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REGISTER IN THE DANCE STUDIO COMMUNITY FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION RIAU UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to describe the types and functions of register in the dance studio community, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University Riau. The method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques using recording techniques, listening techniques and note-taking techniques. Data analysis begins with transcribing recorded data, grouping research data, describing research data, analyzing data in research, interpreting and concluding. The sources of research data are active members of the dance studio, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Riau, and active users registering at the dance studio Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Riau. Research data in the form of words, phrases and sentences contained in the conversations of members of the dance studio Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Riau. The result of this study found three types of register, variety of intimate, variety of casual, variety of consultative, and found five register functions, namely the directive functions, the information functions, referential functions, contextual function and expressive function.

KEYWORDS: Register, type of register, register function, dance studio Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University Riau

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important element in life as a means of communication to interact with each other. At this time, almost all elements of society use more than one language. In society there are several types of needs when speaking. This difference will lead to differences in the form of language required.

Register is a variation of the language used by certain social groups that use various terms whose language is related to the work or profession being occupied. The terms that are often used are technical words in the field or profession concerned. Register can be interpreted as a language that is commonly used at this time. The language that depends on what it does and the nature of its activities reflects other aspects of the social level that usually involve certain people.

Dance studio is a place or facility used by a group of people to hone their skills in the field of dance. The existence of this dance studio community aims to invite the preservation of traditional arts, especially in the development of dance. In addition, the dance studio also acts as a forum for fostering talents, interests and abilities in the field of dance. Indonesia, with various professions occupied by its people, of course also produces various registers contained in these communities. One of the communities that uses the register as a communication of their intimacy is the dance studio community.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Yuwono (2005:230), argues that sociolinguistic studies tend to focus on language variations that appear in society which can usually be traced because of the existence of various social stratifications in society. In line with the previous opinion, Nababan (in Auzar & Hermandra 2007: 2), sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language in relation to language speakers as members of society. Liliweri (2011:364) argues that sociolinguistics is the study of language use in the sociological context of a society. Sociolinguistics focuses on the variety of sources in society that affect language change. Warisman (2014: 32), also explains that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that dissects problems related to the characteristics and functions of various languages or language variations, as well as the relationship between language and characteristics and functions in a language community.

Language variation is strongly influenced by social and situational factors (Wibowo 2001:6). In line with this opinion, Sibarani (in Wibowo 2001:6), also argues that language variation is a situationally different language variety, namely a special type of language used in a dialect for work purposes, while according to Crystal (in Wibowo 2001:6), language variation is a form that is used as an alternative to replace the original, the original or the standard. Wardhaugh (in Waridah 2015:85), language variation is a set of human speech patterns that include sounds, words, and grammatical characteristics that can be uniquely linked to external factors, such as geographic and social factors.

Utomo (2014: 18) says register is a phenomenon that appears in linguistic activities that involve the communication process between a group of people in a field of work. According to Poedjosoedarmo (in Utomo, 2014: 19), language variants that exist in accordance with special uses are named registers. Suwito (in Rahma et al, 2017: 402), suggests that registers are a form of language variation caused by the distinctive nature of the user's needs. Register in other words can be interpreted as a language that is commonly used at this time. The language that depends on what it does and the nature of its activities reflects other aspects of the social level that usually involve certain people.

According to Martin Joos (in Nababan 1993:22), the types of registers are (1) Frozen variety, this variation is called the frozen variety because the patterns and rules have been firmly established and cannot be changed. The language used in this variety is very formal. Therefore, one cannot simply change it, because it has been determined in accordance with the applicable provisions. This frozen form has the characteristics of long sentences, not easy to cut or beheaded, and very difficult to recognize standard writing and spelling provisions. (2) Formal variety, the patterns and rules of the official language have been established in a standard and steady manner. The characteristics of sentences in this variety are more complete and complex, use appropriate grammatical patterns and also standard or standard vocabulary. (3) Consultative variety is the form of this type of business is between the formal variety and the informal variety. Like the variety of languages that are appropriate for conversations in schools, companies, this variety is at the most operational level. (4) Casual variety is a variety of language used in a relaxed atmosphere by using non-standard language. The casual variety does not use formal words because the casual language variety is often used in everyday communication that uses allegro forms, namely short word forms. (5) Intimate variety is the variety of language used by people who have close relationships such as family or close friends who do not need to speak in full with clear articulation, the characteristics of this familiar variety are marked by special vocabulary that is not necessarily understood by other people, this variety uses incomplete, concise language used in communication between them.

The register function in the dance studio community, faculty of teacher training and education at the University of Riau is interpreted the same as the function of language from a sociolinguistic perspective. According to Guy Cook (in Sundari 2014:26), divides the six functions of language, namely (1) the emotive function is the language function to express feelings, (2) the directive function is the language function to express orders, (3) the fatigue function is the language function to ask. attention, (4) the function of metalingual language is the function of language to focus on the message or mandate, (5) the referentive function is the function of language to convey information (6) the contextual function is the function of language to create various communications. Halliday (in Aslinda 2010:91), mentions that the functions of language include (1) instrumental functions, namely language that is oriented towards the listener or the interlocutor, (2) the interaction function, namely the contact-oriented language function between the parties who are communicating, (3) Personality or personal functions, namely language functions that are oriented towards speakers, (4) Problem solving functions or heuristics, namely functions of using language contained in expressions that ask for, obey, and state an answer to problems or problems, (5) The function of imagination or imagination, namely the function of using language that is oriented to the mandate or purpose to be conveyed, (6) the function of information, namely the use of language that functions as a tool to provide news or information so that others can know, (7) Regulatory functions, namely functions as supervisors or regulators of events, This function is the control of social behavior.

Research that is relevant to the topic of this research, among others, has been carried out by Atmahardianto (2012) in his thesis entitled Register in the Kaskus Virtual World Community Site found that register forms are classified into (1) based on the lingual unit which is divided into a) words, b) phrases, and c) sentences. (2) based on the origin of the language, it is divided into a) registers that use Indonesian, b) registers that use Javanese, and c) registers that use English. Further relevant research on Police Register in Manggala Naya Wiwarottama Magazine by Nourmalita Maharani Puspa in 2014 Yogyakarta State University students. The next relevant research was carried out by Hayu Anggita (2016) with the title of the thesis on Trade Registers in the Bukalapak Social Network: Sociolinguistic Studies This research examines the registers on the Bukalapak social network and then describes the implementation of the forms and functions of the trade registers in social networks in learning to write unit level advertisements in the social network. Junior High school. Other relevant research, namely research conducted by Yulia Rahma, et al (2017), in their journal entitled Register Language of Coffee Farmers Groups in the Gayo Highlands found register language

functions including information functions, imagination functions, instrumental functions, interaction functions, personality functions and functions. solution to problem. The next relevant research by Imron Hadi, a student of Sebelas Maret University, in his journal entitled Register of Fruit Traders: Study of Language Use of Professional Groups in Padang City.

III. RESEARCHMETHOD

This research is a linguistic research that focuses on the field of sociolinguistics. The type of research is qualitative, all data is in the form of language (text) which describes the register in the dance studio community. The method in this study uses descriptive qualitative methods, starting from collecting data, identifying, classifying, analyzing and drawing conclusions.

The implementation of this research begins with submitting the title, after the title is accepted, the author carries out the writing of the proposal. After writing the proposal and the proposal is approved, the author conducts a proposal seminar. This activity took place from May 2019 to August 2020.

The data sources for this research are active members of the dance studio in the Riau University Faculty of Teacher Training and Education environment and speakers or active users registering at the Riau University Faculty of Teacher Training and Education dance studio.

The data in this study are the utterances of active members and active users of the register in the form of words and phrases delivered orally.

There are three data collection techniques in this study, namely recording techniques, listening techniques and note-taking techniques. Data analysis in this study uses qualitative analysis techniques that rely on observations and field notes in collecting data as follows: (1) transcribing recorded data, (2) classifying research data, (3) describing research data, (4) analyzing research data, (5) interpret and conclude

IV. RESULTSANDDISCUSSION

Based on the results of register research in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education dance studio community, Riau University, it was found that 31 data were divided into three types of registers, namely the familiar variety, the casual variety and the consultative variety and six register functions, namely the directive function, information function, referential function, contextual function and expressive function. Here's the presentation:

Familiar Variety

Data 2 *Kak Kreo*

Teks : *Kak Kreo, mana?*

Data (2), the register marker is in the word *kak kreo* stands for *kakak koreografer*. Usually the dancers who want to familiarize themselves with the trainer will use this greeting because the communication sounds more familiar. This special greeting is not only used during practice in the studio room, sometimes this greeting is often used outside the studio. Meaning of sentence "*kak kreo mana?*" The speaker asked his interlocutor about the whereabouts of his dance coach at that time. This question can be answered by people who have a close relationship and understand the meaning of the topic of conversation. The type of register contained in the sentence is the intimate variety, because the language used by the speaker is fulfills 3 characteristics of the familiar variety, namely (1) using the language commonly used by speakers who are already familiar, in data 2 it is marked by the use of the greeting "sis" which is a call of intimacy between the speaker and his interlocutor. (2) using incomplete, short and often unclear language, in data 2 it is marked by the word "kreo" which is a call for the dance coach, the next incomplete language is the word "mana" which is the standard form of where. Without knowing the situation and the background of the conversation, other people who hear will not understand the meaning.

Casual Variety

Data 13 *Bagong*

Teks : "*ndeh! lenturkan badannya biar ndak bagong.*"

Data (13), the register marker is on the word "*bagong*" which according to KBBI edition V in Sundanese *bagong* means wild boar. While in the Arkais language *bagong* means big and heavy. Use of the word *bagong* The movement performed by the dancer has the meaning of poor movement or imperfect movement. In the sentence "*ndeh! lenturkan badannya biar ndak bagong.*" it means that the speaker asks his partner to improve the position of his body movements so that the results are not bad. Therefore, the speaker does not hesitate to give suggestions so that the movements carried out are better. The utterance is spoken in a relaxed language and in a relaxed state so as not to offend the interlocutor.

The type of register contained in the sentence is a casual type, because it can be seen from the use of language used by speakers using informal language. In the utterance there is also an interjection of annoyance marked by the word "ndeh!" which indicates that the speaker is annoyed with his interlocutor

because the actions taken by his interlocutor are not in accordance with what the speaker wants. This is in accordance with the characteristics of the relaxed variety, namely the use of interjections. The language used is also not standard, marked by the word "ndak" which is a non-standard form of "no".

Consultative Variety

Data 30 Tari Kolosal

Teks : *"Kak, bagaimana kalau tari kolosalnya kita tampilkan diacara penutupan Praktikum Sastra biar lebih meriah"*

Data (30), the register marker is on the word *tari kolosal* which means mass dance or mass dance. In dance, the dance is divided into several types including traditional dance, pair dance, contemporary dance, creative dance, modern dance, colossal dance and many more. In the sentence *"Kak, gimana kalau tari kolosalnya kita tampilkan diacara penutupan Praktikum Sastra biar lebih meriah"* This means that a dancer gives advice to the event coordinator for a mass dance performance or a dance that is carried out on a large scale to be performed at the closing of the event so that the event is more lively. In this utterance, the speaker conveys his suggestions to the speech partner so that the speech partner can consider what he suggests. The type of register contained in the data is a variety of efforts because it is submitted in a semi-formal situation and is used to consult a problem. The language used is not too standard so that the sentences and words are quite understandable to people.

Directive Function

Data 18 Lenggok

Teks : *"Lenggokkan pinggulnya, pede aja, penari harus pede."*

Based on the sentence *"Lenggokkan pinggulnya, pede aja, penari harus pede"*, the speaker instructs his interlocutor to remain confident even though he is doing hip movements to the right and left, because some women sometimes lack confidence in swinging their hips but for a dancer to be confident.

The register function contained in the data is a directive function which states an order to do something which is marked with the sentence "just be confident" which means an order to stay confident when doing the dance moves that he does. The language used by the speaker can influence the interlocutor to carry out the command.

Information Function

Data 8 Kayang

Teks : *"Bisea bisa kayang tu kak, coba suruh masukkan gerakannya"*

Based on the sentence *"Bisea bisa kayang tu kak, coba suruh masukkan gerakannya."*, the speaker informs his interlocutor that Bisea can perform the Kayang movement. The register function in the data is an information function because the speaker conveys the information needed by the interlocutor marked by the word *"Bisea bisa kayang tu kak"*, In this utterance, the speaker conveys to his interlocutor that a person named Bisea can perform the Kayang movement.

Referential Function

Data 3 Fake bulmat

Teks : *"Ada yang mau beli fake bulmat"*

Based on the sentence *"Ada yang mau beli fake bulmat ?"* The speaker asked the people around him if anyone wanted to buy false eyelashes or not. If there is, then the speaker wants to entrust to buy. In this speech, the language used by the speaker serves to express the environment around him. The register function in the above statement is a referential function. The referential function markers in the speech above are found in the word "fake bulmat" which means false eyelashes which reveal the environment around them that there are real eyelashes and false tones. So, in this speech, the language used when discussing a topic focuses on the question of false eyelashes which are eye accessories in supporting the appearance of dancers.

Contextual Function

Data 14 Split

Teks : *"We coba ajarkan aku split, aku belum bisa. Sakit kali we"*

Based on the sentence *"We coba ajarkan aku split, aku belum bisa. Sakit kali we"* The speaker asks his friends to help teach the correct split movement so it doesn't hurt when practicing it. In these utterances the language used focuses on context. The context marker in the above speech is found in the word split which is part of the dance movement so, the context of the speech in the speech is about the dance movement part. The register function in the speech above is a contextual function because the context of the speech is about how to do the split movement.

Expressive Function

Data 13 Bagong

Teks : *"Ndeh! lenturkan badannya lagi biar ndak bagong."*

Based on the sentence “Ndeh! lenturkan badannya lagi biar ndak bagong.” it means that the speaker asks his partner to improve the position of his body movements so that the results are not bad. In the utterance there is an interjection of irritation marked by the word "ndeh!" which indicates that the speaker is annoyed with his interlocutor because the actions taken by his interlocutor are not in accordance with what the speaker wants.

The register function contained in the speech above is an expressive function marked by the word "ndeh!" which is a language to express or convey an expression of annoyance by speakers to their interlocutors. Based on the results of research on registers in the dance studio community, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau University, the authors found the types of registers and register functions in the speech of active members and active users of registers in dance studios. There are 31 register data in the speech spoken by active members and active users of registers in the dance studio FKIP, University of Riau. To determine the type of register in this study, the researcher used the theory of Martin Joss and to determine the function of the register, the researcher took several expert opinions.

The types of registers found in the FKIP dance studio community, Riau University, based on Martin Joos' theory, were found to have 3 types, namely the intimate variety with 12 data, the casual variety with 17 data, the consultative variety with 2 data and no variety being found. formal and official variety. There are 5 register functions found in the dance studio community, FKIP University of Riau based on some expert opinions, namely the directive function found 5 data, information function 15 data, referential function 1 data, contextual function 8 data, expressive function 2 data.

The register occurs because of activities carried out by groups or communities that result in interactions so that language in the form of words, phrases and terms related to activities in the FKIP dance studio, Riau University is used.

The dance studio is a place to hone skills in dancing. In the dance studio there are members who come from various tribes and certain regions so that it is possible to use a variety of languages. At the FKIP dance studio, Riau University, there are 3 dance studios, namely the Tempa dance studio, the Atma Gemilang dance studio, the Gema Pelangi dance studio and the Biotra dance studio which mostly uses Malay, Javanese and foreign languages (English).

V. CONCLUSION

The register in the dance studio community is a variety of languages used to communicate according to the function of use. In the dance studio community at the University of Riau, various registers and several social functions were found that could establish smooth communication between each member. The various registers and social functions were obtained by observing the conversations in the dance studio community under study.

The types of registers found consisted of three categories, namely: intimate variety (12), casual variety (17), consultative variety (2). The social functions found also consist of five categories, namely: directive functions as many as (5), information functions as many as (15), referential functions as many as (1), contextual functions as many as (8), expressive functions as many as (2).

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