

REGISTER OF MARITIME WORD

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ABSTRAK

Peran bahasa sangat penting sebagai alat komunikasi dalam kehidupan sosial manusia. Perbedaan aktivitas manusia menyebabkan perbedaan pada penggunaan bahasa yang dipakai. Variasi bahasa muncul berdasarkan beberapa faktor sosial seperti umur, latar belakang, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan sebagainya. Register adalah salah satu jenis variasi bahasa yang digunakan oleh kelompok tertentu yang memiliki pekerjaan atau ketertarikan yang sama. Bahasa yang digunakan oleh bidang kemaritiman pada artikel *Maritime Journal* adalah salah satu contohnya. Bahasa yang digunakan pada artikel dapat memicu miskomunikasi pada orang awam yang tidak mengerti maksud atau arti sebenarnya dari istilah yang dipakai. Karena bahasa yang digunakan tentu akan berbeda dalam bidang-bidang lainnya. Fenomena tersebut yang menginspirasi saya dalam melakukan kegiatan penelitian berjudul “*Register of Maritime Word*”

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberi gambaran register dalam bidang kemaritiman melalui artikel yang disajikan oleh *Maritime Journal* berdasarkan bentuk kata dan berhubungan dengan konteks situasinya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif melalui pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik *simple random sampling* karena data yang diteliti adalah berupa kata dan tuturan. Populasi penelitian ini adalah kata terindikasi sebagai register yang berasal dari 4 artikel yang saya pilih pada *Maritime Journal* edisi September 2015. Sampel yang digunakan adalah data-data pada artikel yang dijadikan sebagai objek penelitian. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah Simak Bebas Libat Cakap dan *Note Taking*. Dalam menganalisis data, saya menggunakan metode Padan Referensial dan Agih untuk mengamati register pada artikel *Maritime Journal*.

Dalam penelitian ini, saya menemukan bentuk register yang paling dominan muncul dalam artikel merupakan kata benda. Selain itu, terdapat tiga faktor konteks situasi yang mempengaruhi pilihan bahasa seseorang, yaitu topik yang dibicarakan (*Field*), hubungan interpersonal antara pengguna bahasa (*Tenor*), dan jalur komunikasi yang digunakan baik secara lisan atau tertulis (*Mode*). Artikel umum seperti *The Jakarta Post* juga dipakai sebagai alat pembeda dalam menunjukkan arti dari setiap register.

Scope of the study

I restrict the topic of the research focusing on classifying the form of registers in *Maritime Journal* articles in September 2015. Afterward, the analysis will discuss the contexts of situation affecting the use of register according to Halliday and Hassan theory's (1989), i.e. field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse. Besides, I also use articles from *The Jakarta Post* to compare the meanings of the registers.

Purpose of the Study

The aims of the study are:

1. To find out the form of register used in *Maritime Journal* article;
2. To show the difference of meaning in each register compare with *The Jakarta Post* article;
3. To describe situational context in the register that are related to field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse.

Research Method

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are originated from articles of *Maritime Journal* and *The Jakarta Post*. I apply simple random sampling technique because all selected samples in this research have an equal probability of being selected. In collecting data, I use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique from Sudaryanto (1993) because I did not involve in the conversation but only as observer. Then, Note-taking technique is used to classify the data that are obtained after reading articles from *Maritime Journal* and *The Jakarta Post*. To analyze data, I use *padan referensial* and *agih*

method from Sudaryanto (1993). This method is used to see the different meaning of the data through special dictionary and general dictionary. As well as find out the aspect of register and context of situation affecting the use of the register in *Maritime Journal* article.

1. Trim

Maritime Journal:

“The choice of diesel-electric propulsion provides advantages with flexibility in positioning engines and drives to ensure best operating trim in shallow waters.” (Barker, Sep 03, 2015, line 20).

The Jakarta Post:

“Maybank finds it hard to trim lending rates as risk still high.” (Hermansyah, Sep 15, 2016, title).

First, I will explain “trim” according to the example sentence in *Maritime Journal*. “Trim” here functions to ensure that the vessel remains stable while driving, especially in shallow waters. Hoesien and Manuputty (2009) write that “trim” is a concept of the condition of a vessel floats correctly when it is loaded and balanced properly. The diesel-electric type provides an advantage in terms of flexibility to position the machine, so that the vessel may not lose its stability. That is why the diesel-electric type is the best choice to be installed on eight tugboats that Uzmar build. Uzmar Shipyard is a place in Turkey where vessels are built and repaired.

Meanwhile, “trim” in *The Jakarta Post* shows a general meaning and this corresponds to Hornby (2005), who states that “trim” is an act of reducing or

cutting off something. Maybank Indonesia found that the lending rate is hard to reduce below a single digit. The lending rate expressed in certain percentage depends on the bank's assessment of its debtor. Based on the business segmentation the lending rate charged to the debtors may not be the same. For example, Maybank give top-tier companies a privilege interest rate at 9 percent even though the country's corporate is still high at above 10 percent.

We can conclude that the differences in meanings of the word "trim" are clearly visible in the two articles above. "Trim" in *Maritime Journal* shows that the stability of a vessel is of prime importance, and this is on contrary to the meaning contained in *The Jakarta post* which shows an action of reducing something.

Furthermore, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989), there are three contexts of situation that determine the use of register. The first part is field of discourse. Field refers to what the text is about, what the text is for, and what the text is doing. The text in *Maritime Journal* is about the choice of engine type that keeps the vessel stable. The diesel-electric type is suitable to be installed on Uzmar's eight tugboats because of its flexibility when positioning the engine. The stability of a vessel should be the concern of people in the maritime field, especially of shipbuilders. Here "trim" is a specialized lexical item which expresses a concept of the condition of a vessel floats correctly. "Trim" has a function to ensure the vessel remains stable while driving in shallow water according to example text above.

The second part is tenor of discourse. Tenor refers to who is taking part. This includes the understanding of role and status of the participants in the text. The writer and the interviewee took part in this text. According to *Maritime Journal* article, Peter Barker as the writer collects information about “trim” with asking several questions to Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) as the interviewee. Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company.

Meanwhile, in *The Jakarta Post* article, Anton Hermansyah as the writer presents “trim” based on information gained from interviewing Taswin Zakaria as president director of Maybank Indonesia. Maybank is the largest financial services group and the leading banking group in South East Asia.

The relationship between them is horizontal. A writer is a person who gives several questions according to one topic in the article s/he wants to write, while the interviewee is a person who answers the question with factual information. They may use maximal or formal setting and different registers than when chatting with friends.

The third part is mode of discourse. Mode refers to role of language in a situation including the way of interaction. *Maritime Journal* articles would be constitutive because the language itself is the central focus. Here, the language has the main role because the article is delivered in words or sentences that give the detailed information. The way of interaction which the writer and the interviewee have done is phonic (both are speaking) but it looks like a monologue because the channel in the context is in the form of written text.

Table 4.2 Form of Register Related to Context of Situation

| Register | Context of Situation | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|
| Word | Field of Discourse | Tenor of Discourse | Mode of Discourse |
| Ballast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge of protecting Venice from sea which cause flooding then sinking. (What the text is about) • The city authorities recognized to install four barriers at three lagoons could safeguard the city. (What the text is for) • “Ballast” is a specialized lexical item which act as heavy materials to keep the gates when closed is 45°. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dag pike as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • The city authorities of Venice who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Barge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design concept of tug-barges project. (What the text is about) • The ability to accurately predict vessel performance is a key factor in shipbuilding market. (What the text is for) • “Barge” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a large vessel, pushed or towed by a tugboat. It can accommodate 50.000t of cargo. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Beam | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measurement of barge. (What the text is about) • RAL must be accurate in measuring based on the design of vessel to be built. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). |

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| | <p>(What the text is for)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Beam” is a specialized lexical item which refers to the width of a vessel. The barges each measure 61m in length. (What the text is doing) | <p>gives the information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Bollard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combination component of push-boats system. (What the text is about) • The combination provides a “bollard” pull of 69t and 63t astern. (What the text is for) • “Bollard” is a specialized lexical item which refers to an anchor point in order to secure the vessel. It is a vital component of mooring system in any vessel. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Davit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime training provider of Life Saving Appliances (LSAs). (What the text is about) • The participants trained to operate and maintain the life saving equipment on board. (What the text is for) • “Davit” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a small crane on a ship used in pairs. It usually uses to raise or lower boats. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachael Doyle as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Sergio Meekel, global training director of Harding Safety AS, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Fleet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction work on the supporting structures for Venice flood barriers project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dag Pike as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. |

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| | <p>(What the text is about)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the gates and their bases a harbor was built for the “fleet” of supporting craft required for this project. (What the text is for) • “Fleet” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a country’s (Venice) navy. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city authorities of Venice who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Hull | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specification of amphibious RIB (rigid inflatable boat) namely, “Interceptor 9000”. (What the text is about) • The Sealegs “Interceptor 9000” designed to be rapidly retract into Up and Down position. (What the text is for) • “Hull” is a specialized lexical item which refers to the bottom of a vessel that provides buoyancy. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jake Firth as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • David McKee Wright, CEO of Sealegs, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Keel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A degree of accurate designing to optimize efficiency. (What the text is about) • The ability to accurately predict vessel performance is a key factor in shipbuilding market. (What the text is for) • “Keel” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a central structural member of a vessel. Less water under | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |

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| | the keel means more fuel consumption. (What the text is doing) | | |
| Ram | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specification of amphibious RIB (rigid inflatable boat) namely, “Interceptor 9000”. (What the text is about) • The Sealegs amphibious system works by having powerful motorized wheels courtesy of hydraulic for drive and “ram” to raise and lower the wheels. (What the text is for) • “Ram” is a specialized lexical item which refers to a vessel with heavily fortified which can drive fast. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jake Firth as the writer who collect the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • David McKee Wright, CEO of Sealegs, who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |
| Rake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of “rake” on barges. (What the text is about) • The barge “rakes” is optimized to improve crash stop capability. (What the text is for) • “Rake” is a specialized lexical item which refers to an angle formed by generator line is perpendicular to the axle of the propeller. (What the text is doing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Barker as the writer who collects the information for <i>Maritime Journal</i> article. • Robert Allan Ltd (RAL) is a shipbuilder company who gives the information. • The relationship between them is horizontal. • They use maximal or formal setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language has the main role or as the central focus. • The way of interaction is phonic (both are speaking). • The context is in the form of written text. |

CONCLUSIONS

From the discussion on the previous chapter I summarize that register is one language variation according to its use in a certain group of society or occupation. Thus, register in a community or group will show the characteristic of language used by that community or group. There are three variables related to the context of situation of register, i.e. field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse.

Field of discourse is about question related to scope of event such as what happens, when, where, why, and how it happens. In *Maritime Journal* I found 15 words which were suspected as closed registers and function as nouns. *Maritime Journal* is an online journal that serves to provide information about the field of maritime.

Tenor of discourse refers to the relation of participants. There are some relationships among participants in the articles. The most commonly found relation is between the writers of the articles and the interviewees. In this case, the interviews were meant to give the readers factual info. The writer gives some information on the topic, and the readers were involved by reading the article.

Mode of discourse is about how a communication happens, what kind of interaction it is, and what is the role of the language used. Most of the interactions and communications are maximal or formal. They are one-way interaction and two-way communications.

From the observation, register that people in maritime field used is closed register due to the communication among mariners have special language of their own. Moreover, according to its lingual unit, most registers are in the form of words which function as noun and homonym. This may lead to the tendency of the general reader (people outside maritime field) to be wrong in interpreting the specific meanings of the words. Therefore, other articles as comparisons to show that the registers I took have particular meanings. I took articles from *The Jakarta Post* as the comparisons. *The Jakarta Post* provides news articles that show the conceptual meaning of the words.

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