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The Lecture of Educational Faculty
State Islamic Studies Institute Salatiga

ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES

Salatiga. 06th March 2004

Case : Andi Rachmad Setiadi's
Thesis

Dear
The Head of State Islamic
Studies Institute Salatiga

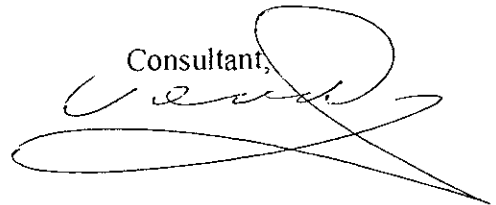
Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Andi Rachmad Setiadi's thesis entitled
"A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER USED BY DRUG
A BUSERS IN SALATIGA".

I have decided and would like to propose that if could be accepted by
educational faculty and I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

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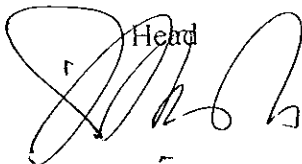
Statement of Certification

**A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER USED
BY DRUG ABUSERS IN SALATIGA**

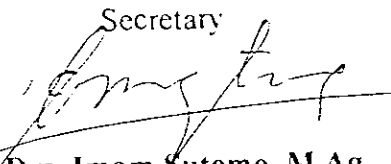
Andi Rachmad Setiadi
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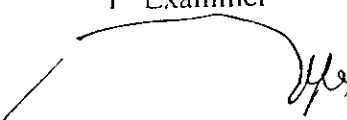
Has been brought to the board of examiners of Muharram 20th 1425 H (March, 11th 2004 M), and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education Department.

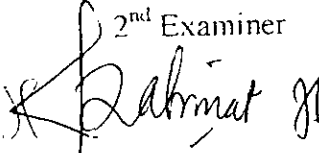
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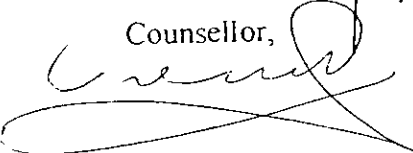
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MOTTO

Brother to brother always together

In great future we can't forget the past

**Life's like a roller coaster ride
The ups and downs will make us screams sometimes
So let's hold on**

DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to;

- **Lovely family**
- **Inayira**
- **Berat brothers**
- **Drug abusers**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikkum Wr. Wb.

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin, in the name of Allah, the lord of dream, our blesses and praises always go to our prophet Muhammad , p.b.u.h. who brings us from the darkness to be lightness. Praise be to Allah, the compassionate, the merciful for His blessing which come to the writer, in form of support and encouragement to finish the thesis.

However, this success would not be achieved without the support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individual and institutions. Therefore, I would further like to thanks :

- ◆ Drs. Badwan, M. Ag., the Dean of State Islamic studies institute (STAIN) of Salatiga.
- ◆ Drs. Sa'adi M.Ag, who gives me great attention, knowledge and guidance.
- ◆ Hanung Triyoko, S.S, Hammam S.Pd And the whole lectures in English department, thanks for your support, guidance and pray.
- ◆ My Parents Achmad and Nur Winiah I love you so much.
- ◆ My younger sisters Ida and Nabila, being with you is the best of all.
- ◆ Inayira, thanks for showing me God's way. It's something unpredictable but in the end's right. I hope you had the time of your life. Thanks for all.
- ◆ Tarip big family and kadirun big family.
- ◆ Cabean family, thanks for all. Mbaki family, thanks for warning me to take a bath. And also family in Grabag, Ceper, Lubuk Linggau, Jakarta, Pancuranmas.

- ◆ Berat Brothers: A “Bloody Poet” Latif (Thanks for accompanying me when I’ve lost of hope), A “Wanderer” Fauzi (Thanks for hundreds bottles we drunk before. Let’s quit for good), Z. Aritin (Thanks for all of your nice songs. Take all slowly), R “Giant” Anwar (Thanks for motorcycle and CD man. Get a nice diet), Maskur (Thanks for taking me around wherever I will), A “Young Kiayi” Wibowo (Would you mind to be my teacher?), Tain (Every man have their own future. Don’t care about it) Fahrudin “Technologist” (Let’s get new brand of tech.), B. Teguh (Let’s get new adventures). To all of you (Be Indonesian Warner Brothers). Every joke can have every truth and now the joke on us. And also A “Lost Man” Mubaroq (Where are you?). And also A. Halim, Ihsan, gendut, Khusnul, Fikri (Thanks for books) .
- ◆ A “Sailorman” kurniawan (Finish your study first), Andre “Funny guy” (look for the job first, then a nice woman. Iwan (you’re a nice brother, quit for good)
- ◆ L. Suryani (Thanks for taking us care), Sekendi’s and Derpan’s
- ◆ SMC (let’s rock the world), Teater Getar (Thanks for trusting me to be an artist), MITAPASA (thanks for the adventure).
- ◆ A. SIRRULLAH and PP. Surya Buana.
- ◆ 99’ers generation of English department. We are the specialists.
- ◆ Drop “Stupid Player”, do not look like stupid
- ◆ My self, thanks for passing the great examination in my life.
- ◆ Pass band, Netral, Aerosmith.

Finally, this thesis is expected to be able provide useful information to the readers.

Wassalamu'alaikkum Wr. Wh.

Salatiga, March 15th 2004

The Writer

Andi Rachmad Setiadi

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

In everyday life, language plays an important role in communication. People express their ideas, feelings, intentions with language. They read newspaper, watch television, listen to the radio, think, plan, and write with the help of language. In short, language is the main tool of communication.

Communication involves at least two parties. They are speaker (writer) and listener (reader), but there is another element of communication: channel, e.g. telephone, letter, and TV.

In their communication to a particular person (a group of people) the communication sometimes does not only use a standard language which is easy to be understood by other people but also a register which is clearly understood by a particular group. To make communication fluent, people also need to know register of particular field which they frequently use in their communication.

Modernization causes change in every aspect of human life. Some people accept modernization enthusiastically that give stresses on its positive values. Modernization can be positive or negative things. The positive one is the increasing of medicine, that may be useful to others but it can also be dangerous if people abuse it. That is called or known as drug abusement. The used of register in drug abusers identify certain group in the society, having specific behavior. The abuser behaviors can be seen from their way in expressing their feeling through language or creating their own language in communication.

Holmes argues that register means the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs or the language used in situation associated with such groups.¹ Register usually characterized by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words or by the use of language in particular sense.

There are many registers used by drug abusers and the writer tries to find out the explanation about that registers. The examples of the registers are in the following sentences:

(1) *Kemarin pasienku sudah datang menebus br.nya.*

(My **patient** has come to take the brand yesterday)

(2) *Sekarang ada paket hemat untuk SS.*

(There is a small package for SS right now)

There are two registers found in the sentences above. The word “**patient**” means *the customers* while in English dictionary patient means *a person who is receiving medical treatment, especially in a hospital.*² The word “SS” has no real meaning in the English dictionary but in the context means *a certain kind of psychotropic that is known as sabu-sabu.*

From the examples above, the writer wants to find another explanation of register and clarify their kind, meaning and the use for communication. The writer is interested in doing research and gives a title “A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER USED BY DRUG ABUSERS IN SALATIGA”.

¹ Holmes, j, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, New York, Longman, 1992, p. 276.

² Hornby, A. S, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 849.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the above short discussion, the writer finally can formulated the problems:

1. What are the forms of register used by drug abusers?
2. What is the meaning of each register?
3. How are the registers used?

C. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems mentioned above the research examines:

1. To describe the forms of register used by drug abusers.
2. To reveal the meaning of each register.
3. To reveal how the registers are used.

D. Benefit of the Study

This study is hoped to contribute academic and practical benefits.

1. Academic Benefits

This research is to:

- a. enrich the studies on registers, in general,
- b. support the développement of the subject dealing with language acquisition.

2. Practical Benefits

This research is to:

- a. enable the readers to know the registers used by drug abusers,
- b. give a clear description about the meaning of each registers,

- c. hope that the reader will avoid to use such drugs that is as a case of preventive action.

E. Limitation of the Study

In conducting his research, the writer limits the questions to be discussed. The writer observes English and Indonesian registers produced by drug abusers in Salatiga. This limitation is made in order that the readers will be easy to understand the content of the research.

F. Results of Previous Study

The writer finds that one of graduated students has done the research in the same topic 'register' but in different object and ways in applying the theory. Latifah Suryani tells about register used in commercial banking. Her result is that there is three major classification of the term. First is technical term. This term reveals 12 utterances closely related with every form of exchange, banking transaction, banking service, etc. Second is banking term. This consists of 31 items of banking terms that mostly in the form of phrase. Third deals with general term. This presents 17 items which most of them are the word-formed register.

F. Research Method

1) Type of Research

There are two types of research, namely qualitative and quantitative research. In this thesis, the type of research is "Descriptive Qualitative Research". Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which does not include any

calculations or numerating.³ So the writer uses the Descriptive Qualitative Research without any calculation or statistic procedure.

2) Object of the Study

The object of this study is the register in the form of words and phrases that are collected from a group of drug abusers in Salatiga. The words and phrases will be classified into the clear data in this research.

3) Source of Data

The source of data refers to the subject from which data are obtained.⁴ They are considered as the material of the research. Register under study used by drug abusers is taken naturally in their communication. The source of data is in the form of oral data.

4) Method of Data Collection

a. Observation

The writer conducts observation in order to take the data. The writer comes to place of drug abusers to meet with their group in Salatiga.

b. Direct Interview

The writer makes an interview with the sources that master in this term well to get the detail meaning and function of register.

5) Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis.

In doing analysis the writer uses procedures as follows:

³ Lexy, Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Jakarta Depdikbud Press, 1989, p. 2

⁴ Arikunto S, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Jakarta, Bina Aksara, 1998, p. 114

- a. Classifying the register into each form of words and phrases.
- b. Determining the meaning of the register by comparing the general English meaning in dictionary and the contextual meaning.
- c. Determining the purpose of register used by drug abusers for communication in society using “SPEAKING” theory by Hymes.

G. Thesis Outlines

This thesis writing is set up as follows:

Chapter I starts with introduction which consists of background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, limitation of the study, results of previous study, research method and research paper organization.

Chapter II presents the underlying theories that consists of previous study, the notion of register, the function of register, the relation of meaning and the context of register used.

Chapter III deals with research method consisting of the type of the research, the object of the study, source of data, the technique of data collection and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents the data analysis and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is closure that deals with some conclusions and suggestions.

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CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW OF LANGUAGE REGISTER

A. The Notion of Register

In the study of language varieties, register is another complicating factor. It is a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. As Ferguson argues that:

“People participating in recurrent communication situations tends to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they used in these situations.”¹

The term register denotes variant in language based on the text in which it is being used. Different situations call for adjustments to the type of language used. Halliday and Hasan, in Holmes, insist that registers are not marginal or special varieties of language, rather they cover the total range of language activity in a society:

“Register is what you are speaking at the time, depending on what you are doing and the nature of the activity in which the language is functioning. So whereas, in principle at least, any individual might go through life speaking only one dialect (in modern complex societies this is increasingly unlikely; but it is theoretically possible, and it used to be the norm), it is not possible to go through life using only one register. The register reflects another aspect of the social order, that of social processes, the different types of social activity that people commonly engage in.”²

¹ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*, Oxford: Blackwell Ltd. Pg. 48

² J. Holmes, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*, Longman, New York, 1992, pg 74

The significant point is that a register acquires its characteristics by convention, which people are then more or less obliged to use. Variation by person becomes minimal (except perhaps for accent). That is the study of dialect without attention to contexts of language use makes traditional dialectology one-dimensional as Halliday et al. stressed three dimensions along which register may vary: field, tenor and mode.

- a. Field: nature of the topic around which the language activity is centered ('what is happening').
- b. Tenor: relations between people communicating ('who is taking part, and on what terms')
- c. Mode: medium employed ('is the language form spoken, written, signed, etc.?')³

In a little different mode, Ferguson, in Purnanto, argues that a communication situation that recurs regularly in a society (in term of participants, setting, communicative functions, and so forth) will tend overtime to develop identifying markers of language structure and language use, different from the language of other communication situations.⁴

³ Ibid., pg 73-74

⁴ Dwi Purnanto, *Register Pialang Kendaraan Bermotor*, Muhammadiyah University Press, 2002, pg. 17

B. The Function of Register

Register has an important role in society. The function of register is to make easy communication between the members on the certain group or society. Register raises in order to persuade people to watch or to follow the effective communication. It can share more information about the specific purpose on several groups. Pateda, in Ida Rachmawati, classifies the function of registers into five, namely:

1. Intimate, it is used in family atmosphere.
2. Casual, it is used to omit misunderstanding in communication.
3. Deliberative or formal, it is used by the speaker to broader the conversation.
4. Oratorical or frozen which is used by professional speaker to attract the listener.
5. Consultative, it is usually used to make an agreement. It occurred in trade transaction, and typically dialogues.⁵

Register is used by a certain group of people as an emergence medium to express their idea or feeling.

C. THE FORM OF THE REGISTER

1. Word

Falk, in Eko Yuniarto, argues that a word is any unit of language that in writing appears between spaces or hyphen⁶. In language, word can be arranged into a good sentence to express the meaning.

In little different mode, Baurer, in Ida Rachmawati, notes that word has been known in the linguistic form that a word is a unit, which in print is bounded

⁵ Ida Rachmawati, *A Descriptive Analysis of the Register used by midwives in Obsgyn's BPRSUD Salatiga*:Research paper, pg.16-17

⁶ Eko Yuniarto, *A Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Register Used By A Group OF Transsexual In Solo*:Research Paper, pg. 10

by spaces on both sides.⁷ There are some forms of word such as: simple word, clipped form, blends, acronyms, coinage and abbreviation.

a. Blends

Blends are words that are created from parts of two already existing lexical items. Well-known examples of blends include *motel* from *motor hotel*. *Brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *selectric* from *select* and *electric*, *telethon* from *telephone* and *marathon*, *dancercise* from *dance* and *exercise*, and so on. Usually, the first part of one word and the last part of a second one are combined to form a blend. Sometimes, though, only the first word is clipped. As in *perma-press* for 'permanent-press'⁸

b. Clipped form

Clipping is a process whereby a new word is created by shortening a polysyllabic word. This process, which seems especially popular among students. Has yielded forms such as *prof*; for professor, *phys-ed* for physical education, *ad* for advertisement, and *poli-sci* for political science. A number of such abbreviations have been accepted in general usage: *doc*, *auto*, *lab*, *sub*, *bike*, *porn*, *burger*, *condo*, and *prep*. The most common abbreviations occur in names-such as *Liz*, *Ron*, *Kathy*, and *Lyn*.⁹

⁷Ida. Rachmawati, Op.Cit., p.10

⁸Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. Macmillan: London. Press. Pg.141

⁹ Ibid. p.141

c. Coinages

Baurer, in ida Rachmawati, states that coinages are pure creation of writers, inventors, scientists, and other who are in need of a term to express a given meaning or to name an item or product. Such as: computer, amoeba, soluna.¹⁰

d. Acronym

Acronyms are formed from the initial sounds or letters of a string of words. Such as the name of an organization or a scientific expression. Some examples of acronyms include UNICEF for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, CIDA for Canadian International Development Agency, and CUSO for Canadian University Students Overseas. Where the combined initial letters follow the pronunciation patterns of English. The string can be pronounced as a word, such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). However, if it happens to be unpronounceable, then each letter is sounded out separately (NDP for New Democratic Party, UBC for University of British Columbia, NHL for National Hockey League). In other cases, even if the combined initials can be pronounced, it may be customary to sound out each letter, as in UCLLA for University of California at Lost Angeles.¹¹

¹⁰Ida Rachmawati, Op.Cit. p.11

¹¹ Francis Katamba, Op.Cit.p141

e. Abbreviation

One of the forms of word is abbreviation. Hornby argues that abbreviation is a form of a word, phrase, etc that is shorter than the full form.¹² For example: OD for *Over Dosis*.

2. Phrase

Warriner notes that a phrase is a group of words used as a single part of speech and not containing a subject and its verb.¹³ Meanwhile, Halliday states that a phrase is a contraction of clause. Starting from opposite ends, the two achieve roughly the same status on the rank scale, as units that lie somewhere intermediate between the rank of clause and that of a word.¹⁴

a. Noun Phrase

Bronstein, in Ida Rachmawati, notes that a group of words is called a noun phrase when the head word (main word) is a noun or pronoun. It is also said that noun phrase is a group of word which is equivalent to the noun.¹⁵

b. Verb Phrase

Verb phrase is a group of words which equivalent to the verb. In another word, Frank, in Ida Rachmawati, argues that verb phrase is a group of related words containing one or more verbs and their modifiers and complements.¹⁶

¹² A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary for Current English*. Oxford Univ. Press. pg.2

¹³ John E Warriner, *English Workshop Review Course*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovick:New York.pg. 13

¹⁴ M.A.K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Edward Arnold publisher. Pg.159

¹⁵ Ida Rachmawati, Op.Cit. p.12

¹⁶ Ida Rachmawati, Op.Cit. p. 13

D. The Relation of Meaning

In the register term, the meaning clarification takes the important roles. Each register produced by human being has its own meaning. The meaning is usually studied in the semantics. Therefore, Cann, in Eko Yuniarto, holds that semantics is the study of meaning expressed by words, phrases, or sentences of human language.¹⁷ The system of meaning is the important aspects of the language in communication. In some cases, however, it seems difficult to convey message because in some terms, registers have different interpretation by other. It also concerns with the context and the doer uses the register.

In related to the topic, Larson, in Eko Yuniarto, states that meaning can be classified into four, namely:

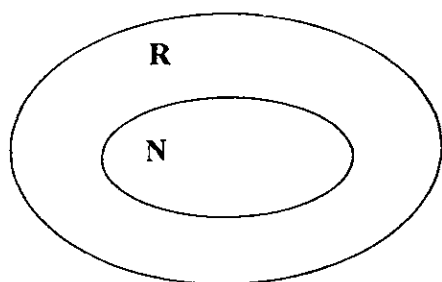
1. Grammatical meaning has two definitions involving the meaning expressed by grammatical ending, word order, or intonation and the part of meanings which varies from one form of paradigms to the other.
2. Lexical meaning is the meaning that is given by dictionary.
3. Textual meaning is the meaning that is acquired from the relationship between one word to another in sentence.
4. Contextual or situational meaning is the meaning that raises from the situation or context where the word, phrase, sentence and expression are used.¹⁸

In this research, the writer uses contextual meaning to analyse the register used by drug abusers. The writer also employs Gloria Poedjosoedarmo's theory, in Nur Liana Imamah , to analyse the change of meaning. Poedjosoedarmo notes that:

¹⁷ Eko Yuniarto, Op.Cit. p.13

¹⁸ Ibid, p.14

- a. The real meaning of a word could be broader than the new meaning represented by the same word. It is visualised by the following picture:



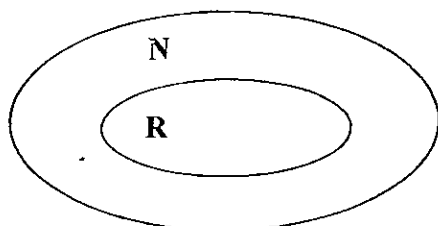
For example:

“*Besok kalau sabtu dibatasi 20 out patients saja*”.¹⁹

(On Saturday it is limited just for 20 out patients).

The lexical meaning of **out patient** is the patients who have escaped from or finished taking care in the hospital. In medical context, **out patient** means patients who do routine treatment to the hospital.

- b. The new meaning of a word could be broader than its real meaning. It is visualised by the following picture:



¹⁹ Nur Liana Imamah, *A Descriptive Study of Registers Used By Doctors and Nurses in DR. Sardjito Hospital*: Research Paper, p. 48

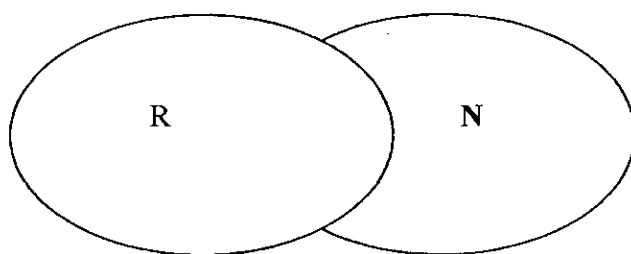
For example:

“*Pasienu itu lho mbak, katanya insomnia, ya tak kasih ctm biar nggak cerewet saja*”.²⁰

(Your patient said that he is insomnia, so I gave him ctm so he would not complaint anymore).

Insomnia is “inability to sleep”.²¹ This register has broader meaning with the real meaning. In medical context, besides it is used to state hard to sleep, it is also used to state abnormal wakefulness. When the doctor or nurse use this word, unconsciously they have shown their prestige that they come from high community.

- c. The real meaning and the new meaning of the word can share some features of meaning whereas each of them has different meaning. This theory represented by this picture:



For example: *Sekarang saya lagi nge-drop nih.*

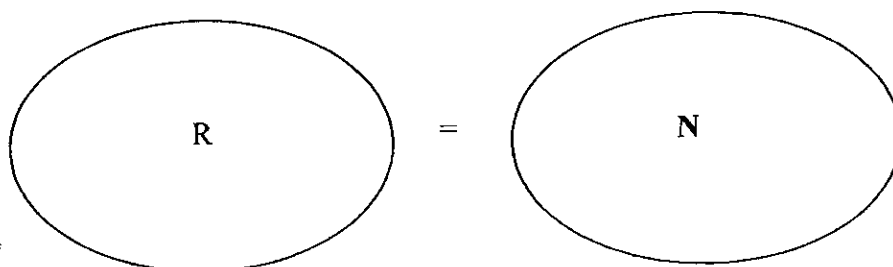
(I am dropping now.)

²⁰ Ibid., p. 40

²¹ Hornby, A.S. 1986. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford University Press.

“drop” in real meaning is fallen. In register meaning means stops from flying because the effect of the drugs has lost. This real meaning can shares a feature of meaning with register meaning.

- d. The real meaning and the new meaning of the same word could be identical to each other but used in different field. It is represented by the following picture:



For example:

*“Wah kalau lihat pasien **malignant**, kita jadi ikut menghitung hari”.*²²

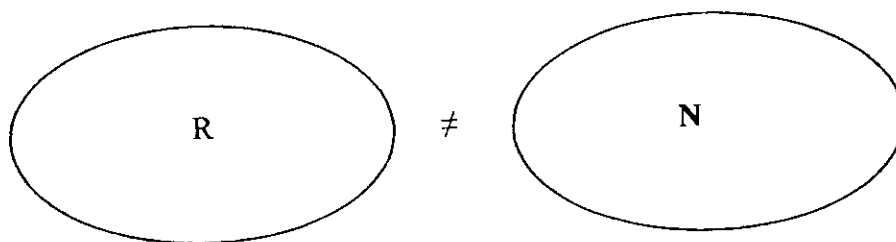
(If we see **malignant** Patient, we count the day).

The word **malignant** belongs to medical register used to clarify the serious condition or the condition that becomes worse progressively and probably brings to the fatal terminal condition that threatens life. This word is usually used to measure the grade of a disease. The meaning of this word is similar as the real meaning. Hornby notes that **malignant** is “harmful to live; or violent”.²³ In a different context **malignant** is also used to replace “someone’s action that is filled with or showing a desire to hurt”.

²² Nur Liana Imamah Op. Cit. p. 32

²³ Hornby, A.S., Op. Cit. p. 516

- e. The real meaning and the new meaning of a word could be quite different. It is represented by this picture:



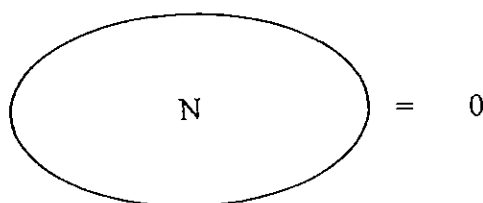
For example:

*"Pada pukul 20.15 dilaporkan pasien plus".*²⁴

(At 20:15 the patient is reported **plus**)

Commonly, the word **plus** means "with the addition of", like in a sentence *two plus five is seven*. It is also "the sign to show positive quality". But in medical term it means "death".

- f. The new meaning does not have the real meaning. This theory is represented by the following picture:



For example:

*"Stiweng yang kuat agar infus bisa akurat".*²⁵

(Strong **stiweng**, please! to make accurate infusion).

²⁴ Nur Liama Imamah, Op. Cit.p. 32

²⁵ ibid. p.26

There is no real meaning of the word **stiweng**. It is the medical register represents the activity of handling the patient's arm tightly before giving an infusion. It is done before the patients being injected or being infused. Children usually give fighting or cry when they see syringe. **Stiweng** is done to make the process of infusion or injection run smoothly and easier.

Note:

R = Real meaning

N = New meaning/ Register meaning.²⁶

E. The Context of The Register Used

Register is included inside sociolinguistic study. Its special focus is on the relationship between language and society. If sociolinguistics is a wide ranging term, register is equally though the corral.

Language and its varieties arise in order to create communication for delivering messages. Hymes, in Ida Rachmawati, argues that component of speech can be classified into eight groups, each labeled with one of the letters of the word "speaking".

1. The 'situation' (S) is composed of the setting and scene. The setting is about the physical circumstances of a communicative event, including the time and place. The scene is the psychological setting; what kind of speech event is taking place according to cultural definitions.

2. The 'participant' (P) includes not only the speaker and addressee, but also the addresser and audience.
3. The 'ends' of speech event (E) can be divided into outcomes (the purpose of the event from a cultural point of view) and goals (the purpose of the individual participant).
4. The 'act sequence' (A) includes message form (how something is said) and content (what is said) together.
5. The 'key' (K) refers to the manner of spirit in which a speech act is carried out: for instance, whether it is mock or serious, perfunctory or painstaking.
6. The 'instrumentalities' (I) include both of channel and form of speech. By channel, Hymes means the way a message travels from one person to another. The most commonly used channels are oral or written transmission of a message. By form of speech, Hymes means language and their subdivisions, dialects, codes, varieties, and registers.
7. The 'norm' (N) includes both of interaction and interpretation. Interpretation, in the sense in which Hymes uses it this context, is more or less what people mean by the expression "reading between the lines". It involves trying to understand what is in the actual words used.
8. The 'genres' (G) refer to categories like poem, myth, proverb, lecture, and commercial message. Genres often coincide with the speech event, but have to be

²⁶ *ibid.* p.15-16

distinguished from speech events since a speech genre can occur in more than one kind of speech event.²⁷

²⁷ Ida Rachmawati, Op. Cit.p. 18-19

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

This research is in the domain of qualitative research. The type of this research is "Descriptive Qualitative Research". Moreover, Miles and Huberman, in Nur Liana Imamah, state that qualitative data tends to be in the form of words than series of number. It presents the data and the results in the form of phenomena description.¹

B. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the specific terms used by drug abusers in Salatiga. The data can be in the forms of words, and phrases.

C. Source of Data

The source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained.² They are considered as the material of the research. The register of this study is taken naturally in the drug abusers communication. The source of the data in this research consists of oral data.

Oral data is taken from the speech event that take place in the daily communication.

¹ Nur Liana Imamah, *A Descriptive Study of Register Used By Doctors and Nurses In DR. SARJITO Hospital*: Research Paper, pg.19

² Arikunto S, Op.Cit. p. 114

This research was conducted on January 2004 in Salatiga. The reason of choosing this location is based on some considerations. First, it is the place where the writer lives. Second, some of drug abusers in the city are the writer's friends.

D. Method of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer employs the method as follows:

1. Observation

The writer conducted observation in order to take the data. The writer came to the place and observed the language register used by drug abusers in Salatiga.

2. Direct Interview

In this interview, the writer asked to some drug abusers. The writer chooses these people because they are the sources competent in this matter, in which the writer asked the meaning of each register they used and how they used them.

3. Proxemic Paradox

The writer followed the drug abusers when they were communicating each other.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

In analysing the data, the technique of data analysis used in this research is qualitative analysis. This study employs the following steps:

1. Classifying the registers into the forms of register into each element of words (simple words, coinages, blends, and abbreviations), and phrases.
2. Elaborating each meaning of the register by comparing the general English meaning and register meaning based on the context.
3. Determining the function of registers in communication by identifying the used of the register through Hymes's SPEAKING theory.

F. Data Presentation

The registers used among drug abusers.

- drop
- fly
- patient
- paper
- box
- strip
- giting
- hunger
- cimeng
- bong
- spet
- collapse
- garis
- sakau

- lin
- amp
- parno
- angkat
- tarik
- tembak
- halus
- kasar
- tebus
- boti
- pahe
- MG
- SS
- BD
- OD
- Alumunium foil

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the writer discusses the result of the research that deals with: 1) the form of the register, 2) the meaning of register, and 3) the way of register's used for communication. In the data analysis the writer employs some steps. First, classifying the register used by drug abusers in Salatiga which the writer uses as the data into the elements of linguistic forms, second, elaborating the meaning of the register in the context of the drug abusers field, and the third, determining the way the register used for communication.

In relation to the meaning, there are two ways in analyzing the meaning of registers. First, the writer compares the register meaning with the close word in dictionary and contrasts them with the contextual meaning. Second, the writer uses contextual meaning because it is difficult to find the close meaning in the dictionary.

A. Data Analysis

1. The Form of the Register

In this part, the writer found two forms of register used by drug abusers, namely word includes simple words, blends, coinages, abbreviations; and phrase. In determining the word components, the writer takes the component based on English dictionary and for the words available in English dictionary yet, the writer uses the context. The form of classification is based on grammar theory.

a. Word forms of the register used by drug abusers in Salatiga consist of:

1) Simple words

The writer found 6 data of simple word, as follows:

Drop (v), fly (v), patient (n), paper (n), box (n) and strip (n).

2) Coinages

The writer found 18 data of coinages, as follows:

Giting (adv), *collapse* (v), *honger* (adv) = English.

Cimeng (n), *bong* (n), *spet* (n), *garis* (n), *sakau* (adv), *lin* (adv),

amp (adv), *parno* (adj), *angkat* (adj), *tarik* (v), *tembak* (v),

halus (adj), *kasar* (adj) and *tebus* (v), *boti* (n) = Indonesian.

They are considered as coinages because they are pure creation of the drug abusers who are in need of a term to express a given meaning or to name an item that presented in written form or in a certain dictionary.

3) Blends

The writer found 1 data:

Pahe → *paket* (n) + *hemat* (adj)

This is considered as blends because from the two already existing lexical items. They were created into a new word form.

4) Abbreviations

The classification is based on the context available in the next discussion. There are 4 data of abbreviation:

MG (n), SS (n), BD (n) and OD (adv).

They are considered as abbreviation because they are presented in the shorter forms where they have the full forms.

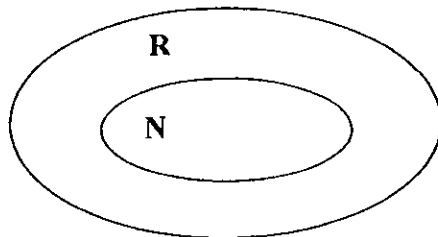
b. Phrase

The writer found 1 data that belongs to phrase (noun phrase). This is aluminium foil (np).

2. The Meaning of the Register

In this analysis, the writer elaborates the register's meaning by comparing the meaning of the word in the English dictionary and the meaning based on the context. The number in front of the register is the number of the data.

a. The general English meaning is broader than the new meaning.



(1) **Box**

*"MG nya tinggal satu **box**."*

(Only one **box** of MG left).

General English Meaning: **box** is a container which made of wood, cardboard, metal, etc with a flat sides and

often a lid used especially for holding solid things.¹

Register meaning: a container that consists of 10 strip of drugs.

(2) Paper

"Biar dia cari papernya dulu."

(Let him find the **paper** first).

General English Meaning: substance in thin sheets used for writing, printing or drawing on or wrapping things in; newspaper; official document; set of an examination questions; academic article or essay.²

Register meaning: a certain paper used to make a cigarette of cimeng.

(3) Fly

"Dia sudah fly."

(He is **flying**).

General English Meaning: there are some meanings of **fly** such as to move through the air, using wings, to move through the air or space, to direct or control the flight of an aircraft.³

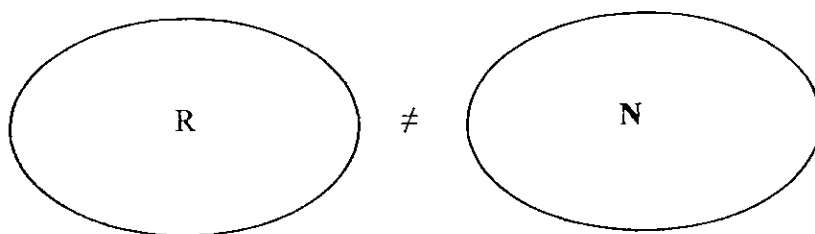
The register meaning: feel like flying because of the effect of the drugs.

¹ Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary*. Oxford Univ. Press. p.130

² *ibid.* p.838

³ *ibid.* p.453

- b. The real meaning and the new meaning of a word could be quite different.



(4) Collapse

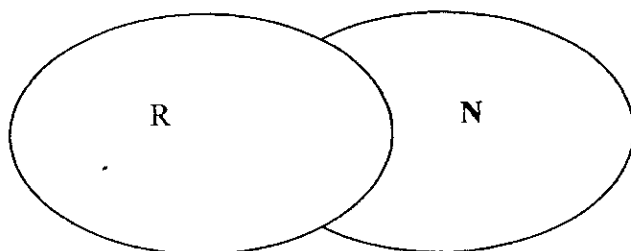
“Dia collapse lagi setelah sembuh setahun.”

(He **collapses** again after recovering for a year).

General English Meaning: to fall down and usually become unconscious, especially because one is very ill.⁴

Register meaning: back to consume the drugs again.

- c. The real meaning and the new meaning of the word can share some features of meaning whereas each of them has different meaning. This theory represented by this picture:



(5) Patient

“Patient ku datang nebus ordernya.”

(My **patient** comes to take his order).

⁴ ibid. p.219

General English Meaning: a person receiving a medical treatment.⁵

Register meaning: **patient** means the consumer.

(6) Drop

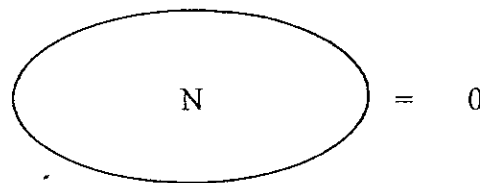
“aku sudah drop nich.”

(I was dropped).

General English Meaning: there are some meanings of **drop** as follows; fall or allow something to fall, become less, allow somebody to get out of car, omit somebody from something, send a letter to somebody: say casually, stop doing or discussing something, small round mass of liquid, etc.⁶

Register meaning: losing the effect of the drugs or the effect of the drugs becomes less.

d. The register meaning has no real meaning.



(7) Aluminium Foil

“Dia lagi butuh aluminium foil.”

(He needs an **aluminium foil** right now).

⁵ ibid. p.849

⁶ ibid. p.357

This register derived from the words Aluminium and foil. In this register context means a certain sheet made from aluminium to sniff *sabu-sabu*.

(8) Pahe

“SS nya satu pahe ya bos.”

(Boss, one **pahe** of SS is for me, O.K).

Register meaning: a small package of drugs with the lower price.

(9) Giting

“Si boss lagi giting banget tuh”.

(The boss is very **giting** now).

Register meaning: is the top of fly or the top of the drug's effect.

(10) Honger

“Honger banget nich, habis nyimeng.”

(Very **honger** 'coz after consuming cimeng).

Register meaning: hungry caused by cimeng's effect.

(11) Cimeng

“Kemarin aku nebus dua paket cimeng.”

(I bought two packages of **cimeng** yesterday).

Register meaning: a kind of narcotic.

(12) Bong

“Hei, pinjam bongnya sehari dong?”

(Hi, I borrow your **bong** for a day, please?).

Register meaning: a tool that used to consume *sabu-sabu*.

(13) Spet

“Spetnya habis, sana cari di apotik!”

(Here is no **spet**, you buy this at the drug store).

Register meaning: a tool to inject the drug into the body.

(14) Parno

*“Si kancil jadi **parno**, Bos dikirain polisi.”*

(Si kancil becomes **parno** that Bos, he thought a police).

Register meaning: is paranoid person who always feels scare to every one.

(15) Garis

*“Aku mau nebus cimeng satu **garis** ada ndak?”*

(Is there a **garis** of cimeng? I want to buy it).

Register meaning: one twig of cimeng’s tree.

(16) Lin

*“Cimengnya tinggal satu **lin**, buat kamu saja.”*

(There is only one **lin** of cimeng, it is for you).

Register meaning: a cigarette of cimeng

(17) Sakau

*“Dia kemarin **sakau**, untung masih punya barang.”*

(He was **sakau** yesterday that was lucky he still have the drugs).

Register meaning: the body needs the drugs at that time because of addiction.

(18) Tebus/nebus

*“yuk kita nyimeng, aku baru saja **nebus** nich”*

(Let us nyimeng, I **nebus** this just know).

Register meaning: buy some of drugs

(19) Angkat

*“Barangnya bagus ini, meng **-angkatnya halus.**”*

(This drug is good, smoothly **angkat**).

Register meaning: The process of reaction caused by drugs

(20) Tarik

*“Tinggal satu lin, kamu saja yang **tarik.**”*

(It is only one left for you to **tarik**)

Register meaning: smoke the cigarette of cimeng

(21) Tembak

*“Aku di-**tembak** ya boy.”*

(**Tembak** me please)

Register meaning: Transfer the smoke to other from one's mouth to other's nose. So the other does not need to smoke himself.

(22) Halus

*“Barang ini **mengangkatnya halus.**”*

(The reaction of this drug is **halus**)

Register meaning: The reaction of drug feels smooth and slow.

(23) Kasar

*“Barang ini **ngangkatnya kasar.**”*

(The reaction of this drug is **kasar**)

Register meaning: The reaction of drug feels rough, uncomfortable

(24) **MG**

“**MG**-nya satu box ya!”

(One box of **MG** please)

Register meaning: a kind of drugs usually known as magadon.

(25) **SS = Ubas**

“Ada **SS** nggak bos? Satu paket saja.”

(Is there **SS** bos? One package please)

Register meaning: kind of psychotropic in the form like crystal powder

(26) **BD**

“**BD**-nya lagi pergi tuh, kembalinya besok.”

(The **BD** is going out and will back tomorrow)

Register meaning: person who provides the drugs for consumers

(27) **Boti**

“**Boti**-nya lagi kosong, mungkin minggu depan sudah ada.”

(There is no **boti**, maybe next week)

Register meaning: Drugs.

(28) **Amp**

“Dia kemarin nebus cimeng satu **amp**.”

(He bought cimeng one amp yesterday)

Register meaning: one envelope of cimeng, usually wrapped in envelope

(29) Strip

“Aku masih punya MG satu strip.”

(I've had one strip of MG)

Register meaning: one package of drugs contains 10 tablets.

(30) OD

“Dia kemarin hampir nggak tertolong karena OD.”

(He was almost die because OD yesterday)

Register meaning: Too much consuming drugs.

3. The Register Used for Communication

After interviewing some drug abusers, the writer describes about some reasons of using the register. The writer presents some examples to reveal the way the registers used. This is done by analyzing the examples using Hymes Theory that is emphasized in the components of speech (SPEAKING). Some reasons of using the register by drug abusers are:

a. To hide one's identity

The reason for hiding their identity can be shown from this example, “**BD**-nya lagi pergi tuh, kembalinya besok.” (The **BD** is going out and will back tomorrow). This takes place in the base camp of the drug abusers in Salatiga. The participants are the drug abusers. This purpose is for hiding one's identity that the **BD** is person who provides the drugs for the member or buyers. The both participants send the messages through direct speech. And they talk about the existence of the **BD**. These registers are used in serious talk because of their needs. This interaction uses oral

transmission. Here the drug abuser or buyer makes an interaction and the other drug abuser tries to comprehend the use of the registers to cooperate even the second person has to explain the registers. The registers are used in the textual of drug abuser's commercial speech.

It is clear that abuse or using drugs is illegal in this country. So the drug abusers create their own language to communicate especially to hide their identity from other community.

b. Making the communication more effective and efficient

Register can be used to make the communication more effective and efficient. It can be proved from the data below, "Ada SS nggak boss? Satu paket saja." (Is there SS boss? One package please). This takes place in the base camp of the drug abusers in Salatiga. The participants are the boss of the drug abusers and their members who have a purpose to make the communication more effective and efficient by using the register. The message is sent in direct speech. The topic is that there is a drug to consume. This register is used in serious talk in the context of drug abuser. The register uses oral transmission. The drug abuser makes an interaction and the boss tries to comprehend the use of the registers to cooperate. The genre emphasizes to the commercial activity.

The drug abusers tend to use a short speech, because it will be easy to say and easy to remember.

c. To express their feeling

Another reason for drug abusers using the register is to express their feeling. It can be seen in the following example. “**Honger** banget nich, habis nyimeng.” (Very **honger** ‘coz after consumed cimeng). The setting is in their base camp in Salatiga. The participants are drug abusers. This is to show their feeling. The message is sent oral or speech form. The topic is the feeling of **honger**. The register is used in common speech. The interaction uses verbal transmission. The drug abuser makes an interaction in speech form by transferring the message through communication and the other drug abuser tries to comprehend the use of the registers to cooperate and to give response. The register is used in the drug abuser’s textual of informal communication.

The drug abusers usually do not speak by using the complex sentence. Their language is very simple. The drug abusers do not use the grammatical rule when they speak.

B. Discussion

Having analyzed the data, the writer found some phenomena. The phenomena are considered as the finding of this study:

1. The forms of the register

The forms of register in this research are simple words, coinages, blends, abbreviations, and phrases. The word components of the register used by drug abusers can be classified as follows:

- a. Simple words consist of noun (4) and verb (2).
- b. Coinages consist of verb (4), noun (5), adverb (5) and adjective (4).

- c. Blends consist of noun + adverb (1).
- d. Abbreviations consist of adverb (1), and noun (3).
- e. Noun phrase consist of noun + noun (1).

The data that the writer used are 30 data consist of 6 items (20%) simple words, 18 items (60%) of coinages, 1 item (3,33%) of blends, 4 items (13,33%) abbreviations, and 1 items (3,33 %) noun phrases.

From the finding mentioned above, the register form mostly used by drug abusers is coinages. Coinages of their language show that this deals with what is named register. This will help much the drug abusers in making an effective and efficient communication. The drug abusers' language is simple and they do not have a rule in making a sentence when using their register words or phrase. Moreover, the coinage is easier to remember by drug abusers because they use their own language created by their own community.

2. The meaning of the register

In this research, the meaning that is taken to analyze is contextual meaning. The writer finds that the Gloria Poedjosoedarmo's theory does not all appear in the result of the findings. There are two categories found in this study, as follows:

- a. The real meaning is broader than the register meaning of a word. For instance the word, *box*, *paper* and *fly*. There are 3 items (10%) that belong to this category.
- b. The real meaning and the new meaning of a word are quite different. There are 1 items (3,33%), for instance the word and *collapse*.

- c. The real meaning and the new meaning of the word can share some features of meaning whereas each of them has different meaning. There are 2 items (6,66%). For instance the word *drop, patient*.
- d. The register meaning does not have the real meaning. There are 24 items (80 %). For instance the word *pahe, giting, honger, and etc.*

Based on the classification above, it can be seen that more than a half of the register has no real meaning. It is suitable with the essence of register where register is a special vocabulary choice used by an individual or a group who has the same interest with certain meaning understood only by its members. It is clear that there is no certain rule in making the register used by drug abusers.

3. The register's used for communication

The finding of the SPEAKING theory for this term is as follows; the setting takes place in drug abusers' base camp in Salatiga. The participants of the communication are the drug abusers as the speaker and or as the hearer. The use of the register has some purposes such as to hide their identity, to make the communication more effective and efficient, to show their feelings. The messages of drug abusers are sent through direct speech to other drug abusers. They usually talk about the condition of their bodies and feelings under the drugs and about the transaction of drugs. This manner is used to show seriousness and informal talk to others or if they are making a transaction. Commonly used channel is oral transmission of a message. The drug abuser does interaction to other drug abusers with the usual aptitude. The other drug abusers try to comprehend the words used

by drug abuser (as the speaker) to cooperate. The registers are used in the drug abusers' formal speech and informal communication.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

In this chapter, the writer presents conclusion of the research and the suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Register is a language variation used by a certain group of people to express certain purpose in a certain situation and usually related to certain occupation. It is a language variety viewed with respect to its context of use. The research studies about the register used by drug abusers in Salatiga. The writer visited this place in order to do observation and interview with some drug abusers from February 2004. The data were found in the forms of words such as simple words, coinages and blends, abbreviations and phrases. The register form mostly used by drug abusers is coinages. Coinages of their language show that this deals with what is named register. This will help much the drug abusers in making an effective and efficient communication. The drug abusers' language is simple and they do not have a rule in making a sentence when using their register words or phrase. Moreover, the coinage is easier to remember by drug abusers because they use their own language created by their own community.

In analyzing the data, the writer applies Gloria Poedjosoedarmo's theory to reveal the meaning of the registers besides using the contextual meaning. The meaning of the register is classified into six in underlying theory but the registers used by drug abusers are classified into three:

1. The real meaning is broader than the new meaning: 13,33%.
2. The real meaning and the register meaning of a word could be quite different: 6,67%.
3. The register meaning does not have the real meaning: 80%.

Hymes' theory is used to reveal the way the register is used. The writer found that there are three reasons of drug abusers in using the register. First, to hide their identity. Second is to make communication more effective and efficient. Third is to express their feelings.

B. Suggestion

After the problems are answered, the writer has some suggestions:

1. For the readers:
 - a. They will not be confused when they meet the register used by drug abusers in the public places or secret places because they know the meaning of the words.
 - b. They can know more about the other language variations that exist in the society.
 - c. They will never try to involve in this community.
2. For other researchers:
 - a. They can study the register used by drug abusers further through other perspectives such as pragmatics perspective or syntactic perspectives.
 - b. This research can be one of the references in studying more about language variety especially on the register.

- c. The writer hopes that there will be the other researchers who will conduct the same topic used by other drug abusers to complete the previous researches.

APPENDIX

REGISTERS USED BY DRUG ABUSERS

1. Drop	: Loosing the effect of the drugs or the effect of the drugs becomes less
2. Fly	: Feel like flying because of the effect of the drugs .
3. Patient	: consumer
4. Paper	: A certain paper used to make a cigarette of <i>cimeng</i>
5. Box	: A container that consists of 10 strips of drugs
6. Strip	: One package of drugs contains 10 tablets
7. Giting	: The top of fly or the top of drug's effect.
8. Honger	: Hungry caused by <i>cimeng's</i> effect
9. Cimeng	: A kind of narcotic
10. Bong	: A tool used to consume <i>sabu-sabu</i>
11. Spet	: A tool to inject the drug into the body
12. Collapse	: Back to consume the drugs again
13. Garis	: One twig of <i>cimeng's</i> tree
14. Sakau	: The body needs the drugs at that time because of addiction
15. Lin	: A cigarette of <i>cimeng</i>
16. Amp	: One envelope of <i>cimeng</i> , usually wrapped in envelope
17. Parno	: Paranoid person who always feels scare to every one
18. Angkat	: The process of reaction caused by drugs
19. Tarik	: Smoke the cigarette of <i>cimeng</i>
20. Tembak	: Transfer the smoke to other from one's mouth to other's nose. So the other does not need to smoke himself
21. Halus	: The reaction of drug feels smooth and slowly
22. Kasar	: The reaction of drug feels rough, uncomfortable
23. Tebus	: Buy some of drugs
24. Boti	: drugs
25. Pahe	: A small package of <i>sabu-sabu</i> with the lower price
26. MG	: A kind of drugs usually known as <i>magadon</i>
27. SS	: Kind of psychotropic in the form like crystal powder
28. BD	: Person who provides the drugs for consumers
29. OD	: Too much consuming drugs
30. Aluminium foil	: A certain sheet made from aluminium to sniff <i>sabu-sabu</i>

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11 November 2003

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Drs. Sa'adi, M. Ag

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

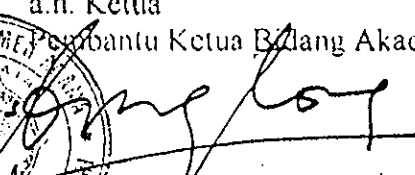

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : ANDI RACHMAD SETIADI
NIM : 11399007
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi : A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER USED BY DRUG ABUSERS IN SALATIGA

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

a.n. Ketua
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Drs. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag
NIP. 150216814


LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI*)

Nama : Andi Rachmad Setiadi
 NIM : 113 99 007
 Program Studi : PAI/PBA/AH/TBI**)
 Judul Skripsi : A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER USED BY DEVE USERS IN SACOTRA
 Pembimbing : Pis. Sa'ad M. A.
 Asisten Pembimbing :

No.	Hari/tanggal	Isi Konsultasi	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf
1	21 01 04	Chapter I	To be Revised	
		Chapter II	To be Revised	
04 02 04		Chapter I. see		
		II To be revised page 14-17.		
		III To be Revised		
		Subjektive data respondent & data language register		
27 02 04		Chapter II see		
		III supply with the data, pre-include		
05 03 04		Chapter III see		
		IV To be revised		
		V To be revised		
06 03 04		Chapter IV & V see		

*) Lembar Konsultasi ini harus dibawa setiap berkonsultasi dengan Pembimbing/Asisten Pembimbing
 **) Coret yang tidak perlu

Salatiga, 06 03 04

Asisten Pembimbing

Pembimbing,

[Signature]
Saad

PEMERINTAH KOTA SALATIGA
**KANTOR KESATUAN BANGSA DAN
PERLINDUNGAN MASYARAKAT**

JL. LETJEND. SUKOWATI NO. 51 TELP. 325159 SALATIGA

SURAT REKOMENDASI RESEARCH / SURVEY

NOMOR : R/070/2004

- I. Dasar : Surat Pimpinan/ Ketua STAIN Salatiga Nomor : ST.27/K-O/TL.01/0079/2003
Tanggal 19 Januari 2004 tentang Rekomendasi Ijin Penelitian.
- II. Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini Kepala Kantor Kesatuan Bangsa dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Kota Salatiga, menyatakan *Tidak Keberatan* atas pelaksanaan research/ survey dalam wilayah Kota Salatiga yang dilaksanakan oleh :
1. Nama : Andi Rahmad Setiadi
 2. Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa STAIN Salatiga
 3. Nim : 113 99 007
 4. Alamat : Jl. Argopuro 06 Salatiga
 5. Penanggung jawab : Drs. Badwan, M.Ag.
 6. Maksud tujuan : Penelitian dalam rangka pembuatan skripsi dengan judul
"A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED
BY DRUG ABUSERS IN SALATIGA IN 2004 "
 7. Lokasi : Kota Salatiga.

Dengan Ketentuan - ketentuan sebagai berikut :

- a. Pelaksanaan research / survey / Penelitian tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan tertentu yang dapat mengganggu kestabilan Daerah.
- b. Sebelum melaksanakan research / survey / Penelitian langsung kepada responden, harus terlebih dahulu melapor kepada instansi terkait.
- c. Setelah research / survey / Penelitian selesai supaya menyerahkan hasilnya kepada KANTOR KESBANG LINMAS Kota Salatiga.

III. Surat Rekomendasi Research / Survey ini berlaku dari : 16 Pebruari s/d 16 April 2004.

Dikeluarkan di : S A L A T I G A
Pada tanggal : 16 Pebruari 2004.



TEMBUSAN :

1. Walikota Salatiga (sebagai laporan) ;
2. Kepala Bappeda Kota Salatiga ;
3. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Kota Salatiga ;