

AN ANALYSIS ON REGISTERS USED BY CIBBM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG

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Abstract: *Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings because it enables people to communicate. It helps to connect people in different ways. The development of language is influenced by the society who creates many kinds of language variation, including dialect, style, colloquial, jargon, slang, register, etc.*

This study used a descriptive qualitative research design to describe and interpret the registers used by CIBBM. The subjects of the study were the five informants of CIBBM. To collect the data, the writer used document, semi-structure interview, and observation.

The result showed the total numbers of registers used by CIBBM were 49. The registers found from the first coach were 38 registers; from the second coach were 28 registers. However, 23 registers were the same as the first coach. The registers found from members were 33 registers. Then, the registers found from the handbook of basketball for license B coach were 19 registers, but 13 registers of them were the same as the first coach. Those registers could be grouped into formal registers.

Key words: *language, Register, CIBBM*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings because it enables us to communicate. It helps to connect people in different ways. According to Fromkin et al (2003: 3) language is the source of human life and power to live in a world because we always use language when we do interaction with whomever. It means that language can express ideas, feeling, and emotion of human beings to get some responses from others. People cannot live without interaction and communication with other people. People use a language to communicate with their society. It is proved by Wardhaugh (2006: 1) that a language is what the members of a particular society speak. However, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms.

There are some studies related with the existence of register. Sari (2005) had conducted the study about register used by employees of the shoes company of Artisan Jaya Internusa Makmur Malang. The result of her research showed that there are two kinds of English registers: formal register and informal register. There were 142 formal registers and 4 informal registers. Her study found that there were two reasons why the employees of the Shoe Company of Artisan Jaya Internusa Makmur Malang used registers. First, the English registers made the communication run easier and simpler. Second, the employees were accustomed to using English registers as their medium of communication in the shoe company. Then, Arfian Putri Anggraini (2011) also studied the register used by FOCUS in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. In her study Arfian found that there are two reasons that make the community of FOCUS organization use register. First, it has simple terms in photography. Second, it can make the communication easier.

Certain group of people uses register in their daily life because it is related to a sector and profession groups. There are many professions used registers in their activities, such as airline pilots, bank managers, computer programmers, drivers of public transportation, photographers, musician, fishermen, etc. All of people who have different occupation also have specific language or terms in their own community. For example, photographers have a specific term that differs from specific term used by pilots. If register is used in public area, which has many kinds of community, it will cause misunderstanding except certain term that have been known by the public. Generally, people have the specific reasons that make them used the registers. The register used by each group of people come from many various professions is make their communication become practical, efficient, and understandable. It can be easy to be understood by their own community because they have the same knowledge, experience, and importance. CIBBM uses register to shorten their interlocution and give information more easily with others.

One of the groups of people used register is CIBBM (Civitas Basketball of Muhammadiyah). It is chosen as research subject because it is like many other professions frequently uses registers in their communication especially in activities that are related with the sports. This community is very popular among students. So, many of them are enthusiastic to join it. Moreover, CIBBM often conducts competitions either in campus or other places. Certainly, it makes them use register more regularly than used others groups. Basically, the languages used by "CIBBM" members are Javanese and Indonesia language or sometimes the combination between those languages. However, the registers usually used by CIBBM are in English. Not do many people know

about the registers in CIBBM. The registers that are used by CIBBM will cause misunderstanding to other people who do not belong to CIBBM. According to those phenomena, it is considered that CIBBM is worth to be analyzed.

The writer formulates three problems to be investigated: 1) what are registers used by CIBBM? And 2) what are the meanings of the registers used by CIBBM? 3) What are the reasons of "CIBBM" members in using the registers?

The people as social beings are never separated from other. They do communication each other by using language as the medium in our relation with others. As a tool of communication, language also has an important role in our society. Without language, people cannot interact and communicate each other.

Wardhaugh (2006: 10) stated there are several aspect relationships between language and society; one is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. The goal of relationships between language and society is better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. Mesthrie (2009:36) says that speech community is comprises people who are in habitual contact with each other by speaking which involves either a shared language variety or shared ways of interpreting the different language varieties commonly used in the area.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), speech community is some kind of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner. While

according to Trask (1999:268), speech community is a group of people who regularly interact by speaking. A speech community may be large and small, and it may be highly homogeneous or decidedly heterogeneous. From various definitions above, the researcher concludes that speech community is a group of people who live in a specific area and use a variation of language in their speaking. A speech community may be large or small.

REGISTER

Register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. (Wardhaugh, 2006: 52). Besides, Spolsky (1998: 34) stated that a register is a variety of language most likely to be used in a specific situation and with particular rules and statuses involved. Example might be a toast at a wedding, sport broadcast, or talking to a baby.

According to Yule (2010) register is a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational. (e.g. in church), occupational (e.g. among lawyers) or topical (e.g. talking about language). Registers can be called as the language variation that is concerning with the uses or functions, such as what gets talked about and in what terms. On other hand Holiday in Copland (2007) said that registers are language structured in relation to 'what use is being made of language'. Finally, registers can be called as ways of speaking that are defined principally by who speakers are addressing. For example, the register used by doctors such as "ANURIC" that means *a person not producing urine*, "AKA" means *above the knee amputation*.

According to Hunt (2013) there are 5 types of register: formal register, informal register, over-formal register, motherese and reporting register.

People participating in recurrent communication situation tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations. Register is special term for recurrent object and events, and formulaic sequences or “routines,” seem to facilitate speedy communication. (Ferguson in Wardhaug, 2006: 52). In other word, community of people in certain profession or occupation use register to make their communication easier.

According to Holmes (1992), the register is firstly used by the community of people in every different profession. This registers is available because of effort of them for making their interaction or communication become practical, efficient and understandable in their own community. Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that the community of people in each certain profession use register to make their interaction or communication become practical, efficient, and understands in their community.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative research, because it described the phenomena of the register and to interpret the register used by CIBBM. In this study the research informants were two license B coaches of “CIBBM” as main informants and three members of CIBBM as supporting informants. The researcher chose two coaches because they got

license B to train basketball club in university level that qualified to represent the other members in CIBBM. Furthermore, the three members had knowledge and experience about basketball and had been join in the CIBBM more than 3 years that supported data from the main informants. The informants were considered able to give valid information about registers that related to basketball. The instruments of this research were document, interview, and observation.

FINDINGS

There were 49 registers found in this study. All of them were found out from the document, observation and interview. The meanings of register were formulated based on the informant's explanation in the interview and handbook of basketball. In order to get the valid data in the data analysis, the writer also checked the meaning by asking the registers to other informants.

Based on the result of data analysis, the registers and the meaning of registers used by CIBBM are as follows:

No	Registers	Meaning of Registers
1.	Assist	A pass to a teammate that leads directly to a goal.
2.	Baseline	The line behind each basket.
3.	Behind the back dribble	A dribble behind the body from one hand to another
4.	Bench Player	A player who comes in-to the game to replace a player on the court
5.	Between the leg dribble	A dribble through the legs from one to another

6	Block	To stop the movement of an opponent, or stop an opponent's pass or shot
7	Bounce Pass	A pass that bounces off the floor before it reaches the receiver
8	Catching	Receiving a pass
9	Center	Often the tallest player on the team. Normally plays close to the basket and is responsible for getting rebounds.
10	Chest pass	A two-handed pass thrown from the chest
11	Comer	Court comer
12	Crossover Dribble	A dribble from one hand to the other in front of the body
13	Defense	The team without the ball; also the act of trying to stop the opponent from scoring
14	Defensive Rebound	A rebound by a player on defense
15	Double violation	Violation of dribbling the ball with two hands, or stop and restarting the dribble
16	Dribble	To bounce the ball repeatedly with one hand while running or walking
17	Foul Out	A player is disqualified after reaching five personal fouls
18	Foul Trouble	Player foul trouble occurs when a player accumulates three or four fouls and is in danger of fouling out

19	Free Throw	A free shot taken from the free throw line as the result of a foul
20	Free Throw Line	The line a player stands behind to shoot a free throw
21	Front pivot	Moving forward while turning on the pivot foot.
22	Jump Shot	A shot taken while a player is jumping thro-ugh the air
23	Lay Up	A shoot taken close to the basket that is usually banked of the backboard and into the basket
24	Man to Man Defense	The defensive strategy where each defensive player is responsible for guarding one opponent
25	Middle Line	The line in the middle of the court that sepa-rates the frontcourt and backcourt
26	Offense	The team with the ball
27	Offensive Rebound	A rebound by a player on offense
28	Over Head Pass	A pass thrown from over the head, to clear a defender or for added power
29	Passing	When a player throw the ball to a teammate
30	Personal Foul	A foul that involves illegal physical contact such as blocking or holding

31	Pivot	The action when the player with the ball spin on one foot and steps with their other foot to protect the ball from a defender
32	Point Guard	Usually a team's floor leader, who initiates the offense and controls the tempo of the game
33	Rebound	Get control of a ball that has come off the rim or backboard after a failed shot attempt
34	Reverse pivot	Stepping backward while turning on the pivot foot
35	Screen	An offensive player stand next to a defender to give his teammate to chance to take an open shot
36	Screen and roll	An offensive player screen for the ball handler and then rolls toward the basket
37	Shoot	To throw the ball in an attempt to score goal
38	Shooter	A player who takes a shot at the basket
39	Side Line	The line at each side of the court
40	Spin Dribble	A change-of-direction move in which the dribbler's body is always kept between the ball and the defender
41	Starter	The first five players who begin a game

42	Steal	To take the ball away from the opposing team, either off the dribble or by picking off a pass.
43	Strong Side	The side of the court on which the ball is being controlled
44	Three Point Line	A semi-circle painted on the court, from outside of which a successful shot earns three points
45	Travelling Violation	A violation in which a player takes too many steps without dribbling the ball.
46	Weak Side	The side of the court without the ball
47	Wing	The area on the court where the 3-point arc meets the free throw line extended
48	Zone Defense	A team defense in which players are assigned to guard specific areas of the court
49	Zone Offence	A team offense used against a zone defense

Based on the result of interview with two coaches and three members of CIBBM on 6-7th December 2013, the researcher found 3 reasons why CIBBM used register in their communication. Firstly, registers made their communication easier. They could communicate and send the information easily among other members when they played basketball by using registers. Furthermore, register could also ease players' movement by following coach instructions. Secondly, registers made practical and efficient interaction. By using registers they were more focused in their game than using the real meaning of registers. Thirdly, registers showed their identity. It could differentiate their community from the other sport communities in the society because they had specific terms that different with others. So, when the members communicated to each others using registers people could recognize that they were the members of basketball communities.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that there were 49 registers used by CIBBM. All of the registers are categorized as a type of register that incorporated standard American English, so that it was classified into formal register as stated Hunt et al (1999). Other types of registers such as Informal registers, Over-formal register, Motherese, and Reporting registers were not found because CIBBM members did not use a type of register that permits certain abbreviations and deletions, false high pitched nasal voice, elongated sound and "sing- song" intonation, flat intonation, and rapid rate of speech and gestures in producing the registers such as what was explained by Hunt (1999).

Moreover, there were 3 reasons why the registers were used by CIBBM. First of all, the registers were used by CIBBM in order to make their communication easier. It was supported by Ferguson in Wardhaugh (2006: 52), register is special term for recurrent object and events, and formulaic sequences or “routines,” seem to facilitate speedy communication. Second, registers made practical and efficient interaction.

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