functional of Language Varieties On Social Context....		9
2.2. Registers.....		10
2.2.1 Type of Register.....		28
2.2.2 Functional of Varieties of Register		31
2.3. Social Media.....		34
2.3.1 Definition of Social Media		34
2.3.2 Type of Social Media.....		36

2.3.3 The strengths and weaknesses of social media	44
B. Previous Related Study	48
C. Conceptual Framework	50
CHAPTER III METHODE OF RESEARCH	52
A. Research Design	52
B. Source of Data.....	52
C. The Techniques for Collecting Data	52
D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data	54
BAB IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS	55
A. Data	55
B. Data Analysis	58
C. The Discussions	63
BAB V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	64
A. Conclusions	64
B. Suggestions	64
REFERENCES	65

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language has a lot of functions for people in daily life. According to Sriyono (2015:7) people use language for different purposes. They use language for communication, persuasion, information, introduction, negotiation, and for socialization. For communication, language can share anything with each other. Language has varieties; it means that language has the same rule, but because it is used by heterogenic speakers that have different social backgrounds and different behavior. It will make language become variation. The variety is also caused by someone's region, and this variety is called a dialect. Varieties of a dialect into one dialect are called synchronic linguistic, and if the varieties are between two or more languages, it is called diachronic linguistic. However, language varieties cause language variation.

Many people these days use social media to communicate with each other. Social media is a technology widely used by people around the world, from young students to seniors. Students are also social media users who utilize them in a variety of situations. In fact, English is one of the most popular languages on all social media, and although English is recognized as one of the world languages spoken in Indonesia, it is not a native language. English in Indonesia is spoken as a foreign language by the community, especially students, where students learn English and learn English as one of the subjects that are only available in that place, such as a school, course, or university.

One of the language variants is registers. Enrollment means the language of a group of the same interests or professions or the language spoken in contexts related to that group. Holmes (2015: 246) states that the term register here describes a language that is contextually used in relation to the language or group of people of the same interest or profession. The difference between each language has to do with the context of the situation consisting of fields, modes, and tenors. People use a variety of languages to describe changing context factors such as society's address, settings, and topics. Each profession or social group has certain differences in the vocabulary involved. Registers are a variety of languages spoken by a particular community and have special meanings for different purposes. This is socially common. It is used in a specific situation, profession, or group, and is usually used for a specific purpose. People use a variety of languages to describe changing context factors such as society's address, settings, and topics. Each profession or social group has certain differences in the vocabulary involved.

Language deviations occur in bilingual or multilingual communities in certain regions, so there are language deviations. This only happens when there is interaction. The social interaction that exists arises from the speaking activity between the speaker and the speaking partner. The social interaction activities mentioned above occur in a variety of environments, including social areas such as markets, schools, hospitals, and supermarkets, to special places such as homes. The relationship and function of contextual social factors in language use, and the reciprocal effect of grammar rules and usage norms according to the context

(Padmadewi, et al, 2014: 7-8). A vlog is a form of blog for which the medium is video, and is a form of web television. Vlog entries often combine embedded video (or a video link) with supporting text, images, and other metadata. Entries can be recorded in one take or cut into multiple parts. The vlog category is popular on the video-sharing platform youtube.

Currently, a new virus called coronavirus has spread all over the world. Covid-19 as a world disaster that has truly created fears and threats for the survival of human beings. We are not just living through a public-health crisis, but probably going to an economic one. It has been widely spread rapidly to many countries including Indonesia. See what happens today's situation that many countries commonly already regulated some activities as a preventive effort against spreading a virus such as travel restriction, quarantines or nationwide quarantines, curfews, event postponements and cancellations, and facility closures. In humans, coronavirus causes mild to fatal respiratory infections. Mild illness includes some cases of the common cold (with other possible causes, especially rhinovirus), and more lethal strains can cause SARS, MERS, and, COVID-19. The symptoms of different species are diverse. It causes upper respiratory disease in chickens, while diarrhea in cattle and pigs. There are no vaccines or antiviral drugs to prevent or treat coronavirus infection in humans. This study aims to explain the language variant of the Covid-19 vlog.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of the study is identified as the following:

1. Many people do not know how to use language variation.

2. How to apply language variation register on Covid-19 vlog.
3. The most dominant type of language variation register on Covid-19 vlog.

C. Scope and Limitation.

This study focusses on the scope of language variation in a social context which is mainly limited to register variation in social media posts about coronavirus disease (COVID-19). It will specifically investigate the lexical-semantic and the realization of the register in the social media.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

The problem of this research are formulated as follow.

1. What types of the register are realized on the Covid-19 vlog?
2. How is register realized or used on Covid-19 vlog?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are stated below:

1. To find out what types of the register are realized on the Covid-19 vlog.
2. To find out what is register realized or used on Covid-19 vlog.

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of the study was expected theoretically and practically to give much contribution to enriching the theories in language variation.

1. Theoretically

The finding can add up new knowledge of the theories of sociolinguistics.

The finding can be referenced for future studies.

2. Practically

1. The students' university can be increase knowledge in studying sociolinguistics especially the use of language variation.
2. This research can guide and reference also interested in investigating the same area with different focus and object.

The study expected to become an additional contribution to sociolinguistics research. Besides, it is hoped that the result of the study would be one useful reference material for the reader on the student who wants to do similar research.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Language Variation

2.1.1 Type of Language Variation

A language variation is a specific linguistic item or human speech pattern (e.g. sound, words, grammatical, features, etc.) of human language that is uniquely related to some external factor, such as a geographic area or social group (Wardhaugh, 2006). For instance, like the sound, the word *Car* is uttered differently between Madurese and Standard English. Madurese pronounce *Car* /ə'ka:(r)/ and the standard English pronounce *Car* /ka:/. Then, as the word, Madurese talk of *travel as a trip*, while the Standard English call them *a trip*. As the grammatical, Speaker of Madurese tends to prefer *I am feeling not nice today* and the standard English *I don't feel okay today*.

The phenomena above are determined from many factors such as social and geographical areas. The social factors are speech varieties associated with different social factors, especially related to the speakers' social status such as social groups or classes; racial status/ ethnicity, income; education, and cultural background, etc. those are included vulgar or taboo language, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, register, and style (including standard and nonstandard variety). Another factor of language

variation is a geographical area. It is a dialect variation. In this case, the writer is going to analyze language variation which is focused on dialect variation.

1. Variations in terms of speakers

First, idiolects, are variations of language that are individual. Everyone has their idiolect respectively. This idiolect deals with the "color" sound, choicewords, style, sentence structure, etc. The most dominant is the color of the sound, people can recognize the voice of someone they know just by hearing the sound idiolect through written works can also, but here to distinguish it is rather difficult.

Second, dialect, which is a variation of the language of a group of speakers whose numbers are relative, which are in a certain place or area. The field of study that studies the variety of languages is dialectology.

Third, sociolect or temporal dialect, which is a variation of the language used by social groups at a certain time. For example, variations in Indonesian in the thirties, fifties, or today.

Fourth, sociolects or social dialects, namely variations in language related to speaker status, class, and social class. It is in sociolinguistics that this variation concerns all the personal problems of the speaker, such as age, education, socioeconomic conditions, employment, sex, etc. Concerning language variations concerning the level, class, status, and social class of the speakers it is called.

2. Variations in Terms of Use

Language variation concerning its users or functions is called a function, variety, or register. These variations are usually discussed based on the area of use, style, or level of formality and means of use. Language variations based on this field of use are related to the language used for what purposes or fields. For example, in the fields of literature, journalism, agriculture, military, shipping, education, etc.

3. Variations in the Formality

According to Martin Joos, variations in language are divided into five kinds of styles (varieties), namely frozen variations (frozen); formal variety (formal); business variety (consultative); casual variety; intimate. Frozen Variety is the most formal language variation, which is used in solemn situations and official ceremonies. For example, in sermons, laws, notary deeds, oaths, etc. The official range is the variety of languages used in state speeches, official meetings, lectures, textbooks, etc.

A variety of business is a variation of language that is commonly used in ordinary conversation at school, meetings, or results-oriented or production-oriented talks. The manifestations are between formal and informal or casual types. Relaxed variety is the variety of languages used in informal situations to chat with family or friends when resting, exercising, recreation, etc.

This variety uses the allegro form, which is the form of utterances shortened. Close variations are variations of the language

commonly used by speakers whose relationships are already familiar, such as between family members, or close friends. This variety uses incomplete language with unclear articulation.

4. Variations in Terms of Facilities

Language variations can also be seen in terms of the means or path used. In this case, it can be called the existence of oral and written variations or also variations in language by using certain means or tools, for example, telephone or telegraph.

2.1.2 Function of Language Variation in Social Context

A social group is a sociological term that refers to differences in population or groups into classes in groups based on power, income, position, and type of work. The use of language by social groups produces variations in language. Language variations according to David Crystal (1980: 111) variations in language used by certain social groups.

Language variations are often group according to social divisions such as social class, occupational status, age, and gender. Wardhaugh (1986: 46) says that the term dialect can be used to describe language differences related to variations in social groups or social classes. (Vorbert, 1976: 4) says that the differences in the language of the two social classes are not neutral, but are influenced by the real social position they have. That is, low-class people experience obstacles or obstacles in communication because vocabulary is inadequate or limited when compared with social groups that have a higher position.

Ronald (1987: 317) said that each individual will learn their respective social roles through the communication process. The process differs from one social group to another social group. Thus there are variations in the language in a group of people, namely variations in the form of complete language (elaborated code) that is commonly used in formal situations and variations that are limited or incomplete (restricted) that are commonly used in informal situations or everyday life or language daily

2.2 Register

Biber (1995: 1) said that registration is used as a closing term for each variety related to a specific contextual context or purpose. The first aspect of registers is context. The location and timing of the speech registers used by the speaker determine the speech register itself. The various conversations performed by the speaker and listeners build different register's speech. The purpose of the speech depends on the specific field or range of speakers.

In sociolinguistics, a register is a variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting. For example, when speaking in a formal setting, an English speaker may be more likely to use features of prescribed grammar than in an informal setting such as pronouncing words ending in -ing with a velar nasal instead of an alveolar nasal (e.g. "walk-in"), choosing more formal words (e.g. father vs.dad, child vs. Kid, etc), and refraining from using words considered nonstandard, such as ain not.

Penalosa (1981:97), Register is meant a variety of language considered appropriate for a particular type of situation. Thus, different kinds of the register are expected in, say, a church sermon, a diplomatic encounter, a family dinner, a sports 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 conditions, different language or dialects will be used". specific conversational situations often have different meanings on the speech used by the speaker to the audience, as the use of the speech itself may differ depending on the knowledge of the speaker, and audience. Thus, registers are divided into five groups: official registers, narrow registers, casual registers, intimate registers and fixed registers. Using this group definition, this study can provide more detailed conclusions.

Emphasizing the work of Indah Tri Kurniawatis, Finch (2000) classifies registers into the five functional classifications mentioned above. Pinch provides a different classification of register functions that can be used as parameters by which speech functions can be deduced. In addition to Finch, there is Martin Joos (1967), which describes a voice style similar to register function, which is classified as being identical to Finch. The five classifications according to Finch and Joos are:

a. Formal Register

Formal register is a register which has two characteristics, i.e. formal and discursive. It is usually used by lectures, preaches, and judges. The features of this register are complex structure, simple vocabulary, and natural intonation (Finch. 2000: 234).

These registers are found in conversations involving one-way communications where the speaker does not expect immediate feedback and conversations with discussion, conversations with some, or all of the characteristics to be incorporated into this function. When registering, the form of the situation pays the most attention, so this is the part that needs attention. As Finch said, the formal register situation of teachers, instructors, lecturers, and judges is an example of a speaker where the registration function is as usual found.

Formal style is generally used in a 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).

Registers can be found in the most rigorously way and have features that require careful observation. If people forget a little about our interest in the presenter, it will be difficult for people to keep themselves in the context of the conversation because it is little and even no feedback from them and other audiences. Registers are most

commonly found in educational, religious, institutional, and political situations.

b. The Consultative Register

The consultative register is a kind of formal register. It is used in dialogue and conversation with a stranger and a small group in the discussion moment. The language used in consultative register completes grammatical form, major sentences, and core vocabulary items, slang, clear pronunciation, and friendly intonation (Finch, 2000: 234).

Counseling registration is alike to formal registration in that it can usually be found of discussion conversations, but is less formal depending on the situation. Also, this feature expects a prompt response. The situation is a bit formal, but what stands out most is the speaker's discussion and use of a friendly accent.

Consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different (Joos, 1967: 154).

Typically used for conversations with strangers, conversations with colleagues, group discussions organized by moderators, and doctors and interns who listen to the patient. participator often do not know each other or may already know each other, but do not get along well. In fact, they decided to use grammatical sentences and basic accents to convey

meaning so that they were not misunderstood for a lack of information from the conversation partner.

c. The Casual Register

The casual register is a register that is used as an easy conversation among friends (Finch, 2000: 235).

What makes the registers they use have the same meaning when used depends on the intimacy of the relationship. Speech that falls into the casual register category often has very different meanings and purposes depending on the group using this type of register speech.

Casual style is a style used among friends and co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat (Joos, 1967: 154). Casual register language used in conversation with friends idiomatic and often full slang, used to signal to belong to a given group

People used everyday language when talking with close friends and relatives. Whether in group friends and acquaintances no background information provided ellipsis and slang commonly. This is commonly among friends in a social setting. This can cause problems with friends or relatives and people who are not close because their language interpretation is different.

d. The Intimate Register

The register that is used by people who know each other very well, such as spouses. The characteristics of language used in the intimate register are 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).

Private conversations with special meaning to words used by husband and wife or friends. The intimate register can confuse the listener's point of view, so it's not for someone who speaks only from work or strangers. These registers are usually found in very close relationships, even in romantic relationships, which means they are exclusive to others.

Intimate style is an expression that provides no information beyond the skin of the speaker (Joos, 1967: 154). Typically, exclusive relationships between speakers are used. This means non-public intonation more important than wording or grammar, private vocabulary. Also includes non-verbal messages. This is most common among family members and close friends. The intention of conversation was understood only by people with close relationships.

This registration can be considered private because it is usually used by husbands and wives, spouses or lovers, and people who call close friends. These registers are sometimes not suitable for formal

situations as they contain personal meanings and meanings among certain people.

e. The Frozen Register

Frozen Register is usually used in literary regions and legal work. The characteristics of the frozen registers the sentence structure was often archaic, archaic vocabulary, and neutral Indonesian (Finch, 2000:235).

Similar to official registers, but fixed registers are often found in dissertations, Bibles, bibliography, medical or court guides, but are provided to listeners by mentioning them. These registers may turn out to be frequently used by the general public in certain fields, but they are very strict in their use, so they hardly ever change or change. Understanding this register requires more linguistic knowledge to avoid confusion of use.

Frozen style is a style, which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal settings such as in a palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves a very large group of people whose members are known to one another” (Joos, 1967: 154).

This registration situation is very formal and rarely changes by people. The speech composition of a sentence can continue for years without change. It is usually a written text read by a speaker in certain

very formal situations and situations, such as a series of flag ceremonies and prayers.

Looking at the classification of Finchs and Jooss above, it can be concluded that in the conversation you can see the registration function through when and where the utterance was performed. This is because the public must be aware of the need for each classification to determine the classification of speech to infer, such as the context of the conversation the speaker speaks, the relationship between the speaker and the audience, and the utterance the speaker uses to express meaning. The registration function requires advanced knowledge awareness of context and meaning in order to pay attention to the functions conveyed in the conversation. It is an important factor in understanding the true meaning and meaning of the participants in the conversation.

A. Type of register factor

According to Martin and Rose (2003), the register is divided into three general types of dimensional elements that affect people's registers depending on the situation. The register context situation is entered in fields, modes, and tenors. These are variations of the contextual situation that affect the registers of the function. Here are the types of registers according to Martin and Rose.

a. Field

Field refers to what is happening, the nature of the social action that is taking place: what participants are engaged in, in which language figures as some essential component. It is concerned with generalizing across genres according to the domestic or institutional activity that is going on (Martin and Rose, 2003: 252).

The field for them is the total event, in which the text is functioning, together with the purposive activity of the speaker or write, includes subject mater as one of the elements. Focus on the topics that arise in the speaker's conversation. The situation can raise a topic related to the speaker. Also, by paying attention to the subject, the listener can achieve the goal of the conversation.

Field means that the goal of the situation or the expected outcome is related to the field, and the speaker's goal is related to the development of the field, such as in the context of an outline that interprets the classification for the recipient, which is a classification of several kinds of phenomena. There is. When text works in these situations, it tends to be organized into field terms in terms of field structure, such as when text is organized according to taxonomic classes (Halliday, 2014: 41).

In other words, the field is where people see the subject they are talking about, not the place. Both the speaker and the listener to

gain understanding in the field to avoid misunderstandings caused by changes in knowledge of the field. Even if presenters and listeners share the same profession or specialty, they may have different experiences or different flight times, so there is little chance of misunderstanding and misunderstanding.

b. Mode

Mode refers to what part of language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context (Martin and Rose, 2003: 243).

The mode is the function of the text in the event, including both the channel taken by language. Spoken or written, extempore or prepared and it is a genre, rhetorical mode, as narrative, didactic, persuasive, 'phatic', etc.

Mode being played by language and other semiotic systems in the situation: (1) the division of labor between semiotic activities and social ones (ranging from semiotic activities as constitutive of the situation to semiotic activities as facilitating); (2) the division of labor between linguistic activities and other semiotic activities; (3) rhetorical mode: the orientation of the text towards field (e.g. informative, didactic, explanatory, explicatory) or tenor (e.g. persuasive, exhortatory,

hortatory, polemic); (4) turn: dialogic or monologic; (5) medium: written or spoken; (6) channel: phonic or graphic (Halliday, 2014: 33).

Simply put, fashion is the behavior expected of an audience after a speech is delivered. It is also a means by which people submit their registers in written or oral form. In this case, since you may not know who the speaker and listener are, the likelihood of understanding the written form is less than that of the verbal form, and it is impossible to decipher what the text means and who it is intended for, except when writing directly. As with text messages, it doesn't mean that text messages are in a written form and are not misleading. In oral form, fashion intent is much clearer and less likely to be misunderstood than written.

c. Tenor

Tenor refers to who is taking part to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles; what kinds of roles relationships obtain, including the permanent and temporary relationship of one kind of another, both the types of socially significant relationships in which they are involved (Martin and Rose, 2003: 243).

The tenor refers to “the type of role interaction, the set of relevant social relations, permanent and temporary among the participants involved.

Tenor is who is taking part in the situation: (1) the roles played by those taking part in the socio-semiotic activity – institutional roles, status roles (power, either equal or unequal), contact roles (familiarity, ranging from strangers to intimates) and sociometric roles (affect, either neutral or charged, positively or negatively); and (2) the values that the interactants imbue the domain with (either neutral overloaded, positively or negatively) (Halliday, 2014: 33).

As with the previous statement, participant identity is a key aspect of this type. Tenor includes aspects of speakers and listeners, social status, and their role and influence in conversations. Every speaker has his or her position in the conversation that is taking place, which means they influence.

Tenor means that the goals of the situation, or intended outcomes, are concerned with tenor, more specifically with the relationship between speaker and addressee – with maintaining or changing this relationship, as when speakers try to bring their addressees closer to their positions (Halliday, 2014: 41).

This is part of seeing who people are talking to. You can see who your listeners are, your relationship to the presenter, and even participate in conversations. From this point on, it is very important to look at the listener to avoid unnecessary words that could confuse due to the listener's ignorance.

The registers taken from the above three types of registers focus not only on the speech used but also on the context in which the speech was performed. In short, the field is about what happens and what the participants of the conversation do, the mode is the expected effect of the speech that is passed on to the audience's next action after the speech is over, and the tenor is who is speaking, what is the status and role? It is important to know the context of the situation so as not to lose the meaning and intention of the register at other moments.

B. Meanings

Geoffrey Leech (1981), there are seven types of meaning such conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

a. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning (also known as expressive' or cognitive' meaning) is widely regarded as a central element of verbal communication and we believe that it can be represented as an integral part of the essential function of language in a way that is not of any other type of meaning. This means that the conceptual meaning of a word and all the connotations it has before you use it of verbal communication behavior (Geogffery Leech, 1981:9).

Conceptual meaning the dictionary definition of the word the descriptive definition of it. A cougar in the dictionary is a big cat. In context about people and concerning wildlife, the term has other meanings. Since the meaning of the speech conveyed by the speaker has the same meanings, the audience can logically conclude the meaning of the speech without eliciting misinterpretations.

b. Connotative meaning

Inclusive meaning goes beyond pure conceptual meaning, it is the communicative value of an expression based on what it means. In general, the concept of reference overlaps with the conceptual meaning (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 12).

Connotative meaning subtext and layers brought into the context by the use of a particular word, subject. A word's connotations can be negative or positive, depending on the audience. The label of being a liberal or a conservative, for example, can be good or bad, depending on the person's intention in using it and the person hearing or reading it. These meanings are the same, so the listener must be aware of the speaker's intent and the conversation, and the speaker must be able to convey his meaning without giving the listener an incidental meaning.

The implicit meaning relates to a specific word that may be associated with that word. The meaning of the speech can be determined by linking the speech with other references that have a meaning close to the speech. The word has a lot of meaning depending on the context in

which it is used. Logically, the audience can understand the meaning of the speech by knowing another meaning of the speech and checking the context of the situation in which the speech is taking place.

c. Social and Affective meaning

Social meaning is to convey about the social conditions that language uses. In part, people decipher' the social meaning of texts by recognizing different dimensions and style levels in the same language. (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 14).

Social meaning while the emotive or affective component of the expression is referred to as it is effective meaning. Social meaning and affective meaning together are sometimes called connotation. What can be conveyed in this statement focuses only on the utterances the speaker uses and is not only the meaning of the participant but also on the background.

The valid meaning is just a small step that reflects the consideration of how the language reflects the speaker's personal feelings, including the attitude toward the listener or the attitude he is speaking. Emotional meaning is often conceptual or conceptual of the word used. It is conveyed explicitly through inclusive content (Geoffrey Leech, 1981:15)

Variation in accents, intonations, and sentences as the speaker uses speech can be clues about how does the speaker feel or speaks to

the listener's. The speaker sees the words he uses to express his feelings or moods and expresses his feeling toward the listeners explicitly. For example, stolen from a leech, you are a cruel tyrant and an evil reproach. It can also be described as an emotional expression when pronounced, such as abusive language or everyday speech to express displeasure or kindness. The meaning of emotion is also related to courtesy, depending on the sentence the speaker uses. For example, I regret taking it off the leech and letting it intervene, but would you please be kind enough to lower your voice a bit.

The valid meaning is just a small step that reflects the consideration of how the language reflects the speaker's personal feelings, including the attitude toward the listener or the attitude he is speaking. Emotional meaning is often conceptual or conceptual of the word used. It is conveyed explicitly through inclusive content (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 15).

d. Reflected and Collocative meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense (Geoffrey Lecch, 1981: 16).

When two utterances have one reference, it can enter the reflected meaning. Sometimes a word used by a speaker refers to one thing, and another word is used by another speaker, but with the same

meaning. For example, Leech, Comforter, and Holy Ghost all refer to the third person of the Trinity.

The placement meaning consists of the associations a word has obtained because the meaning of the word tends to occur in the environment (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 17).

After pronunciation, depending on the word, different words can lead to one point of view. This seems to be wrong, but it is true, which can confuse. For example, a beautiful man is as acceptable as a beautiful woman. They indicate the state of a person's appearance. The combinatorial meaning also consists of expressions with similar conditions but different uses. Another example, taken from the language of leeches, trembling and trembling means shaking the body or part of the body, but with different causes. Trembling with fear and trembling with excitement. Reflected and Collocative meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 16). Reflected, conceptual meaning, for example, the literal, dictionary, definition of the word gay is "happy" or "bright" colors, though in society is used today it has a much different meaning.

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 17).

After pronunciation, depending on the word, different words can lead to one point of view. This seems to be wrong, but it is true, which can confuse. For example, a beautiful man is as acceptable as a beautiful woman. They indicate the state of a person's appearance. The combinatorial meaning also consists of expressions with similar conditions but different uses. Another example, taken from the language of leeches, trembling and trembling means shaking the body or part of the body, but with different causes. Trembling with fear and trembling with excitement.

e. Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning is communicated by how a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis (Geoffrey Leech, 1981: 19).

Thematic meaning how the speaker portrays the message through word choice, the order of words used, and emphasis. Notice the subtle difference in emphasis between these sentence It is often felt, for example, that an active sentence such as (1) has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same :

1. Mrs. Bessie donate the first prize
2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie

These two sentences have two different focuses. The first focuses on what Mrs. Bessie contributed, and the second focuses on who contributed the award. Its meaning is related to the context topic. These meanings require an understanding of the composition of the word.

It can be concluded from the statements above that meaning is vary, depends on the speaker's intentions and also the meaning of the utterance itself can contain many things. Lech classified meanings to distinguish that thereis not only one meaning of an utterance has. Meaning can trigger confusion from a listener if they can not follow the aspects that follow the performed utterance. Meaning is essential in two ways communication due without knowing the exact meaning, communication can be an empty conversation without the speaker and listener understand that their intention has been delivered to each other. From that condition, they cannot reach the purpose of communication itself.

2.2.1 Type of Register

Understanding the register according to Wilkins (in Pateda, 1990: 60) that the register is a variety of uses of language associated with one's work. Registers are divided into the following types:

1. Oratorical or frozen (standard)

Which is a register used by professional speakers because the pattern and rules are established, usually used in a solemn situation, such as in mantras, laws, scriptures, and etcetera. Frozen style is for people who are to remain social strangers. Our direct compensation for remaining strangers is consultative style. By comparison, the frozen style lacks two things, participation, and intonation.

2. Deliberative or formal

That is registers used in official situations with the aim of expanding deliberate speech, such as state speeches, proposals, etc. The feedback of response and encouragement characteristic consultative style is not possible. The speaker, therefore, left on his own to maintain the proper pace of delivery. He can no longer proceed freely adjusting momentarily to the observed response. Instead, he must plan, framing the whole sentence before they are delivered. It is this advanced planning which gives the style its name.

3. Consultative registers

Pattern clause connections are generally simple. From the viewpoint of literary standards, they are usually monotonous. And is used very heavily. Connectors of greater range, like nevertheless, moreover, alternatively, are very rare they are practically used by many, including some who would write these frequently and who would employ them regularly in

more formal speech. Furthermore, pronunciation may be clear but words and sounds may run together. So the rate of the pronunciation is faster.

4. Casually

According to Martin Joss in his book *Five Clocks* (1967: 23) states that Casual style is for friends, acquaintances, insiders; addressed to a stranger, it serves to make him an insider. Negatively, background information and no reliance on listeners' participation.

Casual style is characterized by the use of first name even nicknames rather than first and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred. Besides that, that use of slang. This is a prime indication of an in-group relationship. It is used only with insiders, and it is assumed to know only by members of the group. For example: to teenagers or some clique among adolescents. Is a register that is used in informal situations. This variety uses *allegro*, which is a shortened form of words.

5. Intimate style

Intimate speech excludes public information. Intimate style tolerates nothing of the system of any other style no slang, no background information, and so on.

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

2.2.2 Functional Varieties of Register

Halliday (in Nababan, 1985: 42) states that the register function includes:

1. Instrumental functions

Namely the language-oriented to the listener or interlocutor. The language is used to regulate the listener's behavior so that the interlocutor wants to obey or follow what is expected by the speaker or writer. This can be done by a speaker or writer by using expressions that express a request, appeal, or seduction.

2. Interaction function

Namely the function of language-oriented to contact between parties who are communicating. Register in this case serves to establish and maintain relationships and show feelings of friendship or social solidarity. The expressions used are usually of a fixed pattern, such as when people meet, meet, ask about the situation, ask for farewell, and so forth.

3. Personality or personal functions

Namely the function of languages that are oriented to speakers. Language is used to bring together things that are personal. In matters relating to him.

4. The problem solver or heuristic

Namely, the function of the use of language is contained in expressions that ask, according to, or state an answer to a problem or problem. The language used is usually as a tool for learning all things, investigating reality, looking for facts, and explanations. The expressions used in this function are in the form of a question that demands explanation or explanation.

5. Imagination function

Namely, the function of using language oriented to the mandate or intention to be conveyed. Language in this function is used to express and convey thoughts or ideas and feelings of a speaker or writer.

6. Information function

Namely the use of language that serves as a tool to provide news or information so that others can know.

7. Social identity

According to Tajfel, as cited by Peter J. Burke (2006: 113), what “social identity” means is the knowledge of an individual belonging to a particular group member. Social groups can see that their members have the same attitudes, reactions, beliefs, values, behaviors, styles, changes in language, knowledge, and many other aspects.

According to Hogg and Abrams, quoted by Stets and Burke (2000: 225), The social category in which an individual place himself is part of structured society and other contrasting categories (eg black vs. white); Each has some degree of power, reputation, status, etc. Every individual needs to be aware that he belongs to a social group in order to clarify his place in society. Different social groups can have different effects on different groups and the members of those groups. For example, one group can have power, while the other has a reputation that even power cannot interfere with business.

According to Goffman, quoted by Richard Jenkins (2014: 97), social identity is a set of identifications that can be seen immediately at the first meeting of another person. Any personality based on gender, eg age, occupation, behavioral cues, There is also an estimate of. Social identity can lead an individual to assess which identity they use. The language spoken by an individual can reveal the social group to which it belongs, and each social group has a certain way of communicating behavior that sets it apart from other groups.

Based on the above statement, it can be concluded that social identity is an individual's perception that an individual should be perceived as part of a group or society that helps them adapt to their role in that group or society. This perception affects behavior inside and outside a group or society and can be a parameter by which other individuals judge the group or society to which they belong. Social identity also affects an individual's expectations of how they are willing to treat others and how they can treat others with their identity. Social identity allows individuals to be used as guides to act according to the identity of a particular group or society, placing them in a specific position in the social structure and realizing the outcomes other individuals expect from society.

2.3 Social Media

2.3.1 Definition of Social Media

Social media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing of information, ideas, career interest, and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definitions, however, there are some common features:

- a. Social media are interactive web 2.0 internet-based applications.

- b. User-generated content such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interaction, is the lifeblood of social media.

- c. User creative service-specific profiles for the website or application that are designed and maintained by the social media organization. Many social media sites allow users of those sites to become a “friend”, “fan”, or otherwise associate their own “profiles” or virtual presences with the power boards profile on these sites. Examples (in2010) of such sites are Twitter, Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, and various sites like Blogger and WordPress (JCPB, 2010, p.1).

CIPR (2011, p.4) defines social media is the term commonly given to Internet and mobile-based channels and tools that allow users to interact with each other and share opinions and content. As the name implies, social media involves the building of communities or networks and encouraging participation and engagement.

Social media is best understood as a group of new kinds of online media, which share most or all of the following characteristics: (1) Participation, that Social media encourages contributions and feedback from everyone who is interested. It blurs the line between media and audience, (2) Openness, that most social media services are open to feedback and participation. They encourage voting, comments, and the sharing of information. There are rarely any barriers to

Accessing and making use of content – password-protected content is frowned on, (3) Conversation, whereas traditional media is about “broadcast” (content transmitted or distributed to An audience) social media is better seen as a two-way conversation, (3) Community that allows communities to form quickly and communicate effectively and share common interests, such as a love of photography, a political issue or a favorite TV show,(4) Connectedness, most kinds of social media thrive on their connectedness, making use of links to other sites, resources and people (Mayfield, 2008, p.5)

According to several definitions above, social media is an application platform that users can easily participate in sharing and creating content and information. Social media engaged people in interaction and build the communities in the virtual worlds.

2.3.2 Types of Social Media

Social Media integrates technology, social interaction, and content creation to collaboratively connect online information. Through social media, people or groups can create, organize, edit, comment on, combine, and share content, in the process helping agencies better achieve their mission goals. Here are the social media that are commonly used in government:

a. Video Blog (Vlog)

Vlog (video blog or video log) is one of attractive media innovations in this current digital era. This innovation was booming among digital geeks especially youth generation that interested on visual and audiovisual. Watkins & Wilkins, (2011) state that Vlog is a personal diary in form of video and audio that shared on online media. Recent study suggests to post the results of Vlog on the several media that connected with internet network such as YouTube, Dropbox, Whatsapp, email, and Facebook or others (Anil, 2016a). In addition, nowadays generation is inseparable with those media and the internet network, and it becomes their needs in this era. Furthermore, Vlog is purposed to express someone opinion or information to the others, personally or socially (Anil, 2016a; DeWitt, Naimie, & Siraj, 2013; Smith & Maté, 2010).

Vlog is different from the previous personal diary that is Blog. Vlog is personal diary based on video and audiovisual. Meanwhile, Blog (combination of web log) is writing based diary or personal journals that shared on internet media or web page widely (Watkins & Wilkins, 2011). Further, it is used for sharing information, opinions, writing stories, and other writing products, shared on Word press and Blogger as its platform (DeWitt et al., 2013). In addition, Blog was used in language learning many years ago before the presence of Vlog in language learning to help learners acquire the target language and share

information in form of writing among them with ease (DeWitt et al., 2013; İlter, 2015). In contrast, Vlog is shared on the media that support with the video format, such as YouTube, Whatsapp, Instagram, and others (Combe & Codreanu, 2016a). Furthermore, the popularity of Vlog is realized by many people, while some of them utilize it for something profitable such as products promotion, tutorials, and also involve it into language learning process (Yaman, 2015). Finally, Vlog offers features that help learners in acquiring language outside classroom especially in speaking skill and strengthen their confidence when speaking (Anil, 2016b; Hung, 2011)

In this recent decade, education field is combining Vlog in the learning and teaching process especially in language learning. The use of Vlog in language learning process in addition to help learners acquire the target language, also to overcome recent issue around nowadays generation that is technology geek (Anil, 2016b; Hung, 2011). This method is used to attract their attention in language learning by maximizing the advantages of technology in this era. Moreover, Hung (2011) suggests that involving Vlog in language learning process has several benefits such as giving a visual representation, relief from time constrains, self-evaluation, professional development, wider audiences, peer learning, and technical capability. Further, Combe & Codreanu (2016a) point out that Vlog has potential for supporting informal language learning and intercultural exchanges. In addition, Vlog is new

multimedia and multimodal interaction for informal language practicing and learning that offers opportunities for speaking skill, digital literacy skills, multilingual peer learning, opinion conflict and intercultural skills (Combe & Codreanu, 2016a). Anil (2016b) states that using Vlog in language learning will enhance learners' speaking skill and increase their confidence in speaking activity. The results of her study shows that learners enjoy and find it comfortable when using Vlog for communication. The finding of study reveals significant different in the level of attitude before and after the use of Vlog. On one hand, positive attitude toward Vlog in language learning is showed by some youngster respondents, because they can enjoy it. On the other hand, some other learners feel that traditional method was effective and familiar with them. In conclusion, it is clear that the difference between learners' attitude toward Vlog is because age factor (Anil, 2016b).

Vlog has important role in improving learners speaking skill. It is trial and error method, where the learners learn from their error with the help of facilitators (e.g., teachers, and viewers). Watkins & Wilkins (2011) analyzes three times Vlog to obtain improvement data of Vlogger, and the results show that it helps them practicing their speaking in front of camera and building their confidence. Moreover, the result of Vlog that is posted on online media like YouTube can make learners learn a lot of things from the feedbacks, comments, and viewers' suggestion and motivate them to correct and improve the contents of their Vlog. In conclusion, combining Vlog in language learning is one of the best ways to facilitate

learners to improve their speaking skill and build their confidence to speak up while exploring digital experiences in this technology era.

b. Social Networking

Social networking sites are applications that enable users to connect by creating personal information profiles, inviting friends and colleagues to have access to those profiles, and sending e-mails and instant messages between each other. These personal profiles can include any type of information, including photos, videos, audio files, and blogs (Kaplan, 2010, p.5).

Social networking is the use of internet-based social media sites to stay connected with friends, family, colleagues, costumers, or clients. Social networking can have a social purpose, a business purpose, or both, through sites such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, An Instagram, among others.

From the definitions above, the writer can conclude that social networking is an application that allows users to create personal information, keep in touch with friends, and sharing much information by posting a “wall”, photos and videos.

a. Youtube

Youtube is a video sharing service where user can watch, like, share, comment, and upload their videos

The highest-paid Youtube stars 2016 (Berg M,2016, p.1)Baskoro (2007:58 p.3) that Youtube is a video site that provides various information in the form of 'moving images' and is reliable. This is site is indeed provided for those who want to search for video information and watch it live. We can also upload videos to Youtube servers and share them worldwide.

Referring to the statements above, the writer can conclude that Youtube is the social networking that allows the users to share all of the information about their hobbies by posting it into their profile pages.

b. Facebook

Facebook is the world's most popular social networking website. It makes it easy for you to connect and sharewith your family and friends online. Facebook has even helped the web become more open and social (GCF,2013, p.1). Educause Learning Initiative (2007, p.1) points out that Facebook is a social networking site where users interact through a constantly evolving set of networks based on college or university, friendships, interest groups, favorite movies, and other criteria. As Reyes (2012, p.3) asserts, Facebook is a social networking website that allows you to share interests, information and photos with networks of other users.

From some definition above, we can see that Facebook is the social networking website that makes the users could keep in touch with

their network by sharing information through their status, photos, or posting in the “wall”.

c. Instagram

Instagram as a social media increasingly popular now has been loved almost in all circles ranging from children, adolescents, to adults.

From the explanation above, Youtube is a social network that can assist users in finding information about the work, not only that, social media provides an opportunity for users to share thoughts on their respective professions.

c. **Microblogs**

A microblog is a blogging platform where the amount of information that can be shared per author is either enforced to be very short or just typically very short. Java(2007, p.1) claims that microblogging is a new form of communication in which users can describe their current status in short posts distributed by instant messages, mobile phones, email, or the Web.

a. Twitter

Twitter is an American microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as “tweets”. Registered users can post, like, and retweet tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. Users access Twitter through it is

website interface, through Short Message Service (SMS) or it is mobile device application software (“app”). Twitter is based in San Francisco, California, and has more than 25 offices around the world.

Other experts, Merrill, Latham, Santalesa, and Navetta (2011, p.2) point out that Twitter is a platform that allows anyone with an account to post short messages. To tailor the onslaught of messages being broadcast from the “Twitter-sphere” of 200 million current Twitter subscribers, users can create lists of those they wish to “follow” so they only receive Twitter feeds from those they select.

Referring to the statements above, we can see that twitter is a microblogging service that has 140 characters to share with the world message.

b. Tumblr

Tumblr is a service that does exactly what WordPress does for blogging, but for microblogging, or tumble blogs instead. A tumblelog is a variation of a blog, that favors short-form, mixed-media posts over the longer editorial posts frequently associated with blogging. Common post formats found on tumbleblogs include links, photos, quotes, dialogues, and videos. Unlike blogs, this format is frequently used to share the author’s creations, discoveries, or experiences without providing a commentary. Tumblr fills the gap between Twitter, where people tweet resources, images, and thoughts, and traditional blogging

platforms, like WordPress where each post is a proper article. Instead, Tumblr works with seven types of the post text, photo, quote, link, chat, audio, and video, and it handles them all very well.

Tumblr is a blogging platform that enables you to easily share the content you love with the world. Unlike other blogging platforms, Tumblr is focused on sharing multimedia. It is specially formatted to share photos, images, videos, text, quotations, links, and audio all elegantly displayed in a feed. You also have the option of following other's tumblr blogs and seeing recent posts from all of them in a chronological feed.(NYU, p.1)

Based on the explanation above, Tumblr is a variation of a blog that provides the short form which has links, photos, quotes, dialogues, and video as its features.

2.3.3 The Strengths and Weaknesses of Social Media

Social media is the online communication channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing, and collaboration. Not all social media provide the perfect features. These are the strengths and weaknesses according to Genaro, (2011, p.8-17):

a. Video Blog

Strength

1. The Audience gets to hear directly from people who work with recycling.

2. Share experiences or opinions about news, events, etc.
3. Personalizes and localizes recycling facts/information
4. Can draft posts and publish later
5. Updates can be irregular and spread out

Weaknesses

1. Requires commitment to writing
2. Almost resembles writing a short webpage for every new post
3. Potential to be time-consuming (keeping up with current events for accuracy)
4. Not as simple to manage, compared to shorter tweets

b. Youtube

Strength

1. Numbers. You will get the traffic your heart desires if you post on Youtube.
2. Youtube is very user friendly, and you can easily extract and embed videos to your website, you can even do some simple.
3. Creating a Youtube channel is an easy way to categorize and organize your work.

Weaknesses

1. Number. Yes, youtube gets a lot of traffic.
2. There is a time limit, so you are forced to cram your vision into a format that is under fifteen minutes.

3. As your viewer watches your video, youtube display a feed of related content on the right side of the screen.

c. Instagram

Strengths

1. Easy of posting across multiple platforms (Facebook, twitter, google+, etc).
2. Being visually based, it enhanced the brand lifestyle.
3. Use of searchable hashtags, just like on Twitter.

Weaknesses

1. Instagram still does not use APIs that can be used for mass sharing – Hootsuite, Social Suite, and such a platform can not schedule in advance.

d. Facebook

Strength

1. Creating a central page
2. Easy to check while browsing the site
3. Simple layout
4. Providing space for basic information
5. Variety of post types
6. Large potential audience

Weaknesses

1. No control over comments
2. Time-consuming, needs regular updates to be effective

3. Must be checked daily to respond to questions, etc

e. Twitter

Strength

1. #hashtags group together similarly themed tweets
2. Integrating with cell phones and texting
3. Good for short facts or reminders
4. On the go updates for mobile users
5. Easy interaction
6. Can be linked to Facebook

Weaknesses

1. Having Limited characters to write the caption
2. Meant to be informal and conversational (potential approval problems)
3. Time-consuming (people expect regular updates)
4. Character restrictions cut off posts if linked to Facebook

f. Tumblr

Strength

1. Share information in many formats
2. Posts can be “reblogged” by other people
3. Can tag posts with keywords for searches
4. Popular with younger age groups
5. Easy archive feature

Weaknesses

1. Cannot control who “reblogs” posts

2. No easy way for comments or discussion
3. Less professional
4. Time-consuming
5. Limited audience, low potential for change.

B. Previous Related Studies

The study about language variation is one of the studies that used to find out the meaning of language variation that is used in some media. 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 language variation used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans. This research described and clarify about chants of Manchester United and Manchester City fans with used language variation which has the purpose for a help football team can winner on match to clarify the type of language variation used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans, to clarify the function of a language variation of the chants by Manchester United and Manchester City fans, some research that explains about sociolinguistic especially in language variation of the chants in football.

2. The research had done by Dicky Ardian Febrayadi (2017). The study about language variation used in “In the Heart of the Sea” movie”. This research described and clarify language variation used in

crucial character's social and the identities that were revealed from the movie. There are whalers, which are 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 and the landlord as the subject. The formal function is the most performed function for most conversations are orders and instruction by superiors to inferiors. Consultative functions occurred in discussion conversation in which speakers expect feedback from a listener and in discussion conversation. Then casual functions have occurred within non-formal situations among fellow whalers.

The two studies above research from Adi Manggala Saputro (2018) which is about language variations used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans. And the second research is about language variations 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 language variations that are used in daily life. If the first study examines language variations in the field of sports, and the second research examines in film form and this study also examines language variations in the form of linguistic landscape in government offices. This research and previous research are closely related, namely to examine in the context of the lexical-semantic and contextual meaning of a language variation.

C. Conceptual Framework.

Language variation is any set of linguistic form which has patterns according to social factors Holmes, (2015: 6). Language variation includes different action, style, dialect, part of speech, and event different language which contrast with each other or social factors. Any set of linguistic forms means more than one word or phrase. For example, in greeting, English may use one of these expressions, 'Hi', 'Hello', 'Good Morning', 'Good Afternoon'. The use of these expressions are not interchangeable; it is used according to social factors such as participant, setting, topic, and the function of language itself as well as social dimensions such as social distance (intimate or distance), status scale (high or low), a formality scale (formal or informal), and function scales (referential or effective).

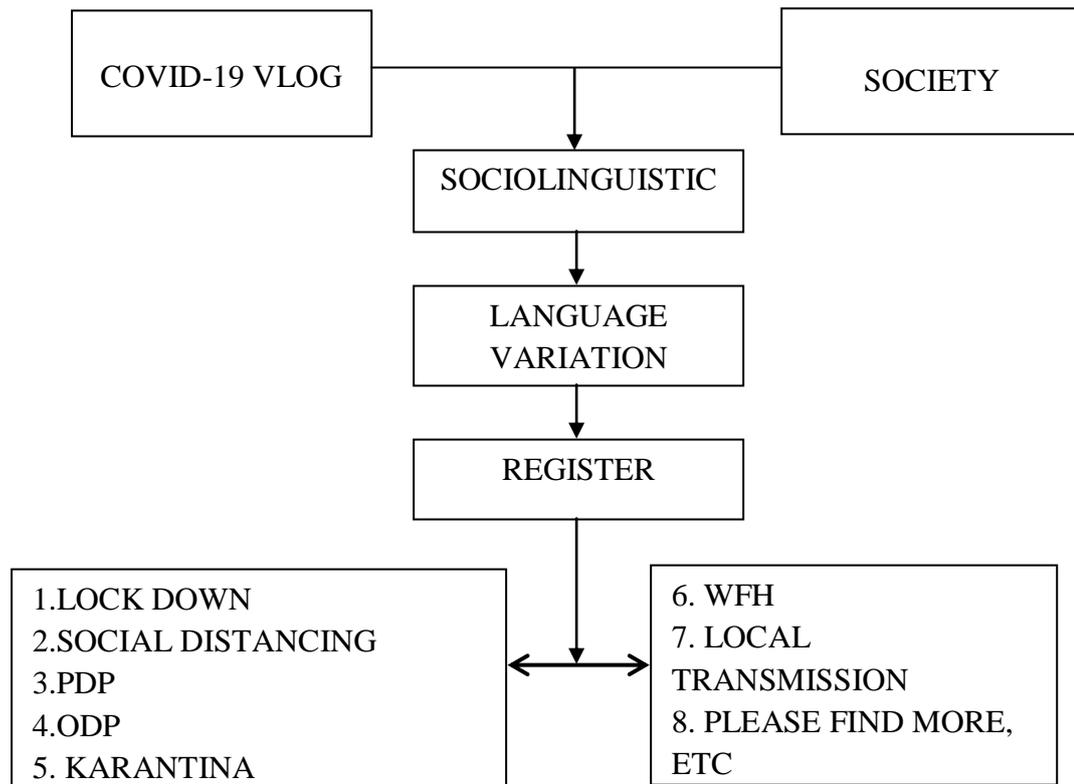


Figure 2.1
Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. According to (Hosseinnassaji: 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. Thus, researcher was used content analysis because in this research, the researcher was analyze the language variation on Covid-19 vlog on Youtube.

B. Source of the Data

The source of the data is language variation. Data sources written from the research are sentences containing language variation. The data sources in this study were taken from Youtube Juju Channel vlog #Lombavlogdanposterumsu published in March 2020.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

Data analysis in this study was carried out through three activities that occurred simultaneously namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification of Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015, p. 246). Qualitative data analysis is an ongoing, repeated, and

continuous effort. The problem of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion are a series of analysis activities that follow one another.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of data analysis carried out to reduce and summarize the results of research by focusing on things that are considered important. Data reduction aims to facilitate the understanding of data that has been collected so that the reduced data gives a more detailed picture.

2. Data display

Data display is data of research results that was displayed, arranged in detail to provide a complete research picture. Data collected in detail and thoroughly then look for patterns of relationship to draw appropriate conclusions. The presentation of data is then arranged in the form of a description or report following the results of the study obtained.

3. Conclusions, Drawing/Verification

The conclusion is the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that has been analyzed. The data processing process begins with structuring field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and data categorization.

Thus the data processing procedures and the author in conducting this research, with these stages it is expected that conducted by the author can obtain data that meets the validity criteria of a study.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by the following steps :

1. Browsing videos selected from Youtube,
2. Transcribing of word,
3. Printing the data,
4. Watching the video and read the script of the vlog by Juju Channel

#Lombavlogdanposterumsu

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

This part describes the language variation used by the speaker in the video in vlog Juju Channel #Lombavlogdanposterumsupublished in March 2020. From the video, we can see that there are many registers used by the speaker. Therefore, the writer also gives the meaning of each register to ease the reader or outsider to understand what the term means.

A. The Data

The data of this study were the sentences of Covid-19 which was taken from vlog Juju Channel #Lombavlogdanposterumsupublished in March 2020. The writer records the video and transcribes it on paper.

Further, the issues that discuss in this data analysis are the kind of language variations used in #Lombavlogdanposterumsu, which type of register that is most dominant used.

Table #Lombavlogdanposterumsu

Link Video	Text Video
https://youtu.be/zTV9RU2T674	<p>The video here entitled UMSU Peduli Covid-19</p> <p>The texts are as follows:</p> <p>#Lombavlogdanposterumsu. From Juju Channel</p> <p>Hi everyone. Welcome to my</p>

	<p>video. With me Julpan Siregar</p> <p>What's going on with the world right now?</p> <p>Coronavirus-19 has been spreading rapidly across the world. Affecting more than 177 countries and claiming more than 32900 lives.</p> <p>The virus emerges in China in December 2019 and around 3300 people there had died from the infection.</p> <p>But the USA and Italy now have a higher death rate.</p> <p>What can you do about Coronavirus right now?</p> <p>Here some practical advice and public health expert to protect yourself and your community.</p> <p>The first one is, you can prevent the infection by physical distancing such as staying home more often.</p> <p>Working from home if possible,</p>
--	--

	<p>quarantine, self-isolation, disinfectant.</p> <p>Avoiding public gatherings and public transport.</p> <p>And staying away from other people when you are in a public space.</p> <p>The second one is you can prevent the infection by hand washing, health protocol.</p> <p>This how-to wash your hands in the right way.</p> <p>Okay, turn on the water.</p> <p>Wet your hands.</p> <p>Turn on the water.</p> <p>Apply the soap.</p> <p>And start counting until 20 seconds.</p> <p>And wash off all the soap.</p> <p>Dry your hands with a clean towel.</p>
--	--

B. Data Analysis

Language variation can categorize in various ways. Other writers also have a classification made it. There were data those found were classified into two parts, namely form and function. The registers found from the results of this study are divided into two forms register lingual and limited environment.

4.1 Table form register language variation on Covid-19 vlog

No.	Form Register lingual	Descriptions
1	Covid-19	<i>Covid-19 is an abbreviated form of the first component said Corona Virus Disease-19. Covid-19 is a disease caused by a corona virus infection that attacks the respiratory system.</i>

Table form register

No.	Limited Environment	Descriptions
1	Quarantine	<i>Quarantine means separating and limiting the activities of those who are already infected with the virus, but not showing symptoms.</i>
2	Self-Isolation	<i>self-isolation means the act of already separating oneself sick from healthy people in order to prevent the spread of the virus.</i>
3	Disinfectant	<i>Disinfectant are chemicals that are used to prevent the occurrence of infection and drugs to disinfect the disease. Bacteria that are clinging to the hand after being in contact with other people while out house can be eradicated by spraying disinfectant in the area of the hands.</i>

4.2 Table function register language variation on Covid-19 vlog

No.	Instrumental Functions	Descriptions
1	Pandemic	<i>A pandemic is a globally spreading disease covers a wide geographic area. This data is a function instrumental language in demand because of a request from a doctor to the community not to hold babies and young children for as long there is this corona virus pandemic.</i>
2	Health Protocol	<i>The health protocol is an anticipatory preventive framework the spread of covid-19. Various health protocols are established and must implemented according to government regulation. Health protocol categorized in instrumental function because it is an appeal to the public to comply with the established protocol.</i>

Table function register

No.	Regulatory Functions	Descriptions
1	Social Distancing	<i>Social distancing or social restriction is an expression or the language used to regulate and control behavior society in order to keep their distance from others, aims preventing the transmission of covid-19 and hammering the spread curve of covid -19</i>
2	Physical Distancing	<i>Physical distancing or physical restriction is an expression or the language used to control and regulate behavior society to keep physical distance when outside and inside the house, avoiding crowds and use of public transportation.</i>

1. Form Register

a. Form Register Lingual

This lingual register is a form that goes through a morphological process, namely abbreviation. Abbreviation is the process of cutting off one or several parts from lexeme to the combination of the lexeme, resulting in a new form has the status of words (Sudjalil, 2018). The form of the abbreviation contained in the register health in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic in communication in various online media is as follows:

1. Covid-19

Descriptions : Covid-19 is an abbreviated form of tribal concervation the first component said Corona Virus Disease-19. Covid-19 is a disease caused by a corona virus infection that attacks the system respiratory.

b. Limited Environment

This register form has a limited number of words and meanings thus the news is limited and certain. The register form has a limited scope contained in this research, namely:

1. Quarantine

Descriptions : quarantine means separating and limiting the activities of those who are already infected with the virus, but not showing symptoms.

2. Self-isolation

Descriptions : self-isolation means the act of already separating oneself sick from healthy people in order to prevent the spread of the virus.

3. Disinfectant

Descriptions : Disinfectant are chemicals that are used to prevent the occurrence of infection and drugs to disinfect the disease. Bacteria that are clinging to the hand after being in contact with other people while out house can be eradicated by spraying disinfectant in the area of the hands.

2. Function Register

Function register in this context, register functions are the same as language functions. According to Halliday, language has seven functions, namely instrumental, regulatory, representational, interactional, personal, heuristic, and imaginative. However, deep research related to the health register of the Covid-19 pandemic era in communication in various online media found four kinds of language functions, namely instrumental, regulatory, representational, and heuristic. The functions are:

a. Instrumental Functions

Instrumental functions are language functions that can be used for persuade, appeal to and have an effect on the interlocutor or listener. Instrumental function can be used to regulate the behavior of the interlocutor or listeners to believe the information conveyed is facts that are accurate and can be justified. The data is like following:

1. Pandemic

Descriptions : A pandemic is a globally spreading disease covers a wide geographic area. This data is a function instrumental language in demand because of a request from a doctor to the community not to hold babies and young children for as long there is this corona virus pandemic.

2. Health Protocol

Descriptions : The health protocol is an anticipatory preventive framework the spread of covid-19. Various health protocols are established and must implemented according to government regulation. Health protocol categorized in instrumental function because it is an appeal to the public to comply with the established protocol.

b. Regulatory Functions

Regulatory function is a function of language or register as a control, supervisor, regulator of social behavior. As for the data as following:

1. Social Distancing

Descriptions : Social distancing or social restriction is an expression or the language used to regulate and control behavior society in order to keep their distance from others, aims preventing the transmission of covid-19 and hammering the spread curve of covid -19.

2. Physical Distancing

Descriptions : Physical distancing or physical restriction is an expression or the language used to control and regulate behavior society to keep physical distance when outside and inside the house, avoiding crowds and use of public transportation.

C. The Discussion

From the data analysis above we can There were data those found were classified into two parts, namely form and function. Shape The registers found from the results of this study are divided into two forms register lingual and limited environment.

A register is a language variety used in a certain community, which has specific meaning distinguished according to use. It is socially typical it is used in a certain situation, occupation, or certain groups and usually has a certain purpose. People use many kinds of alanguage varieties that describe the changes in situational factors, such as an address, setting and, topics in society. Each occupational group has the difference of specific vocabulary associated.

Many people still do not know how to use register well. They feel doubtful to use the right sentences. They are afraid to use such words. However, the experiment of using register will help us to know how to use register well.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, some conclusions that can be described as follow

- a. In this study was concluded that the style of language variation register is divided into two form and function.
- b. Form register the registers found from the results of this study are divided into two forms lingual register and limited environment.
- c. Found language function or in this context too can be called a register function. These functions are classified into two parts, namely the instrumental function and regulatory.
- d. Many people still do not know how to use register well. They feel doubtful to use the right sentences. They are afraid to use such words. However, the experiment of using register will help us to know how to use register well.

B. Suggestions

Suggestion is concerning the conclusion above, it was suggested to the English students must communicate with each other to use the register well. Many people do not know how to use register.

To understand how to use register well, we should practice and communicate with our friends. If we are wrong in communication, we can ask our friends.

REFERENCES

- Asher, James. J. 2015. *Learning Another Language Through Action*. Los Gatos, California: Sy Oaks Production, Inc.
- Berg. Bruce L. 2017. *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Science*. Boston: Pearson.
- Bogdan, Robert C. and Biklen Kopp, 2015. *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. London: Allyn and Bacon.
- Chaer, Abdul and Agustina, Leonie. 2017. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chambers, J.K. 2015. *Theory of Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Fasold, J. 2017. *Corpus Analysis and Variation in Linguistics*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Fergusson, Charles. 2017. *Diglossia*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, Ltd.
- Geoffrey Finch. 2017. *Linguistic Terms And Concepts*. New York: Palgrave.
- Georgieva, Maria, 2016. *Language Variation*. London: Longman.
- Holmes, David. 2015. *Communication Theory: Media, Technology, and. Society*. London: Sage publication.
- Joos, Martin. 2016. *The Five Clock*. New York: Hartcourt Brace World, Inc.
- Lewandowski, Marcin. 2017. *Sociolects and Registers – a Contrastive Analysis of Two Kinds of Linguistic Variation*. Poznan: Investigationes Linguistica
- Masinambow, E.K.M. 2017. *Teori Kebudayaan dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya*. Depok: Pusat Penelitian Kemasyarakatan dan Budaya Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia.
- Michel, K. 2016. *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.
- Sriyono. 2015. *Tehnik Belajar Mengajar CBSA*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Sugiyono. 2018. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sze-Wei Liao (2017. *Complementarities in Language*. Beijing: Commercial Press.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. Janet M. Fuller. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Seventh Edition.* United Kingdom: John Wiley and Sons Inc.

APPENDIX

<https://youtu.be/zTV9RU2T674>



HAND-WASHING

1. Wet hands with water
2. apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.
3. Rub hands palm to palm
4. rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa
5. rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa.
6. Rinse hands with water
7. right palm over left dorsum
8. palm to palm with fingers
9. backs of fingers to opposing
10. (Step 10 icon: Rinsing hands under a faucet)
11. (Step 11 icon: Drying hands)

PHYSICAL DISTANCING

The infographic illustrates physical distancing through several scenarios:

- A house icon representing staying at home.
- A person working at a desk with a laptop, representing remote work.
- A bus icon with a red prohibition sign over it, indicating that public transport should be avoided.
- Two human silhouettes standing apart, with a red double-headed arrow between them labeled "1 - 2 meter", representing the recommended safe distance.

SCRIPT VLOG JUJU CHANNEL

No.	Types of Register	The sentences	Minute
1	Formal register	<i>1. Here some practical advice and public health experts to protect yourself and your community.</i>	00.45
2	The consultative register	<i>1. The first one is, you can prevent the infection by physical distancing such as staying home more often. 2. Working from home if possible. 3. Avoiding public gathering and public transport. 4. And staying away from other people when you are in a public space. 5. the second one is you can prevent the infection by hand washing. 6. This how to wash your hands in the right way. 7. Okay, turn on the water. 8. Wet your hands. 9. Turn of the water. 10. Apply the soap. 11. And start counting until 20 seconds. 12. And wash off all the soap. 13. Dry your hands with a clean towel.</i>	00.53-02.00
3	The casual register	<i>1. What's going on with the world right now? 2. What can you do about coronavirus right now?</i>	00.43
4	The intimate register	<i>1. Hi, everyone. Welcome to my video. With me Julpan Siregar.</i>	00:12
5	The frozen register.	<i>1. Corona virus has spread rapidly across the world.</i>	00.21-00.38

	<p>2. Affecting more than 177 countries and claimed more than 32900 lives.</p> <p>3. The virus emerges in China in December 2019 and around 3300 people there had died from the infection.</p> <p>4. But the USA and Italy now have a higher death rate.</p>	
--	--	--

1. TABLE #LombaVlogdanPosterUmsu

Link Video	Teks Video
https://youtu.be/zTV9RU2T674	<p>The video here entitled UMSU Peduli Covid-19</p> <p>The texts are as follows:</p> <p>#Lombavlogdanposterumsu. From Juju Channel</p> <p>Hi everyone. Welcome to my video. With me Julpan Siregar</p> <p>What's going on with the world right now?</p> <p>Coronavirus has been spreading rapidly across the world.</p> <p>Affecting more than 177 countries and claiming more than 32900 lives.</p> <p>The virus emerges in China in</p>

December 2019 and around 3300 people there had died from the infection.

But the USA and Italy now have a higher death rate.

What can you do about Coronavirus right now?

Here some practical advice and public health expert to protect yourself and your community.

The first one is, you can prevent the infection by physical distancing such as staying home more often.

Working from home if possible.

Avoiding public gatherings and public transport.

And staying away from other people when you are in a public space.

The second one is you can prevent the infection by hand washing.

This how-to wash your hands in the right way.

	<p>Okay, turn on the water.</p> <p>Wet your hands.</p> <p>Turn on the water.</p> <p>Apply the soap.</p> <p>And start counting until 20 seconds.</p> <p>And wash off all the soap.</p> <p>Dry your hands with a clean towel.</p>
--	---



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

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

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,47

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog	
	Symbolic Interactions in The Nonverbal Communication Process of a Tiktok Application	
	The Use of Beauty and The Beast illustrated Version as Narrative Reading Material	

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

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Vivi Arianti

- Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Nama : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Imelda Darmayanti M, SS, M.Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

ACC PAF

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

Medan, 6 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Vivi Arianti

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- 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.umhu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umhu.ac.id

FORM K.3

Nomor : 713/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020

Lamp. : ---

H a l : Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen
Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamu'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 : Vivi Arianti

N P M : 1602050029

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul
Penelitian : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

Pembimbing : Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., 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 tanggal 27 April 2021

1441
Medan, 04 Ramadhan H

2020

M

27 April

Wassalam

Dekan



Dibuat Rangkap 4

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

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



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. 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 : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog	

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

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, SS, M.Hum

Medan, Maret 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Vivi Arianti



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
17/4/20	judul, background of problem	§.
24/4/20	Ch. 1. problem, scope & limit	§.
2/5/20	Ch. 2. - Review of literature - conceptual framework	§.
13/5/20	Ch. 3. Method of analysis - tech. of collecting & analyzing data	§.
16/5/20	References, table of content	§.
18/05/2020	ace	§.

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

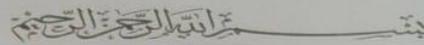
Medan, 18 Mei 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum



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

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



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

Pada hari Selasa bulan September tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 22 September 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, SS, 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

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 : Vivi Arianti
NPM : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Rabu
Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020
Dengan Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Language Variation
on Covid-19 Vlog

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

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020

Wassaalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Vivi Arianti
N.P.M : 1602050029
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

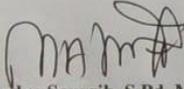
1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh 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 manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, September 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

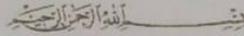


Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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



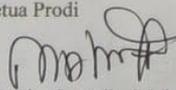
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Vivi Arianti
N.P.M : 1602050029
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog

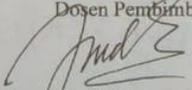
Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
20/9/20	Kelemb. ds. 1, 2, 3	✓
22/8/20	Raw data	✓
18/8/20	Data & data analysis	✓
4/9/20	findings & discussion	✓
24/9/20	Conclusion & suggestion	✓
5/10/20	abstract	✓
16/10/20	acknowledgments, references table of content	✓
26/10/20	acc	✓

Medan, 26 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi


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

Dosen Pembimbing


(Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S., M.Hum)

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE VARIATION ON COVID1-19 VLOG

ORIGINALITY REPORT

29%	26%	4%	15%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id Internet Source	7%
2	docplayer.net Internet Source	2%
3	repository.umsu.ac.id Internet Source	1%
4	akw.apeaweb.org Internet Source	1%
5	www.thoughtco.com Internet Source	1%
6	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	1%
7	support.provenlogic.com Internet Source	1%
8	eprints.ums.ac.id Internet Source	1%
9	www.socialveed.com	

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Vivi Arianti
Place / Date of Birth : Medan, 28 May 1994
Register Number : 1602050029
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Marital Status : Single
Hobbies : Traveling
Fathers' Name : Irwansyah
Mothers' Name : Desti Agustin
Address : Jl. Medan-Binjai Km. 12 M. Suripno Gg. Mesjid

EDUCATION

- Elementary school: SD Bina Karya
- Junior High School: SMP Nurul Ilmi
- Senior High School: SMK Swasta Persiapan Binjai
- University: University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera

Medan, November 2020

The researcher,

Vivi Arianti