

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After collecting, classifying, processing, and analyzing the data collection, teen magazine language as a register is more verified.

Such indications fulfilled the qualifications of generating a new register after according to several linguist theories. A register should consider six differences for classification of a register, they are participant, relations between addressor and addressee, setting, channel or mode, purposes, and topic.

The writer concludes that this recent investigation upon elaboration of teen magazine as a new or a specific register by considering the data, supporting references, and the result of data analysis. The conclusions of this study are:

a. Participant

Data collection within teen magazines are indicated the existence of participant that is the writer (editor) and the teen (reader)

b. Relations

By focusing words, phrases, sentences and style which is used within the magazine the writer assumes that the relation between the editor or writer as addressor with his addressee or teen people is so intimate, it is much more verified by the use of specific and unique vocabularies, and spoken language which is pretended there are no space in between,

c. Setting

From the data collection, the particular context of use or domain has more clarified; the writer may conclude the domains of teen magazine register are art and

entertainment. Where the use of spoken language, such “gaul” words and English-bahasa Indonesia codes indicates the domain is only for entertaining the teen.

d. Channel or Mode,

As published mass media, it is certainly written, indeed in the teen magazines, the language use is not purely writing, in the some cases, it is purely speech, or spoken language but it appears printed. So the main conclusion of channel or mode is Writing-Speech in between.

e. Purposes,

As well as such other published mass-media, the main purpose is transferring information, for the time being, it is totally entertaining the reader, therefore the purposes are transferring information and entertaining the reader.

f. Topic,

By processing and analyzing the data collection, it is totally undoubtedly that teen matter or issue is the topic of the teen magazines. If there is non-teen matter it will be related to the teen life matter.

Register is extremely is dealing with using of vocabulary uses, each field holds a set of specific vocabularies which is not used in other fields and morphology and syntax variation also arouse. This appropriate with data analysis which has been proven that teen magazines used a set of specific vocabularies which is not used in other fields and morphology and syntax also arouse. The set of vocabularies which is meant are 1) The *prokem* words or ungrammatical Indonesian language words and phrases, 2) The use of original English words and phrases and 3) The use of English-Indonesian words and vocabularies, consequently, the researcher bravely claims that the teen magazine language is a new register.

Furthermore, magazine is one part of journalistic variety of language automatically becoming a register, added more by different characteristics, shown in the data tables which differs from other journalism channels such news paper, bulletin, mothers magazine, or even political or business mass media, clarifies teen magazine as one specific and thematic register.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher realizes that this study is challenging for language researcher, and beneficial to anyone who are interested to language issues and phenomenon which are taken place in the surrounding. Therefore, the writer commits to several suggestion for students who put large consideration and interest on sociolinguistics investigation, specifically on language variation and variety, they are:

- a. Teen life and language usage, language usage of teen life becomes one productive topic of investigation, since the colors and dynamics of teen life which is movable, inimitable, and unpredictable.
- b. This thesis is widely open for other further investigations to more clarify and describe the intensity of another variety of language to become a new register whether by qualitative or quantitative methodology.
- c. There are many issues and phenomenon on teen variation of language itself, for instance, the variety of teen language in daily life, the difficulties to write a composition for teen because of less of good and standard vocabularies, or Teen listening comprehension on headmaster's speech or television news reader.

- d. There are many issues and phenomenon due to various kind of group of people based on age, sex, social status, or educational status needs to be investigated.
- e. Specifically, for Governmental Institution of Language, such as Pusat Bahasa, Depdiknas (Department of Education) is expected to generate good and proper direction on using bahasa Indonesia and foreign languages by considering the needs, significances, and ethics for published mass-media in using language.
- f. Specifically, for Legislative Institution (DPR) is expected to generate proper and acceptable regulation upon this issues



REFERENCES

- Alwi, H. dkk, 2003. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Bhatia. T. 2001. *Language Mixing in Global Advertising*, The Three Circles of English, Singapore: Unipress
- Biber. D, & Finegan, E. 1994. *Sociolinguistic Perspectives on Register*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.
- Brannen, J, & Coram, T. 1992. *Mixing Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Research*. Brookfield USA: Avebury
- Burhan, B. 2004. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Chaer, A. & Leonie Agustina. 1995. *Sociolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta
- Clark, V. P. 1981. *Language Introductory Readings*, New York: ST. Martin's Press
- Cormack, Mc. & Stephena, A. W. 1979. *Language and Society*. New York: Mouton Publisher
- Danim, Sudarwan. 2002. *Menjadi Peneliti Kualitatif*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia
- Gregory, M. 1967. *Aspect of Varieties Differentiation*, in *Journal of Linguistics* 3
- Halliday. M.A.K. 1964. *Comparison and Translation*, The Linguistics Sciences and Language Teaching, London: Longman
- , 1974. *Language and social man*. London: Longman for the Schools Council, 1974
- , 1978, *Language as social semiotic*, Edward Arnold, London
- Harmers, J.F. & Blanc, M.H.A.. 1989. *Bilinguality and Bilingualism*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
- Hayakawa, S, I. 1968. *Use The Right Word*, New York: The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.
- Hudson, R.A. 1982. *Sociolinguistic*. London: Cambridge University Press
- Hymes, D. 1964. *Language in culture and society*. New York: Harper and Row

- Kachru, B. 1986. *The Alchemy of English*. Toronto: Pergamon Press
- Moeliono, A. M. dkk. 2002. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Depdiknas, Balai Pustaka.
- Moleong, L. J. 2004. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya
- Nababan, P.W.J. 1984. *Sosiolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Neufeldt, V, Ed. 1991. *Webster's New World College Dictionary*, Macmillan, Simon & Schuster, Inc.
- Nurhayati. 2000. *Register Bahasa Lisan Penyiar- Penyiar Radio di Palembang: Studi Analitis dari Aspek Sosiolinguistik dan Kaitannya dengan Ketertarikan Pendengar*, Linguistik Indonesia, Jurnal Ilmiah Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia. Jakarta: Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya.
- Purnomo, M. E. 2003. *Bahasa Media Massa: Laras Bahasa Jurnalstiki yang perlu dikembangkan*, Kongres Bahasa Indonesia VII, Jakarta : Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas Republik Indonesia
- Reid, T. B. 1956. *Linguistics, Structuralis, Philology*, Archivum Linguisticum 8
- Romaine, S. 1994. *Language in Society*. New York: Oxford
- Shaw, H. 1975. *Dictionary of Problem Words and Expression*, Auckland: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Sinclair, J.K & L. Sinclair. et al, 2001, *Collins Cobuild English Dictionary for Advanced Learners Third Edition*, Scarborough, Harper Collins Publishers.
- Scotton, C. M. 1995. *Social Motivations for Code Switching: Evidence from Africa*. 1995. Oxford University Press (Clarendon Press), Paperback edition.
- Sofian. 2003. *Code Switching in The Program Of Music Television (MTV) Ampuh By the Presenters*, A Thesis, English Applied Linguistic, Post Graduate School of State University of Medan, Unpublished.
- Spolsky, B. 2003. *Sociolinguistics*, New York: Oxford University Press
- Stevens, A. 2004. *A Comprehensive Indonesian – English Dictionary*, Athens: Ohio University Press.

Elina Syarief. 2005, *Pembelajaran Kebahasaan: Bahan Ajar Diklat Guru Bahasa Indonesia Sekolah Menengah Atas Tingkat Dasar*. Jakarta: Pusat Pengembangan Penataran Guru Bahasa Depdiknas.

Trudgill, P. 1992. *Introducing Language and Society*, London: Penguin.

Wardaugh, R. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. New York: Mouton Publisher

Yusrita Yanti. 2003. *Bahasa Indonesia dalam Editorial Media Indonesia*, Kongres Bahasa Indonesia VIII, Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas Republik Indonesia

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Register_\(linguistics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Register_(linguistics)), *Register (Linguistics)*, The Free Encyclopedia. Accessed on July 24th, 2009.

<http://www.ling.ohio-state.edu/~kdk/201/spring02/slide/variation-4u.pdf>, Kuthy, K. D, *Sociolinguistics, What is Sociolinguistics*, 2001. Accessed on July 25th, 2009.



