

**ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED IN OJOL COMMUNITY OF SOCIAL
MEDIA GOJEK**

SKRIPSI

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for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program*

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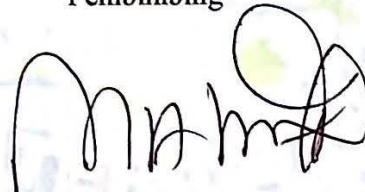
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ABSTRACT

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Register variation is commonly used to by diversity of language speakers for specific communication in a particular of context situation. It is used to describing a thing or situation for making it clearly and easier understanding by people. The objectives of the study are to find out types of register used and to investigatethe functions of the register used in ojol community of social media gojek. The writer uses descriptive qualitative in doing this research. 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. The findings show that the most dominant register is the consultative register as amount of 3 times. The purpose of this consultative register is to explain the important thing that the speaker wants to say. Many of 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.

Keywords: Register, Ojol Community, Social Media Gojek

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular communicative situation. Variety means that the language use depend on the speaker, speaker used variety on a geographical area or social group. The *register* perspective combines an analysis of linguistic characteristics that are common in a text variety with analysis of the situation of use of the variety. The underlying assumption of the register perspective is that core linguistic features (e.g., pronouns and verbs) serve communicative functions (Douglas Bieber: 2014). Registers very often appear in a context of different circumstances and situations.

Register variation is commonly used to by diversity of language speakers for specific communication in a particular of context situation. It is used to describing a thing or situation for making it clearly and easier understanding by people. The term of register is not familiar with and unfortunately, there are still many people who do not understand the existence of existing registers. Though the register provides meaning and special characteristics in its scope. The public certainly does not know its meaning due to lack of knowledge about it. An example like this is one of the urgencies of the register variation that makes language foreign to the users of the language itself.

The atmosphere, place, and time in society results in language levels that are part of language variation. Differences in language levels are influenced by

social levels or social classes. Not all people understand the formal language that is in the scope of offices such as the variety of languages or terms that are often used in government. Though the community is the object of government service. Certainly a new problem for people who do not understand the meaning and meaning of every variation of the language used. Language as a tool for defining something cannot work in this matter. Therefore the use of registers or new languages that apply in the scope of government should be understood by the public.

The urgency of register is certainly not supposed to happen, this is because people or the public are characters who use the language should be able to know what kinds of languages that exist in accordance with the development of the times. Even in daily social interactions, it is not spared by the use of a variety of new languages that often appear unnoticed.

Nowadays many people use register to communicate among them. This research emphasizes about the register used in Ojol Community because they often use register in their conversation. Based on the description above, the researcher feels interested to write a research entitled “Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek”.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of this research were identified as being related to

1. The use of register variation is still make people confused.
2. The realization of register is varied

3. Linguistically, the function of register is needs to be investigated to make a clear understanding about the terms.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about a study of sociolinguistics which is concerned on language variation. The limitation of this research is about a study of register on ojol community of social media gojek.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems were formulated as the following.

1. What types of register used in ojol community of social media gojek?
2. What are the functions of the Register used in ojol community of social media gojek?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out types of register used.
2. To investigate the functions of the register used in ojol community of social media gojek.

F. The Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research gives some benefits for teaching learning English both in theoretically and practically benefit.

1. Theoretically

Related to this research, the writer hopes that this research can be used as reference (Harmer, 1998) for other researcher who wants to conduct research about register.

2. Practically

The writer expects that the results of the study will be useful for:

- a. Teachers, to give the English teacher input how to increase communication skill.
- b. Students, to motivate students to use register.
- c. Society, to increase knowledge about how to use register.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Language Variation

Language variation or language variety is the use of language according to the user, which varies according to the topic being discussed, according to the relationship of the speaker, the interlocutor, and the person being spoken of and according to the medium of conversation (KBBI, 2003: 920).

A language has a system and subsystems that are understood by the same speakers of that language. However, because speakers of that language, even though they are in a speech society, do not constitute a homogeneous collection of humans, concrete forms of language, called parole, are not uniform or varied. The occurrence of diversity or variation in language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also the activities of social interaction that they do are very diverse (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 61). Different backgrounds and environments make the language they use varied or varied, where the variations or variations of one another often have large differences.

Regarding variations in this language there are three terms that need to be known, namely idiolect, dialect, and variety (Chaer, 1994: 55). In terms of variations or variations in this language there are two views. First, the variation or variety of languages is seen as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of the language and the diversity of the functions of the language. Secondly, variations

or variations of that language already exist to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 62).

Hortman and Stork in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 62) distinguish variations based on criteria (a) the geographical and social background of the speaker, (b) the medium used, (c) the subject. Halliday in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 62) distinguish language variations based on (a) usage called dialects, and (b) users called registers. Then, Chaer and Agustina (2004: 62) distinguish language variations into four, namely variations in terms of speakers, variations in terms of users, variations in terms of formality, and variations in terms of facilities.

Language variations in terms of speakers consist of (1) idiolects, namely individual language variations relating to speech, word choice, language style, sentence structure, and so on, (2) dialects namely language variations of a group of speakers which are relative, which are in one particular place, region, or area, (3) kronolek or temporal dialect, namely variations in language used by social groups at a certain time, and (4) sociolects or social dialects, namely variations in language relating to status, class, and social class the speakers (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 62-64).

1.1 Type of Language Variations

Language variation is caused by social interaction activities carried out by a very diverse community or group and due to its speakers who are not homogeneous. In terms of language variations there are two views. First, the variation is seen as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of that language

and the diversity of functions of that language. So variations in language occur as a result of social diversity and diversity of language functions. However Halliday distinguishes language variations based on the user (dialect) and usage (register). The following will be discussed variations of the language, starting in terms of speakers or in terms of its users.

1. Variations in terms of speakers

First, idiolects, are variations of language that are individual. Everyone has their own idiolect respectively. This idiolect deals with the "color" sound, choicewords, style, sentence structure, etc. The most dominant is the color of the sound, we can recognize the voice of someone we 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, kronolek 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 relating to the status, class and social class of the speakers. It is in sociolinguistics that this variation concerns all the personal problems of the speaker, such as age, education, socioeconomic conditions, employment, sex, etc. With regard to language variations with regard to the level, class, status, and social class of the speakers it is called.

2. Variations in Terms of Use

Language variation with respect to its users, 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.

1. Variations in the Formality

According to Martin Joos, variations in language are divided into five kinds of styles (variations), 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.

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 *alegro* 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.

1.2 Function of Language Variation in Social Context

Social groups is a sociological term that refers to differences in population or groups into classes in groups on the basis of 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 grouped 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 in everyday life or language daily.

2. Register

In general terms, a register is a variety associated with a particular situation of use including particular communicative purposes. The description of a register covers three major components: the situational context, the linguistic features, and the functional relationships between the first two components (Douglas Bieber: 2019)

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

Registers can generally be found different when in certain contexts and situations. The register can be different according to the situation and conditions

and the context in question. For example at school, of course, you can find registers that are related to education. And the next example that we can find when we are in official context, such as in meetings with regional officials, of course we also be found variations in the register of the situation.

Situational varieties can also be described by analyzing language features that characterize complete texts, referred to as the *genre* perspective in the present book. Genre features are not pervasive; rather, they might occur only one time in a complete text, often at the beginning or end of the text.

Register is often used in everyday language not only formal but also informal. For example people will use a register in a particular context in everyday life. Register can be used with friends at school, relatives, coworkers and when interacting with a variety of people. In every situation the use of the register must be in accordance with what is being discussed. Not all registers are suitable for use in a variety of different conversation contexts. For informal communication, it will look strange and rigid when using formal registers. Vice versa if the informal register is used in a formal context such as at the office will certainly lead to different perspectives and can be said to be inappropriate use. The register is formed because the situation or context about something being discussed.

The register may be formed because of the abbreviation of a sentence or word and also formed because of the absorption language of the second language. Generally, this register is characteristic of a place that uses the register. In this study, researchers examined a variety of registers that exist in the middle of the

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

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

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

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

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.

2. Deliberative or formal

That is registers used in official situations in accordance with the aim of expanding deliberate speech, such as state speeches, proposals, etc.

3. Consultative registers

Used in state transactions, applications, etc.

4. Casually

Is a register that is used in informal situations. This variety uses *allegro*, which is a shortened form of words. 5. Intimate or intimate, namely the register that is used in situations between family members.

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

2.2 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 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 we 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 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.

3. Lexical Semantic Analysis

Semantic is the study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases and sentences. Subfields of semantics are lexical semantics and structural semantics. Lexical semantics is concerned with the meaning of words and the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word. Roman Jakobson is quoted by

Fromkin et al (2003) as saying: that language without meaning is meaningless. Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning.

Semantics study structures of language, dependent on the conditions of the use. In contrast, the proponents of generative semantics insist that the communicative power of language must be acknowledged and that the meaning of sentences is a function of use.

The main argument of the lexical semanticists is that if the word is an identifiable unit of language, then, it must be possible to isolate a core stable meaning that enables its consistent use by a vast number of users in different situations. Linguists have attempted to unravel meanings of lexical items based on their componential features.

Semantics helps us to understand the nature of language because it accounts for the abnormalities experienced when reading English sentences such as: “The chicken ate the man” “My cat read English” and “A dress was walking to the door”. The abnormality in each of the sentences above is not noticed in its syntax because it adheres to the same basic syntactic rule such as:

<u>The Plate</u>	<u>kicked the man</u>	
NP	V	NP
Subject	predicator	object

Pioneered by Katz and Fodor (1963), lexical semantics believes that words are decomposable into primitive meanings which can be represented by markers such as plus (+) and minus (-) matrices. For instance, ‘spinster’ may have the following componential features: +HUMAN, +FEMALE, + MATURITY,

+SINGLE (- married). Thus, words can be broken down into their distinctive semantic features in order to describe what they mean.

2. Ojol community

One of ojol community is Go-Jek. GO-JEK borns from the diea of a CEO (*chief executive officer*) and *Managing Director* NadiemMakarim. GO-JEK offers transportation, carrier, and shopping. The purpose of PT GO-JEK at that time is to increase ojek driver. In 2015 PT GO-JEK decides to serve GO-JEK in a form of application. Time by time, ojek driver increases significantly so they form an ojol community among them.

B. Relevant studies

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

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

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

The two studies above are research from AdiManggalaSaputro (2018) which is about registers used by Manchester United and Manchester City fans. And the second research is about registers used in "In the Heart of the Sea" movie (2017). Based on the two studies, the relevance of this research is to continue research on registers that are used in daily life. If the first study examines registers in the field of sports, and the second research examines in film form and this study also examines registers in the form of linguistic landscape in government offices. This research and previous research are closely related, namely to examine in the context of lexical semantic and contextual meaning of a register.

C. Conceptual Framework.

Many types of language variations exist such as dialects and registers. Dialect is a variety of a particular language which is spoken by a group of speakers that is signaled by systematic markers such as syntactical, phonological, grammatical markers. Registers are a variety of languages based on their usage. The language used depends on the activity being carried out and the nature of the activity. The register reflects other aspects of social attitudes, namely the social process which is a process of various social activities that involve the community. Register is a special form of meaning that is associated with a particular social context, in which many activities and tend to use a little conversation so that it can be called the language of action.

The register is very closely related to the context or thing being discussed. Not all registers can be used in all kinds of situations. This is what is called the context in a conversation. For example, registers that appear when they are in a group of organizations cannot be equated with their use when they are in the office even though they have the same meaning. This is due to the different contexts or things being discussed.

This study focuses on register analysis based on lexical semantic and contextual meaning.

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

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

According to Milles and Hubberman (1992:2) maintain that “qualitative data tend to be in the form of words than series of number”. The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to identify the linguistics form word that is used in Government Places to describe the meaning of register word that used in Government itself.

The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data were register words used in language displayed in ojol community. In this study, the data will be taken from several conversation in the ojol community. Data sources written from research are sentences containing register words in ojol community.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

The data will be collected from the register used which will be analyzed by using descriptive analysis as the following (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015, p. 246)..

1. Identifying register used in ojol community of social media gojek
2. Classifying all the words.
3. Comparing the data
4. Discussing and Interpretating about all of the data that are found in this research.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data.

Data analysis in this study will be 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 drawing conclusions 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 by researchers. 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 will be 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. Presentation of data is then arranged in the form of a description or report in accordance with the results of the study obtained.

3. Conclusions / variations

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 researchers conducted by the author can obtain data that meets the validity criteria of a study.

The data are collected by gathering sentences containing register words in ojol community.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

This part described the language variation used by ojol community by social media gojek. From the text, we can see that there were many registers used by the speaker. Therefore, the writer also gave the meaning of each register in order to ease the reader or outsider to understand what the term means.

In this chapter the writer discuss the analysis of the data which have been collected. The source of data is ojol community by social media gojek. The writer writes the text and transcribes it on paper.

Further, the issues that discuss in this data analysis were kind of language variations used in ojol community by social media gojek, which type of register that were most dominant used.

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- a. Bentar lagi aku nyampek - I'll be busy soon
- b. Tunggu aku. - Wait for me.
- c. Tadi aku dirazia polisi- I was raided by the police
- d. Saya baru pindah dari Binjai. - I just moved from Binjai.
- e. Kamu baru masuk ojol - You just got into ojol
- f. Supaya kamu dapat banyak penumpang, kamu harus nungguin mereka ditempat yang ramai. - In order for you to get a lot of passengers, you have to wait for them in a busy place.

- g. Cara mendaftar gojek mudah. Kamu isi alamat rumah dan nomor handphone.
- h. How to register a motorcycle taxi is easy. You fill in your home address and mobile number.
- i. Harus memiliki smartphone dengan RAM minimal 1GB agar bisa mengakses aplikasi Gojek dengan lancar. - You must have a smartphone with at least 1GB of RAM so you can access the Gojek application smoothly.
- j. Jangan lupa kasih bintang ya. - Don't forget to star.
- k. Saya sudah dari tadi pagi di sini, belum ada yang nyambar. - I've been here this morning, nothing has caught.

In this research, the register is divided into five types: formal register, the consultative register, the casual register, the intimate register, the frozen register.

The types of register can be seen in the table below:

Types of Register	The sentences
Formal register	- Tadi aku dirazia polisi- I was raided by the police - Saya baru pindah dari Binjai. - I just moved from Binjai.
The consultative register	- Supaya kamu dapat banyak penumpang, kamu harus nungguin mereka ditempat yang ramai. - In order for you to get a lot of passengers, you have to wait for them in a busy place. - Cara mendaftar gojek mudah. Kamu isi alamat rumah dan nomor handphone. - How to register a motorcycle taxi is easy. You fill in your home address and mobile number.
The casual register	- Bentar lagi aku nyampek - I'll be busy soon

	- Tunggu aku. - Wait for me. - Kamu baru masuk ojol - You just got into ojol
The intimate register	- Saya sudah dari tadi pagi di sini, belum ada yang nyambar. - I've been here this morning, nothing has caught.
The frozen register.	- Jangan lupa kasih bintang ya. - Don't forget to star. - Harus memiliki smartphone dengan RAM minimal 1GB agar bisa mengakses aplikasi Gojek dengan lancar. - You must have a smartphone with at least 1GB of RAM so you can access the Gojek application smoothly.

B. Data Analysis

1. Formal Register

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

Formal register is a register which has two characteristics, i.e. formal and discursive. It is usually used by lecture, preaches, and judges. The features of this

register were complex structure, simple vocabulary and natural intonation. This register found within a conversation which involving one way communication that speakers do not expect an immediate feedback and a conversation which involving discussions, conversation which have one or all of these characterizations to include into this function. The formality of the situation when the register performed is one aspect to notice for it is the most easy to notice.

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- Tadi aku dirazia polisi- I was raided by the police
- Saya baru pindah dari Binjai. - I just moved from Binjai.

The sentences above show that they were used in the context to make people understand each other. Thus, the diction is can be directly understood by other people.

From the text above, we can see why it is called formal register. The formal register is used in order to make the other people understand what they say. The formal register are usually used in office and other public place.

2. The Consultative Register

The consultative register is a kind of formal register. It is used in dialogue and conversation with a stranger and small group in discussion moment. The language used in consultative register completes grammatical form, major sentences, and core vocabulary items, slang, clear pronunciation, and friendly intonation. Consultative register similar to formal register for it commonly found in a discussion conversations but it situations were less

formal. Moreover, the different also this function expect immediate feedback. Even the situation is a little bit formal, but the most noticeable aspects were the speakers discussing and using friendly intonation.

Style language of consultative is used to normal conversation in school, meeting or discussions that have oriented in production. So, it can said this style is operational style language. Consultative register similar to formal register for it commonly found in a discussion conversations but it situations are less formal. Moreover, the different also this function expect immediate feedback. Even the situation is a little bit formal, but the most noticeable aspects are the speakers discussing and using friendly intonation. (Finch. 2000: 235)

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- Supaya kamu dapat banyak penumpang, kamu harus nungguin mereka ditempat yang ramai. - In order for you to get a lot of passengers, you have to wait for them in a busy place.

- Cara mendaftar gojek mudah. Kamu isi alamat rumah dan nomor handphone.

- How to register a motorcycle taxi is easy. You fill in your home address and mobile number.

The context in the sentences above, it is aimed to explain other people to make them understand clearly about how something is done. From the text above, we can see why it is called consultative register. The purpose of this consultative register is to explain the important thing that the speaker wants to say.

3. The Casual Register

The casual register is a register that is used as an easy conversation among friends. It depends on closeness inside the relationship to make the register they were used reach the same meaning when it is used. The utterance that categorized as casual register often has completely different meanings and purposes based on group that used this type of register utterances. Casual style is 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). People used casual language in mostly of our conversation with friends and relatives who were close to us. Whether within the conversation contains uncommon words or structures, these utterances have its own meaning when this group talking to others. It may bring issues when people who were not close to this friends or relatives due different interpretation of utterances that were used.

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

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- Bentar lagi aku nyampek - I'll be busy soon
- Tunggu aku. - Wait for me.

- Kamu baru masuk ojol - You just got into ojol

Casual register is aimed to make other speaker feel close each other. They use common words that can be spoken easily.

From the text above, we can see why it is called casual register. The purpose of casual register is to make sure that the listeners feel that their relationship to the speaker is like a friend.

4. The Intimate Register

The intimate register is the register that is used by people who know each other very well, such as spouses. The characteristics of language used in intimate register is non-verbal communication (shrugs, and groans) private vocabulary, reduced in range special meaning, nonsense word, heavy use of stress and intonation, sometimes exaggerated, dialect, broader dialect. A private conversation between husband and wife or best friends which contains their own meaning in the utterances they used. Intimate register does not intended to other people who only know speaker from work or stranger due it may rise confusion of perspective by the listener. This register commonly found in a really close relationship and even a romantic relationship and it means that this register is exclusive to other people.

Namely the register that is used in situations between family members. This style marked with language application that is not complete, short, and often with not clear articulation. It is happen because between participant have been understand and have been same knowledge. The register

that is used by people who know each other very well, such as spouses. The characteristics of language used in intimate register is non-verbal communication (shrugs, and groans) private vocabulary, reduced in range special meaning, nonsense word, heavy use of stress and intonation, sometimes exaggerated, dialect, broader dialect” (Finch. 2000: 235).

It is commonly used by exclusive relationship among speakers, this means such friends, lovers and family member were individuals which often use this type. The real intention often conveyed within this register is excluded for public or other people. Intentions within conversation were understood only by those participants who have close relationship. It can be considered this register as private due this is commonly used by who people call husband and wife, couples or lovers and very close friends. This register is not suitable for formal situation due this occasionally contains private intention and meaning between these particular people, which may bring uncomfortable feeling if the utterances were heard by other people.

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- Saya sudah dari tadi pagi di sini, belum ada yang nyambar. - I've been here this morning, nothing has caught.

The context of the sentence shows that the use of intimate register is for other people who have close relationship each other.

From the text above, we can see why it is called intimate register. The purpose of casual register is to make sure that the listeners feel the listeners and the speaker were close friend.

5. The Frozen Register

Frozen register is usually used in literary regions, and legal work. The characteristics of frozen register were the sentence structural often archaic, archaic vocabulary and neutral Indonesian. Almost similar to formal register, but frozen register were often found within written works, bible, bibliographic reference, medical guides or laws, but were delivered to listeners by stated them. This register were may found often used by society of certain field but it rarely and even never changes for the usage is really stringent. To understand this register further knowledge of the utterance is necessary to avoid confusion of it usage.

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

Frozen style is a style, which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members were known to one another. The situation of this register is really formal

and rarely modified by people. The construction of the utterances in the sentences also may last years without changes. It is normally a written text which read by speaker in a certain situation and context which is really formal, such sequence of national flag ceremony.

It can be concluded that register function can be seen through situation when and where the utterances performed inside a conversation. As people have to be aware of the requirement of each classification to determine which classification utterance should be concluded, such context of conversations, to whom speaker talk to, relation among speaker and audiences and what utterance speaker used to represent their intentions. Register function require advanced awareness of knowledge about context and meaning to notice the function that conveyed within the conversation. Those were essential factors to understand real meanings and true intentions of participants of conversation.

The texts were as follows (3 April 2021):

- Jangan lupa kasih bintang ya. - Don't forget to star.
- Harus memiliki smartphone dengan RAM minimal 1GB agar bisa mengakses aplikasi Gojek dengan lancar. - You must have a smartphone with at least 1GB of RAM so you can access the Gojek application smoothly.

From the context of the sentence, frozen register is often used to leave a message for someone so the message will be applied immediately.

The purpose of frozen register is to make sure that the message of the speaker will be accepted by the listeners. The speaker wants the listeners agree what he says so the listeners will do what he says.

C. The Discussion

From the data analysis above we can say that there were five types of register namely formal register, the consultative register, the casual register, the intimate register, the frozen register.

The quantity of register can be seen in the table below:

Types of Register	Quantity
Formal register	2
The consultative register	3
The casual register	3
The intimate register	1
The frozen register.	2

From the table above we can see that the most dominant register is the consultative register as amount of 3 times. The purpose of this consultative register is to explain the important thing that the speaker wants to say.

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

Many of people still do not know how to use register well. They feel doubtful to use the right sentences. They were 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, there were some conclusions that can be described as follow

1. Ojek online (ojol) uses various registers to show their relationship each other.
2. The most dominant register is the consultative register as amount of 3 times. The purpose of this consultative register is to explain the important thing that the speaker wants to say.
3. Many of people still do not know how to use register well. They feel doubtful to use the right sentences. They were afraid to use such words. However, the experiment of using register will help us to know how to use register well.

B. Suggestions

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

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

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APPENDIX

Types of Register	The sentences
Formal register	<p>- Tadi aku dirazia polisi- I was raided by the police</p> <p>- Saya baru pindah dari Binjai. - I just moved from Binjai.</p>
The consultative register	<p>1. - Supaya kamu dapat banyak penumpang, kamu harus nungguin mereka ditempat yang ramai. - In order for you to get a lot of passengers, you have to wait for them in a busy place.</p> <p>- Cara mendaftar gojek mudah. Kamu isi alamat rumah dan nomor handphone.</p> <p>- How to register a motorcycle taxi is easy. You fill in your home address and mobile number.</p>
The casual register	<p>- Bentar lagi aku nyampek - I'll be busy soon</p> <p>- Tunggu aku. - Wait for me.</p> <p>- Kamu baru masuk ojol - You just got into ojol</p>
The intimate register	<p>- Saya sudah dari tadi pagi di sini, belum ada yang nyambar. - I've been here this morning, nothing has caught.</p>
The frozen register.	<p>- Jangan lupa kasih bintang ya. - Don't forget to star.</p> <p>- Harus memiliki smartphone dengan RAM minimal 1GB agar bisa mengakses aplikasi Gojek dengan lancar. - You must have a smartphone with at least 1GB of RAM so you can access the Gojek application smoothly.</p>

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Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek.	
	The Use of Metaphor in Britney Spears' Song.	
	The Analysis of Conjunction Found in Donald Trump Speech	

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

Medan, 25 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Dandy Yudia Rizky

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



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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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

Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek.

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

ACC RF

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

Medan, 25 April 2020
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 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut dibawah ini :

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 Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

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

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut diatas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa Kadaluaarsa tanggal : 6 April 2021

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal
 Medan, 11 Sya'ban 1441 H
 06 April 2020 M



Dekan

(Handwritten signature)
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Agustus 2020

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

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 : DANDY YUDIA RIZKY
NPM : 1602050129
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu
Tanggal : 06 Juni 2020
Dengan Judul Proposal : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

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

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 06 Juni 2020

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



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

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Dandy Yudia Rizky
NPM : 1602050129
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas 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,



Dandy Yudia Rizky

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU

Wahid, Lurus, Teguh

Untuk keperluan surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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

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

Nomor : 1168/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020
Lamp. : --
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 04 Dzulhijjah 1441 H
25 Juli 2020 M

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

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

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

N a m a : **Dandy Yudia Rizky**
NPM : 1205020129
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Analysis Of Register used in Ojol Community Of Media Social Gojek

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

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


Dekan

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

NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peringgal



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

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

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: ~~2926~~/KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

Nama : Dandy Yudia Rizky
NPM : 1602050129
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

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

"Analysis Of Register Used In Ojol Community Of Social Media Gojek"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 2 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
19 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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

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

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: ~~2020~~./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dandy Yudia Rizky
NPM : 1602050129
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 2 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
19 Oktober 2020 M

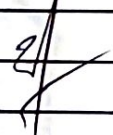

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

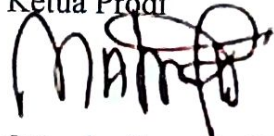


BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Dandy Yudia Rizky
N.P.M : 1602050129
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
06 April 21	Chapter I. Background of Study, Identification	
15 April 21	Chapter II. Conceptual Framework and relevan study	
01 Mei 20	Research Formulation and Significance of Study.	
		

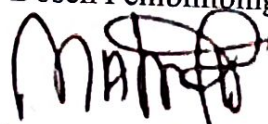
Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi



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

Medan, Juni 2020

Dosen Pembimbing



(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.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 6 Juni Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dandy Yudia Rizky
N P M : 1602050129
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	Background of Study, The Objectives of the Study
BAB II	Grammar Conceptual Framework
BAB III	Technique of Collecting the Data Technique of Analyzing Data
LAINNYA	References
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 06 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

Halimah Tussa'diah, SS, MA

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



**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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Dandy Yudia Rizky

N.P.M : 1602050129

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

Pada hari Sabtu tanggal 06 bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Halimah Tussa'diah, SS, MA

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum



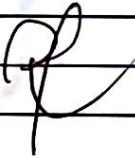
Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

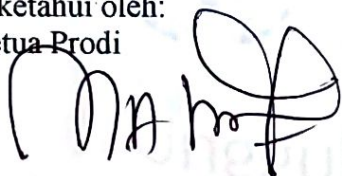
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Dandy Yudia Rizky
 NPM : 1602050129
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Register Used in Ojol Community of Social Media Gojek

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
06 April 21	Revise Grammar	
15 April 21	- Revise the writing system	
07 Juni 21	- Search a group of type's register.	
07 Agustus Juni 21	- Revise conclusion and suggestions.	

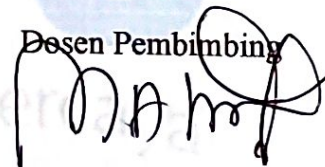
Medan, Oktober 2021

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi



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

Desen Pembimbing



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

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Dandy Yudia Rizky
Place / Date of Birth : Medan, 6 July 1998
Register Number : 1602050129
Sex : Male
Religion : Islam
Marital Status : Single
Hobbies : Reading
Fathers' Name : Ponidi
Mothers' Name : Yusniar
Address : Jl. Marelan Raya Pasar I Gg. Kemuning Medan

EDUCATION

- Elementary school at SD – Negeri 060863 Medan 2006
- Junior High School at SMP Laksamana Martadinata Medan 2013
- Senior High School at SMA Laksamana Martadinata Medan 2016
- Students of Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra until Sarjana Degree of English Department 2016