

**A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF REGISTER
USED IN SOCCERNEWS.COM FOOTBALL FANSPAGE OF
FACEBOOK**

A THESIS



**Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree
in English Language Education**

By

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FACULTY TEACHER TREATING AND EDUCATION
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MATARAM
2022**

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A Thesis

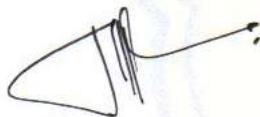
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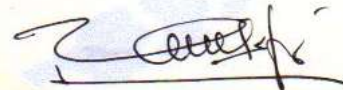
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DECLARATION

I certify that the thesis entitled “**A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Soccernews.com Football Fanspage of Facebook**”. And presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for bachelor degree is my own work, except where otherwise acknowledge and this thesis has not been submitted for the higher degree to any others university or institute.

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OTTO

“Let’s do what we love and do a lot of it”

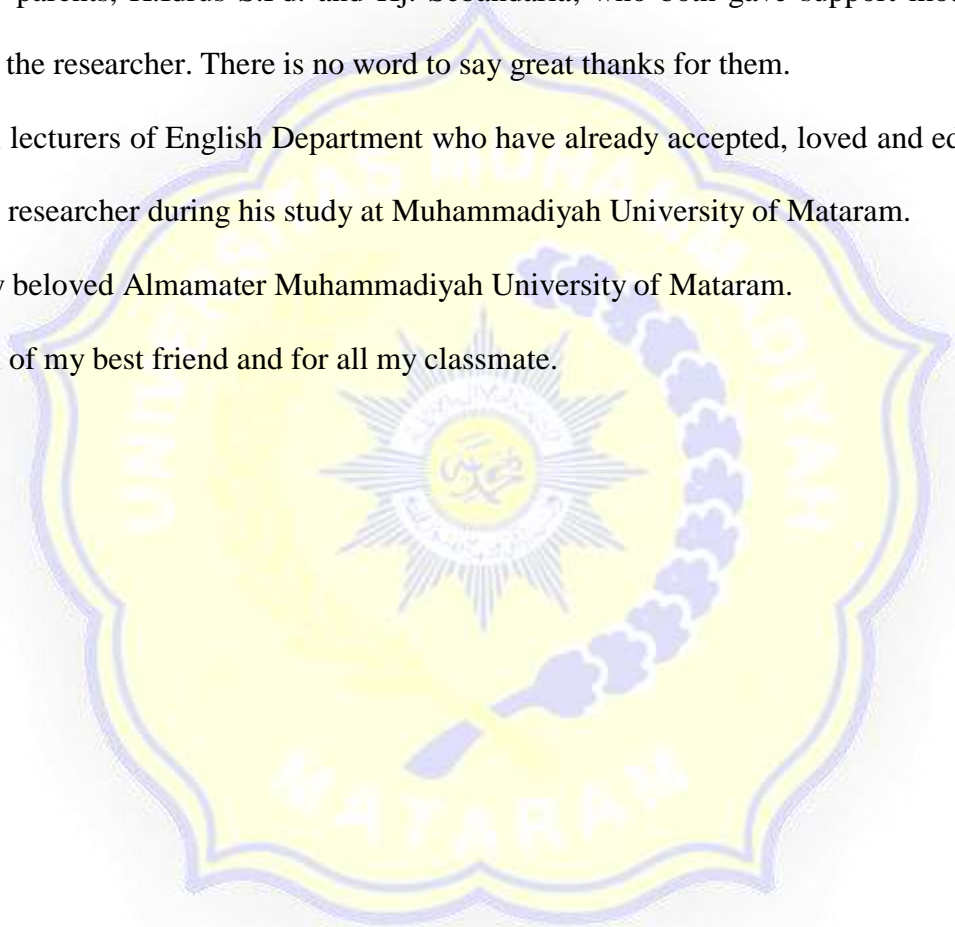
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ Allah SWT who always gives His amazing blessing and mercies for the researcher.
One and only the Lord of all Universe.
- ❖ My parents, H.Idrus S.Pd. and Hj. Sebandaria, who both gave support motivation for the researcher. There is no word to say great thanks for them.
- ❖ All lecturers of English Department who have already accepted, loved and educated the researcher during his study at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.
- ❖ My beloved Almamater Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.
- ❖ All of my best friend and for all my classmate.



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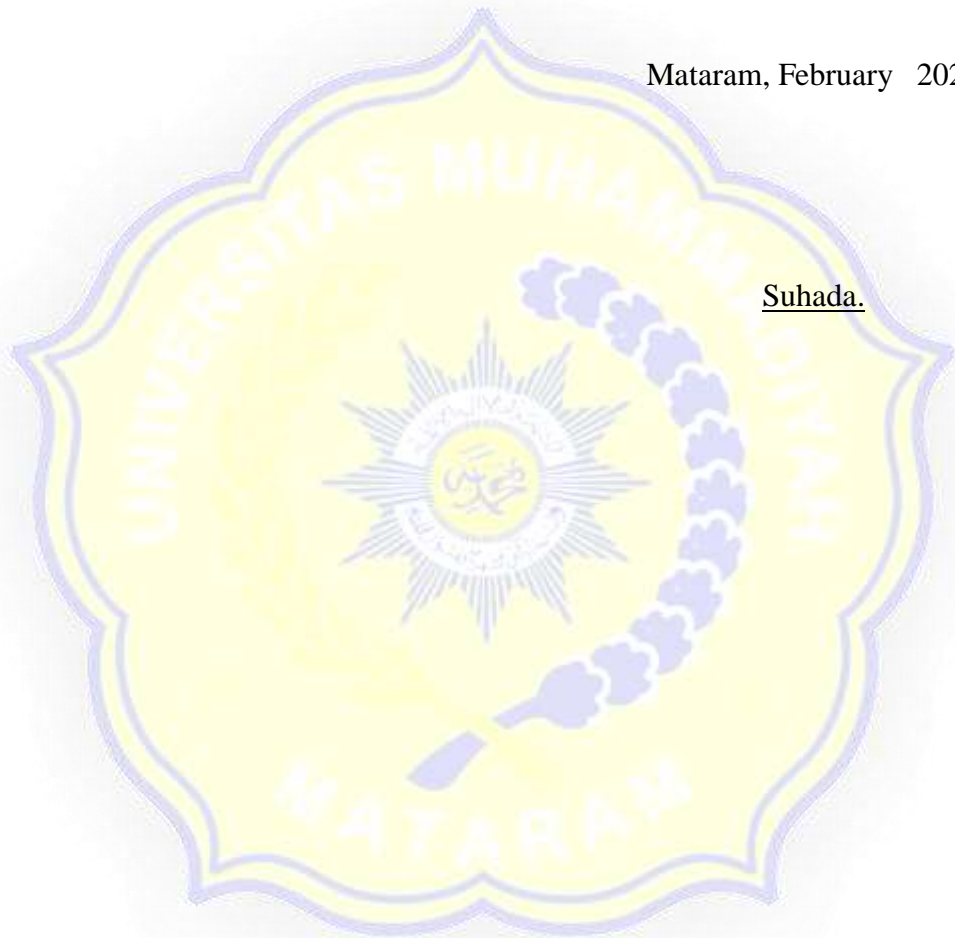
All praises be to Allah SWT, the Creator of the world, the Lord of the universe, the Almighty, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, for all the blessings without which the researcher would never have accomplished this thesis writing. In this thesis, the researcher owe to many people for the support, guidance, assistance and help. The sincere gratitude is delivered to:

1. Dr. H. Arsyad, M.Pd as the Rector of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.
2. Dr. Muhammad Nizaar, M.Pd, as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
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Finally, this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers and the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the reader for the improvement of the thesis.

Mataram, February 2022

Suhada.



ABSTRACT

Suhada 2021/2022 A Thesis: **“A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED IN SOCCERNEWS.COM FOOTBALL FANS PAGE OF FACEBOOK”**: English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

The term register here describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs or the language used in situational with such groups (Holmes, 2012: 246). In relation, this study aims to figure out the linguistic forms and the meaning of registers employed in Football Fans Page “[soccernews.com](https://www.soccernews.com)” status on Facebook. In this study, the writer utilize the use of qualitative descriptive design. The data in the form of word and phrase were gathered during the period of January 2021. Based on the data on the previous findings and discussions, the total data that found in this study were 86 data that are scrutinized and categorized into 74 words (86.05%) and phrases 12 (13.95%). The linguistic forms in the form of words draw out (1) Noun 21 words, (2) Compounds 8 words, (3) Verbs 12 words, (4) Phrasal Verb 3 words, (5) Adjective 3 words, (6) Clippings 10 words, (10) Abbreviations 17 words consist of (Blends 3 words, Acronyms 8 words, Back-formations 6 words). Otherwise, in the categorization of phrases draw out Noun Phrases 9 words, Adjective Phrase 2 words, Adverbial Phrase 1 words. Later, the data have been categorized into register meanings which are 51 data in the lexical meanings (60.71%) and 33 data in the contextual meanings (39.29%).

Key Word: *Sociolinguistics, Register, Football Fans Page*

ABSTRAK

Suhada 2021/2022 Skripsi: **“ANALISIS SOSIOLINGUISTIKA REGISTER YANG DIGUNAKAN DI SOCCERNEWS.COM FOOTBALL FANS PAGE OF FACEBOOK”**: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.

Istilah register di sini menggambarkan bahasa sekelompok orang yang memiliki minat atau pekerjaan yang sama atau bahasa yang digunakan dalam situasional dengan kelompok tersebut (Holmes, 2012:246). Sehubungan dengan itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk linguistik dan makna register yang digunakan dalam status “soccernews.com” Fans Page di Facebook. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data berupa kata dan frase dikumpulkan selama periode Januari 2021. Berdasarkan data pada temuan dan pembahasan sebelumnya, total data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah 86 data yang diteliti dan dikategorikan menjadi 74 kata (86,05 %) dan frasa 12 (13,95%). Bentuk kebahasaan berupa kata-kata yang ditarik (1) Nomina 21 kata, (2) Majemuk 8 kata, (3) Verba 12 kata, (4) Phrasal Verb 3 kata, (5) Adjektiva 3 kata, (6) Kliping 10 kata, (10) Singkatan terdiri dari 17 kata (campuran 3 kata, akronim 8 kata, formasi belakang 6 kata). Jika tidak, dalam kategorisasi frasa, keluarkan Frasa Nomina 9 kata, Frase Adjektiva 2 kata, Frase Adverbial 1 kata. Kemudian data tersebut dikategorikan ke dalam makna register yaitu 51 data dalam makna leksikal (60,71%) dan 33 data dalam makna kontekstual (39,29%).

Kata Kunci: Sociolinguistik, Register, Halaman Penggemar Sepak Bola

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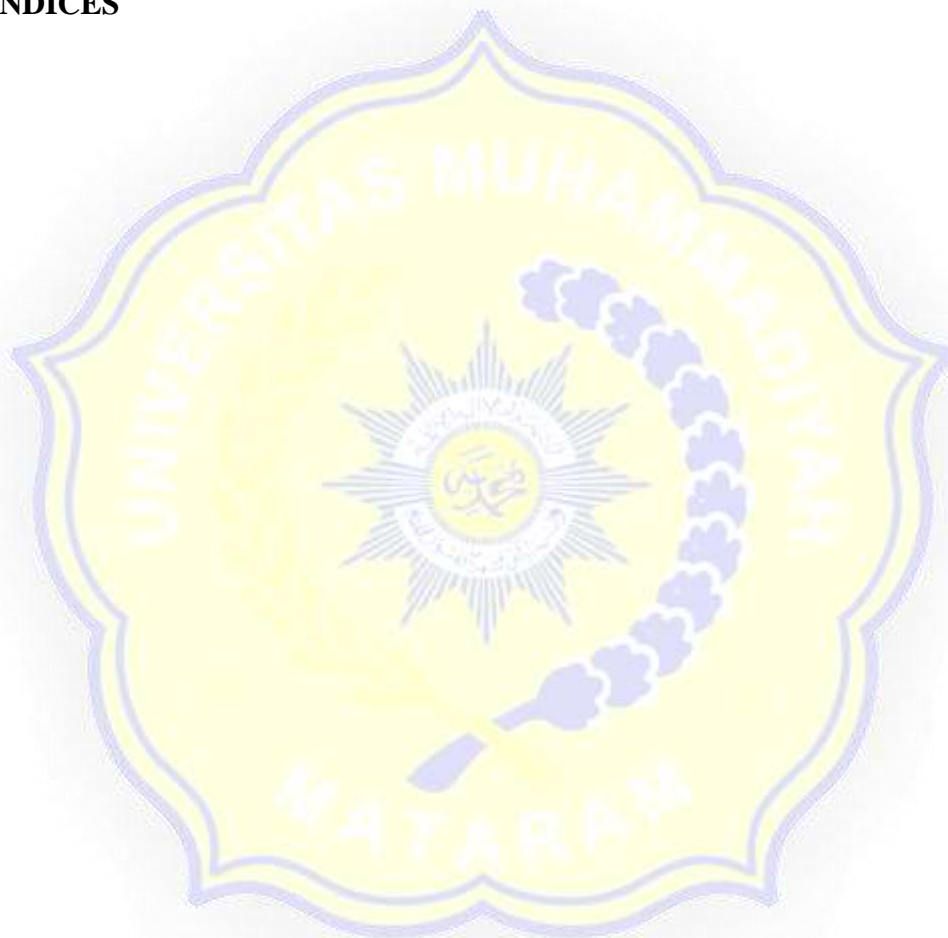
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a basic tool in society and used to communication. By communication people can interact with different people in other place, country, continent etc. people use spoken and written language in the daily life to facilitate in communication.

Language has relation with the society. According Wardhaugh (2010: 12), states that sociolinguistics concerns with a language variation investigating the relationship between language and society to be a better connection of the structure of language its language functions in communication. Furthermore, sociology of language will discover how social can be better understood through the study of language. Thus, to investigate and to know more about the phenomena of language in the community, sociolinguistics may become the most appropriate discipline.

Sociolinguistics also studies the language variation that occurs in this world. There are several definitions of language variation. Hudson in Wardaugh (2010: 23) argues that a variety of language as a set of linguistics items with a similar distribution. There are many variation of language in sociolinguistics. In addition, Hudson points out six terms of language variation *e.g.* style, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and register.

In society, people use plenty of language variation to describe the changes in the situation and factor. One of the variations is register. Holmes

(2012: 246) argues that the term register here describes the language of a group of people with common interests or jobs or the language used in situational with such groups. The distinctions of each language were linked to the context of situations are grouped in three parameters of the functional language variation, which comprise of a field, mode, and tenor.

In its development, register can be found on through various media such as printed media, electronic media, and the internet. In this modern era, there are many social networks on the internet. One of them is Facebook. Precisely, the register can be found in forms of Facebook ads, Facebook e-market, Facebook groups, and pages. On the Facebook page, some information is posted by the admin. Meanwhile, every Facebook user/member can read the post, give a comment, and reaction. The famous page on Facebook is “Football Fans Page.”

The Football Fans Page is a medium of buzzing social information such as the latest soccer news, the real-time score of each match, the trending topic discussion of soccer team, etc. There are plenty of register that can be found between them such as the specific words that can be only understand between the user interactions in soccer community. *e.g. squad, defender, striker*, etc. Thus, it will be interesting to identify and analyze the meaning of each register to be the main research subject of this study.

Since the explanation provide above, the writer concerns on sociolinguistics analysis in which studying about register as a kind of language variation. The writer uses the Football Fans Page on Facebook because it is the largest social

media that has many members. Besides, it is one of the social media, which is easy for everyone to get access. The writer takes the sources of data namely register used in Football Fans Page of social media Facebook, during the period between 1st week and 3rd week of January 2021. Therefore, the writer is encouraged to conduct research entitled “A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Football Fans Page of Facebook.”

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this study proposes the main problems as follow:

- a) What are the linguistic forms of the register used in the Football Fans Page of Facebook?
- b) What is the meaning of the register used on the Football Fans Page of Facebook?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study that represent what this study wants to accomplish are illustrated as follow:

- a) To identify the linguistic forms of the register used in the Football Fans Page of Facebook.
- b) To analyze the meaning for unit of speech of the register used in the Football Fans Page of Facebook.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this study, the writer also expects to achieve some significance for the readers:

- a) Theoretically, the result of this study is supposed to give some significant contributions to the readers in some ways to enrich their knowledge about the type of language register used in the “Football Fans Page”. However, the writer hopes that the readers have a full understanding of how to use a language register in other texts.
- b) Practically, this study is proposed to give some benefit for all students, especially at English Department students who are interested in Sociolinguistics and be able to apply their knowledge and comprehend language register in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in the formal situation and in several different conditions.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is sociolinguistics, and it is limited to register and the meaning of register on the Football Fans Page of Facebook.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

a) Sociolinguistics

“The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistics which consists of two words: *Socio* means social or related to society and *Linguistics* means the science of language.” (Fishman in Wardhaugh, 2010: 16).

b) Register

Holmes (2012: 246) argues that the term register here describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs or the language used in situational with such groups.

c) Facebook

Facebook is a social media-networking website that was launched on February 4, 2004 and was founded by Mark Zuckerberg. Facebook as social networking is a media in the form of online (the web), namely www.Facebook.com this website contains activities, information, services, use to add insight into the virtual world where on this site we can find and add friends to network from existing ones such as Friendster, Myspace, and others.

d) Football Fans Page

Football Fans Page is space where news about soccer is shared. This page is handled by maintenance who always posts updated news about soccer, such as score updates, news of last match, and news of the player or the specific club. There are many new word created in that Football Fans Page, but not all people can understand what the means.

Luxbacher (2011: 2) states that soccer match played by two teams in which each consists of 11 players. Each team is defending a goal and trying to attack the opponent's goal.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

4.2 Sociolinguistics

2.1.1 Definition of Sociolinguistics

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004) in Sasongko, et al., (2019: 1) entitled '*Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*', sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, and it is interdisciplinary with sociology, with the object of study have between languages with social factors in the speech community.

Sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language with language speakers as community members. Additionally, it is said that sociolinguistics studies and discusses aspects of social language, especially the differences of variation that exist in language related to social factors (Nababan, 1991: 2).

Generally, sociolinguistics explains the relation between language with language speakers as the members of society. This case refers to a function of language generally named as the communication tool. Sociolinguistics is defined as the study of the relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2012: 2).

2.1.2 Sociolinguistics and Language Variations

In the nation of language variation, Sociolinguistics offers the elaboration of language variation in terms of characteristics between social societies. According to Hatman and Stork (1972), Language

variation is divided into three types, (a) the geographical and social background of the speaker, (b) the media used, and (c) the topic. According to Chaer (2010), language variation is distinguished based on the speaker and the user. Speakers see who is using language, where they live, their social status in society, what gender they are and when they use language. According to usage, language used, what is the field, what is the track and tool, and what is the form.

2.1.3 Language variation in terms of Utilization

Language variation of utilization is called function dialect (Nababan, 1991: 68-70), they are called style or register. Language variation usually talked in field of utilization, style, or level of formality, and utilization tool. Language variation based on style concerning in the language to needs or other. For example, field of literature, journalistic, military, agriculture, cruise, economy, commerce, education, and science. Language variation based on this field of activity that has more appeared in the vocabulary. Every field of activity usually has a number of vocabularies specifically that is not used in other field.

Language style of literature usually emphasizes language from aesthetic, so the vocabulary is selected and is used that has characteristic aesthetically also right expression. Language style of journalistic also have special characteristics; simple, communicative, and concise. Simple because it must be easy to understand;

communicative because journalistic must delivered the news appropriately; and concise because it is limited of space (in print media), and is limited of time (in electronic media). The points of language variation show different that is reviewed from who is used the language. There are several definitions about the language variation. Hudson (in Wardhaugh, 1998: 21) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistics items with similar distribution. That there are six terms of language variation, namely Style, Slang, Colloquial, Jargon, Argot, and Register.

2.1.3.1 Style

Style is more related with the situation than with the speaker themselves. Ceremonies necessitate very formal speeches, public lectures are slightly less formal, casual chat is rather informal, and discussion between friends can be extremely informal. This means that when we talk about style, we're talking about the same speakers who communicate in different ways in different settings, not distinct speakers who speak in different ways from one another.

Brown (2002: 104) says that style is “a phrase that refers to a person’s persistent and rather durable habit or preferences”. As a result, style is those broad aspects of intellectual functioning (as well as personality type) that are unique to oneself and distinguish oneself from others.

2.1.3.2 Slang

According to Yule (in Suhardianto, 2016), Slang is a relatively informal speech variant that is used as an "in-group" language by teenagers, the army, pop groups, and others. The term "slang" is used by the members of the group solely. The word has a lot of colloquial usage. This slang has been described as one of those that everyone can understand but no one can defy. Slang words are nearly impossible to find in dictionaries. Because it is often colorful and crisp, slang is an informal, non-standard English vocabulary that enables effective short cuts in expressing. Slang, like idiom, is a part of everyday conversation among native speakers

2.1.3.3 Colloquial

Conversational language is used in daily activities. In general, colloquial style places little emphasis on pronunciation, word choice, or sentence structure. Colloquial words or phrases, according to Trask (in Suhardianto, 2016), are solely employed in spoken language utterances. It's a phrase that's used in everyday discourse. In informal situations among friends, coworkers, and family members, native speakers of a language typically utilize colloquial speech.

For instance, the word "gimana" is a colloquial phrase that translates "how" in English. This word should not be used

in formal speaking or writing since it does not follow basic linguistic conventions.

2.1.3.4 Jargon

Jargon implies the use of specific words. Jargon, however, refers to the specialized vocabulary characterizing the language use of various groups of people, often occupational or recreational groups (e.g., the medical jargon or the law/legal jargon). The specialist words and expressions of a particular jargon may be incomprehensible to outsiders. This is why we can find dictionaries, which translate such words into more common words. The internet provides such dictionaries, for example for the medical and legal jargon.

2.1.3.5 Argot

Some linguists argue that jargon and argot are the same thing, while others argue that the distinctions are vital. Argot is the secret or cant language of robbers, according to Zeigher (Alwasilah in Ulfa, 2010). Alwasilah provides the following examples of argot that have emerged among Indonesian teenagers:

GERSANG: Segar dan Merangsang

BENCI: Benar-benar Cinta

KECE: Keren dan Cakep

MACAN: Manis dan Cantik

SEBEL: Senang Betul

2.1.3.6 Register

Language is very important for humans in everyday life. The language generally exists in a society. Where there is a community that's where language is and people need it in their daily lives. This is in line with what Chaika(1994: 6) says in his book, *Language the Social Mirror*,

There is no human society that does not depend upon, that is not shaped by and does not itself shape language. See from the expression that there is no connection that language is formed by society. Because people have different backgrounds and activities, languages are also different from each other. For example languages when in convection groups differ from sport groups, each of which has a different character called a register.

The focus of this study is studying register of soccernews.com fanspage on Facebook. Thus, the rest language variations will not be discussed yet.

2.2 Register

2.2.1 Definition of Register

Wardhaugh (1998, 2010: 48) states that register is another complicating factor in the study of language varieties besides style. The register was a set of language items that are associated with occupation or social groups. Every profession, such as pilot, bank manager, musician,

sales clerk, and sports commentator. They employ different registers. Holmes (2012: 277) says that people when talking about a sporting event usually use different language. The register also involves features, such as syntactic reduction and inversion of normal word order in the sentence.

Looking at the statement above, it is also worth noting that language is always constructed in society. Since the members of the society have different backgrounds and activities, there are also some different languages. The language of teaching is different from the language of delivering a speech, for example. Each of them has its characteristics that are called *register*. In linguistic analysis, different styles of language are technically called registers. Register refers to properties within a language variety that associates language with a given situation.

2.2.2 Register situation type

According to Martin and Rose (2003), register distinguished into three general types or factor of the dimension that affect register used by the context of situations. The context situations of register are included into Field, Mode and Tenor. These are variation of context situation that affect register in its functions. Below are the types of register according to Martin and Rose :

a) Field

“Field refers to what is happening, the nature of the social action that is taking place: what participants are engaged in, in which

language figures as some essential component. It is concerned with generalizing across genres according to the domestic or institutional activity that is going on” (Martin and Rose, 2003: 252).

From the statement above, the field includes what is the speakers talk about or what are they discuss means. It is about what situation the speakers involved in as well. It is also one of aspect to this type, beside, the speakers’ intention in a conversation,

“Field refers to what is happening in the situation: (i) the nature of the social and semiotic activity; and (ii) the domain of experience to which this activity is related (the "subject matter" or "topic"). (Halliday, 2014: 33-34).

It focuses on the issue that comes up in the dialogues of the speakers. A scenario may bring up a topic that the speakers will discuss. Also, by noticing the topic, the listener can figure out what the point of the talk was.

“Field” denotes that the situation's goals, or planned outcomes, are concerned with the field, more especially with field development, as in a "expounding" setting, when the speaker's goal is to construct a taxonomy for the addressee, a classification of some kinds of occurrences. When texts work in such contexts, they tend to be structured in terms of field-in terms of the field's structure, much like when a text is arranged according to a taxonomy's classes” (Halliday, 2014: 41).

In other words, the field is where we look at the things we're discussing, not the location. Field comprehension is critical for both the speaker and the listener to avoid misinterpretations caused by differences in field knowledge. Even if the speaker and listener are in the same profession or field, there is a danger that misunderstandings and misinterpretations will arise since they may have different levels of expertise or flying hours.

b) Mode

A mode refers to the role that language plays in a situation and what the participants anticipate language to perform for them: the symbolic structuring of the text, its status, and its function in the context” (Martin and Rose, 2003: 243).

A mode is a type of communication that involves an action component, whether spoken or written. The aspect of the mode that is concerned is how the speaker sends their message. In a discussion, messages are typically sent orally, but this does not rule out the use of written communication; it is simply utilized less frequently depending on the situation at hand.

The definition of mode *i.e.* (1) a mode is the division of labor between semiotic activities and social ones (ranging from semiotic activities as constitutive of the situation to semiotic activities as facilitating). (2) the division of labor between linguistic activities and other semiotic activities. (3) rhetorical mode: the orientation of

linguistic and other semiotic activities. (4) Dialogue or monologue. (5) written or spoken media. (6) phonic or graphic channel (Halliday, 2014: 33).

Simply said, mode refers to the expected behavior of the listener after the utterances have been delivered. Similarly, the manner in which we deliver register, whether the written or spoken. In this case, the ability to understand written form of mode is lower than spoken because we may not know who the speaker and listener are. Therefore we cannot elaborate what the text's intention is and to whom it is intended, with the exception of direct written form such as texting, which does not mean that texting is a free misunderstanding way of written form. The intention of mode is much evident in spoken form, and the risk of misinterpretation is much reduced than in written form.

c) **Tenor**

Tenor refers to the nature of the participants, their statuses, and roles; the types of roles relationships that develop, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind with another, as well as the types of socially significant relationships in which they are involved” (Martin and Rose, 2003: 243).

Tenor is concerned with who is speaking and who is listening. In this style, their place in the dialogue is likewise a major consideration. It's primarily about the conversation's participants' identities. Tenor

displays the participants' relationship by identifying who they are in the dialogue.

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

Participants' identities are the most important component of this type, as stated previously. Tenor includes information on the speakers and listeners, their social statuses and roles, and their influence on the discourse. Every speaker has a position in a previous discourse, implying that they have some influence over it.

“Tenor means that the goals of the situation, or intended outcomes, are concerned with tenor, more specifically with the relationship between a speaker and addressee-with maintaining or changing this relationship, as when speakers try to bring their addressees closer to their own positions” (Halliday, 2014: 41). This is part of seeing to whom we are talking to. We can see who is the listener and their connection to speaker who are present and participating in the conversation as well. From this part, it is quite

important to see listener to avoid unnecessary utterances which may lead to confusion due the ignorance of the listener.

Taken from the three distinct forms of register listed above, register is concerned not only with the utterances used, but also with the context situation at the time the utterances were made. In a nutshell, a field refers to what is going on and what the participants of the conversation are doing, mode refers to the expected effect of performed utterances on the audience's future actions after the utterances are delivered, and tenor refers to who is speaking and what their status and roles are. To prevent losing sight of register meanings and intents at various times, it is critical to recognize the scenario context.

As the main focus of this study, the writer will maintain investigation in identifying register in “Football Fans Page” and analyzing them with proper manner using descriptive qualitative analysis method from Moleong (2006). Precisely, the register words and phrases used in Football Fans Page’s language at social media Facebook and the source of data is the post in Football Fans Page at social media Facebook.

2.2.3 Register of Linguistic Form

First, the definition of linguistic forms will be given by Frank, M (1972) as a focus of our discussion and analysis at Chapter 4. Frank Theory about the categorization of linguistic forms (1972: 6) maintained that the linguistic forms could be categorization into four elements such as

word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Later, Frank argued word as the smallest meaningful unit of linguistic that can be stand on its own usage. Further, Frank classify them into four word classes *e.g.* noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. In the part of phrase, Frank added that phrase is part of a sentence, which contains of series of word in the absence of verbs.

Meanwhile, in the similar way Machwinney, B (2005) also highlights the four elements of linguistic forms that categorized into word, phrase, clause, and sentence. As our discussion and analysis main focus, this study belong only two elements of linguistic forms that maintained in soccernews.com soccer fans page status of Facebook. The further explanation in the categorization of word and phrase can be seen in each sub parts as follows:

2.2.3.1 Word

a. Noun

Nouns were used to name abstract people, things, animals, places, and concepts. There were some nouns of forms such as Concrete nouns are tangible nouns that can be seen or touched, *e.g.* silver, diamond, ring, necklace. Abstract nouns are nouns that cannot be seen or touched, *e.g.* approval, wellness. There were some register in Football Fans Page, which used nouns *e.g.* team, squad, score, round, season, etc.

2.2.3.2 Compounds

A compound is the combination two or more words to make a new meaning of word formation. In addition, a compound can be

hyphenated, consisting one word or solid compound, and two words stand-alone or open compound (Gatherer 1986).

2.2.3.3 Verbs

Verb was a word that functions to show the action of the subject, to indicate an event or situation. There were some verbs of forms: Present is the basic verb used to form simple present tense sentences. Past tense is a sentence used to declare that an event has taken place in the past. Past participle is a verb that has several uses, among which are used to form the sentence perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect) and form passive sentences.

2.2.3.4 Adjective

Adjectives were words that are used to describe or modify nouns or pronouns. There were some adjectives of forms: Descriptive adjective is an adjective form or an adjective describing the shape or nature of an object. Distributive adjective is an adjective or adjective form in English, which has the nature, or form of division. Possessive adjective is an adjective form or adjective in English that is used to express ownership. Demonstrative adjective is an adjective form or adjective in English that is used to indicate the position of an object. Interrogative adjective is used to ask a thing or thing. As the name implies, quantitative adjective is used to describe an object or thing.

2.2.3.5 Clippings and Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the word formation process in which a word or phrase is shortened. In addition, it can be described as a reduced version of a word, phrase, or sentence (Crystal 1994). It includes blends, acronyms, and back-formation. Otherwise, the term clippings are new words formed by omitting part of a word. The omission is normally at the end of a word or at the beginning (Gatherer 1985).

1) Phrase

- a. Noun phrases are phrases (English phrases) because of combining nouns, pronouns (pronouns), or numbers with one or more modifiers.
- b. Adjective phrases are phrases (English phrases) because of combining nouns, adjective with one or more modifiers.
- c. Adverbial phrases are phrases (English phrases) because of combining nouns, adverb with one or more modifiers.

2.3 Facebook

Facebook was founded by Mark Elliot Zuckerberg or well-known as Mark Zuckerberg an innovative young programmer from Harvard University, who was born in Dobbs Ferry, New York, on May 14th, 1984. He developed Facebook together with his college roommates Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovits, and Chris Hughes. The founders to Harvard students initially limited the website's membership then it started to be used by some senior

high schools and some big factories. Since September 11th, 2006, it is open to all people around the world.

The appearance of Facebook has encouraged changes in the way of communication. Facebook which is used as a written communication tool that should not use formal language. Holmes (2012) states the technology such as television also take part in the speed of language change because it just takes a few minutes to get the newest information updates from the whole places in the world. This fact is also seen by Kuntjara (2011) who says that social network such as Facebook has a big contribution in ruining the language because these media use written spoken language. Usually, written language is more formal than the spoken one, but here in Facebook, the user writes in a spoken way which is informal.

2.4 Football Fans Page

Football Fans Page is space where news about soccer is shared. This page is handled by maintenance who always posts updated news about soccer, such as score updates, news of last match, and news of the player or the specific club. There are many new word created in that Football Fans Page, but not all people can understand what the means.

In this study, the writer focuses on sociolinguistics analysis studying about the register as a kind of language variation. The writer uses the Football Fans Page in Facebook because in this era many people use social media and they think that it makes easier to get information. Moreover, the writer finds a

lot of soccer registers in Football Fans Page, such as *hat trick*, *own goal*, *long ball*, etc.

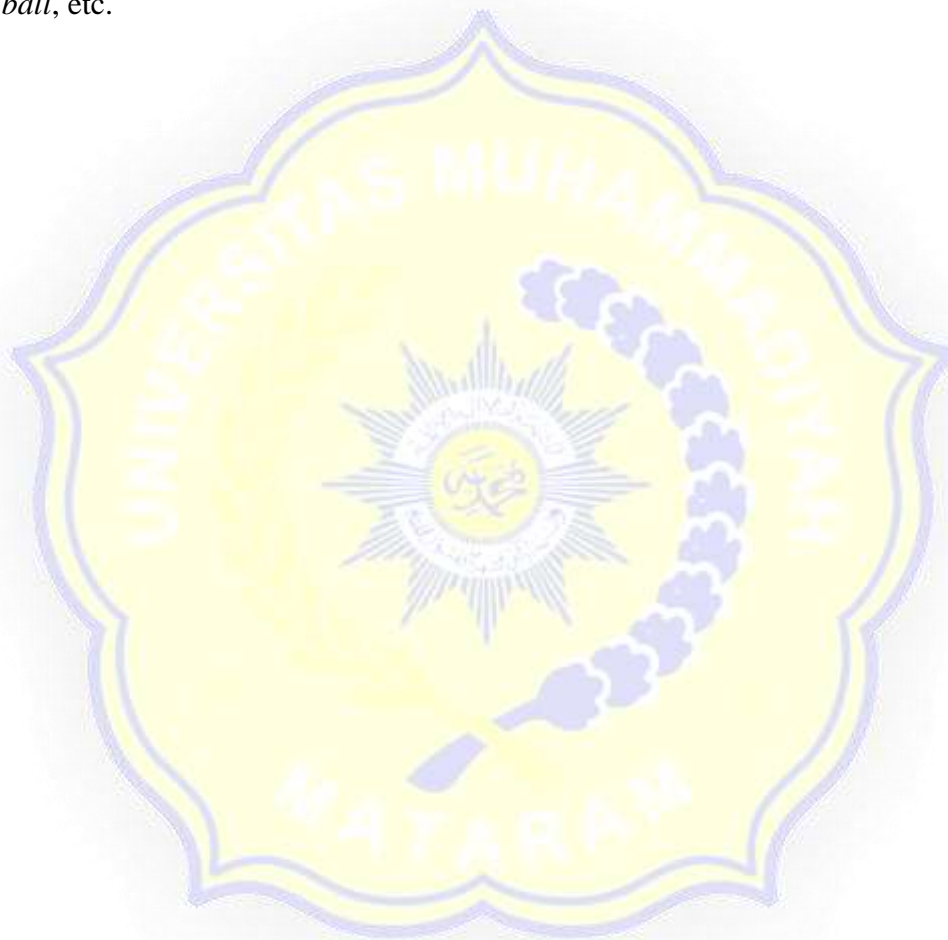
2.5 Previous Studies

Some previous studies are related to this research, among others:

The study conducted by Farihka Nur Alfi (2013) entitled: Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register use in Social Media Online Shop (www.Facebook.com). In the study, she used the theory of Meleong (2006: 2). The researcher took qualitative research because the study was to identify the linguistic form of the word register used in the Online Shop language and describes the meaning of the word register, which is used in Online Shop on social media. In analyzing data, he classifies data, analyzes linguistics form and meaning, analyzes the context of situations, identifies differences between lexical and contextual meanings, and draws conclusions. Based on the analysis, the researchers analyzed data based on form linguistics (7 data for words, 3 data for nouns, 1 data for the adjective, 8 data word mix, 5 abbreviations, and data noun phrases). Based on the meaning, the author found 16 data in contextual meaning and 10 data in lexical meaning.

The second one is the study conducted by Farida Ulfa (2010) entitled Register Analysis in English Movie Advertisements of www.21-cinaplex.com. The data were conducted to investigate the characteristics of the registered English Movie Advertisements of www.21-cinaplex.com in the point of view of both linguistic factors, such as diction, language variation, and figure of speech, and non-linguistics factor that has was the move classification.

In this study, the writer focuses on sociolinguistics analysis studying about the register as a kind of language variation. The writer uses the Football Fans Page in Facebook because in this era many people use social media and they think that it makes easier to get information. Moreover, the writer finds a lot of soccer registers in Football Fans Page, such as *hat trick*, *own goal*, *long ball*, etc.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (2006: 2) says, “A qualitative research is a research that does not involve any calculating or numbering.” The researcher takes qualitative research to identify the linguistic form and to describe the meaning of registered words that are used in the Football Fans Page of Facebook.

3.2 Data Sources

In this research, the data were taken from social media Facebook. The data of the research were sentences containing the registered words and phrases used in the Football Fans Page's language on Facebook and the source of data are the posts on the Football Fans Page itself. The data of the research were gathered or written during the period between 1st week and 3rd week of January 2021.

3.3 Research Instruments

The research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of methods that are used to collect data. There were two kinds of instruments used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study was the researcher herself as a human instrument that selects, collects, analyzes the data, and reports the result of the study. Because the data source is a social network/medium, the

researcher needed a handphone or laptop (as the nonhuman instrument) in visualizing the Facebook to analyze the register used in the Football Fans Page.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The collecting data, the writer used the documentation method to gather data. The ways of collecting data were as follows :

- a) Collect references related to the study.
- b) Open a Facebook account and looking for a Football Fans Page.
- c) Read all of the posts on the Football Fans Page and try to find some words and phrases that belong to the Football Fans Page's register.
- d) Read the status posted by the Football Fans Page and give a sign to the register and phrase used in the Football Fans Page, write the register words and phrases, code the data.
- e) In collecting the data, the writer used documentation method. The ways are following: searching trusted Football Fans Page at Facebook, then join to be member so the writer can read all of the post, reading all of the post in Football Fans Page and tries to find some word and phrases that belong to register of Football Fans Page, writing the register words and phrases, coding the data. To get better understanding, the several abbreviations will be used *i.e.* SP for Football Fans Page, F for Facebook, W for Word, and Ph for Phrase. For example of the data, coding such as follows: 01/SP/F/W or Ph, 01 is number of data, SP is Football Fans Page, F is Facebook.com, W is Word or Ph is Phrase

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

The writer analyzed the data by first classifying it into registers, then analyzing it by identifying the linguistic form of the words and phrases, analyzing the context of the data, identifying the differences between lexical and contextual meaning based on Larson's theory, and finally drawing conclusions and recommendations based on the data.

