

THE REGISTER ANALYSIS OF “BEING THERE MOVIE”

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ABSTRACT

This study describes of register in being there movie. The purpose of this study was to analysis of register in being there movie and using communication events include three things, namely area (field), atmosphere (tenor), and method (mode). This study will help teachers and lecturers understand the communication each others in the teaching process, as well as how students feel in the classroom. This study used descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The focus of this study was on register, field, tenor and mode in being there movie. In hybrid learning, ten data points of facial expression were identified. The data register because the meaning of register itself is occupational style using specialized or technical jargon, It refers to the language of groups of people who share common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations involving such groups, such as the language of doctors, engineers, journals, legalese, and so on. The findings of this study show that Register has different name that is 'context of situation'. It has three dimension points; those are tenor, field and mode. Field is concerned with the communication's purpose and subject matter; Mode is concerned with the means of communication, most notably speech or writing; and Tenor is affected by the relationships between participants.

Keyword: Register, Being there movie

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures that cannot exist in isolation and must always interact with one another. Humans use language as a means of communication as well as a means of establishing group identity for this purpose. In distinguishing the variety of language according to the user and its use can be determined by various aspects outside the language, such as social class, gender, ethnicity, and age. The existence of differences in dialect and accent (sound pressure in words) in one environment or community is evidence of that diversity whose existence is

influenced by social aspects. Geography provides a good start when we want to explain the variety or diversity of languages.

Human abilities in language are different. Some of people only master one language. There are also those who are able to master or use two languages, which are called bilinguals. There are even those who are able to master and use more than two languages, which is called multilingual. . This can be influenced by individual factors with the ability of the brain to accept more than one language

and also environmental factors that require being able to speak more than one language.

One of the most common ways to identify someone is through their language. Because language is inherently involved in socialization, the social group whose language you speak is an important part of your identity. Language choice is always a source of contention in multilingual societies. When a language is used for national or international communication, government, trade and commerce, or education, its speakers are in a better position. Language is frequently used as a significant identifying feature by ethnic groups. The majority of ethnic groups believe that their language is the best means of preserving and expressing their traditions. (Spolsky, 2010).

The study of society in relation to language is known as sociolinguistics. In other words, in sociolinguistics, we study society to learn as much as we can about what language is, and in sociology of language, we reserve the direction of our interest. The first language is a mode of communication, a type of social tool used to deliver a message to others in a human society. Understanding nature and its behavior requires the use of language. Understanding the culture and lifestyles of other societies is aided by learning a

second language. Their traditions, customs, and festivals are solely reflected by the various languages that surround us. Third, people must adapt their communication style to their social situation.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language operation; its goal is to investigate how language usage conventions relate to other aspects of social behavior. (Criper dan H.G.Widdowson in J.P.B Allen and S.P Corder 1975). A language is used by the speaking community to communicate according to the circumstances or needs they face. Communication events include three things, namely area (field), atmosphere (tenor), and method (mode). (Suhardi and Sembiring, 2009).

Dialect refers to regional or sociolinguistic variations. The term "style" refers to differences in formality. A third set of variations is the special variety (or register) distinguished by a unique set of vocabulary (technical terminology) associated with a profession, occupation, or other defined social group and constituting part of its jargon or in-group variety. Dialect, styles, and registers, as defined here, are labels for different types of language. Our classification begins with linguistic variation, which we attempt to explain by associating it with a specific set

of social characteristics. We could work in the opposite direction, classifying social situations and then naming the variety that is appropriate for it. A register is defined by vocabulary choices and other aspects of style. (Spolsky, 2010).

Hal Ashby directed the American comedy-drama film *Being There* (1979). Adapted from Jerzy Kosinski's 1970 novella, this is a provocative black comedy, a wonderful story that satirizes politics, celebrity, media obsession, and television. The film's clever slogan declared, "Getting there is half the fun." Being present encompasses everything." The film was nominated for two Academy Awards. Chance (Peter Sellers) is a middle-aged man who lives in Washington, D.C., in the townhouse of an elderly, wealthy man.

This is film was talking about Mr. Change Gardener' life. This man was very interesting. He lived in the big house together with old man and a woman named Louise. His daily activity was just watching television and gardening. He had never been allowed outside of the house. He used to listen to the radio, and then the old man started giving him television set. He liked to watch and gardening. All of he learned just from watching television and gardening and no other thing he learned except those two both. Anything he knew

is just gardening and all of thing just come from television. The thing he learned from gardening was how to take care plants, how to seed and preparing plants to the spring. Beside it, the things he learned from watching television were how to shake hand, how to take up hat to respect women and so on.

One day, the old man was dying and then the attorneys were come because that house must be empty. They met Mr. Change and were asking some questions to him. They was very surprising to him because he was very queer and different. One of his queerness was his shake hand was different with the other and uncommon, Mr. Change was practicing the way Mr. President's act when Mr. Change watched television. Queerness was the way he respected Louise by taking up his hat, this is strange for Louise because he have never do that before. In the short time, the attorneys asked him to get away from that house and started to learn from the out world.

In the outside of the house he had so many things were different but he could not distinguish which one is good or bad. He just faced the world with his manner, no other. Some conflicts arrived but he did not realize. Some people were feeling annoying but he thought that nothing happen.

In the evening he got an accident in the street, a car heated him and his leg was broken. The doer was trying to responsible with her actions and took him to her house and gave some treats to his leg and then he started to meet another people in that house such as Ben and Eve. All of people felt his queerness but he did never realize, in the other side Mr. Ban was very glad with the Mr. Change existence. There were so many conflicts appeared out of his awareness. He did just like someone else did. He spoke just like someone else spoke. It is very ridiculous but different and interesting because he did it naturally.

That is the glance of this movie, and then this article will be presented as follow: One man's dialect is another man's register and Register differences are three-dimensional: tenor, field, and mode.

2. METHOD

A descriptive method with a qualitative approach was used in this study. The data for this study came from students' facial expressions while they were online learning. According to (Creswell: 2002, 181), the qualitative study was carried out in a natural setting. The qualitative researcher frequently conducts the research at the participant's home or workplace. This allows the researcher to learn more about the people

or location and become immersed in the genuine experiences of the participants. Furthermore, this is research; this type of study is carried out by collecting data and categorizing it according to register theory and Register differences are three-dimensional: tenor, field, and mode of being there movie. The author used an observation list to categorize the transcript of being there movie. The data came from the being there movie. The researcher were analyzing the data and drawing conclusions.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Another complicating factor in any study of language varieties is register. Registers are collections of language items that are associated with specific occupational or social groups. Different registers are used by surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps. According to Ferguson (1994), 'people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations.' This type of variety is known as a register.

This man is different in everything. His register and dialect are not appropriate. Here will be presented *register* example:

- a. After he saw Mr. President shakes hand to the other presidents and then he used that way in order to shake hand with attorneys;
- b. And then when he saw coachman took up his hat and then Mr. Change imitated that way when he met Louise.
- c. The next his imitation register is when he saw Mr. President and Mr. Ben shake hand in different way to show up their friendship and then Mr. Change did the same to shake hand with Mr. President. Of course Mr. President felt queer and hurt.
- d. He asked for lunch to the woman he met in the street and of course this she was feeling scare.

Those are the examples of different register. That can be called as register *because the meaning of register* itself is work personality It describes the language of groups of people who share common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups, such as the language of doctors, engineers, journals, legalese, and so on.

Register has different name that is 'context of situation'. It has three dimension points; those are tenor, field and mode. Field is concerned with the communication's purpose and subject matter; Mode is concerned with the means

of communication, most notably speech or writing; and Tenor is affected by the relationships between participants. Those three have same position in fixing register.

- a. Tenor : the role relationships between the interactants;
- b. Field : what language is being used to talk about, but sometimes field can be glossed as the topic of situation;
- c. Mode : the role language is playing in the interaction.

In this context, Mr. Change has never used his own register. He just imitated someone else, he could start to build field of conversations.

Not only register but also this man used different *dialect* among kids.

Mr. Change : Excuse me, could you please tell me where I could find a garden to work in?

Kid : a garden? What are you growing man?

Mr. Change : that is much to be done during the winter. I should start the seeds for the spring and work the soil.

Kid : bullshit, who send you here boy? Did that chicken-shit asshole Raphael send you boy?

Mr. Change : no Mr. Thomas told me I must leave the old man's

house. He's dead, you know.

Kid : dead, my ass.

The conversations above are the evident of different dialect usage of two people, Mr. Change and Kids because their backgrounds are different. A dialect is a linguistic variety distinguished by its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Here are some examples of regional dialects:

Example one: in British English: pavement, boot, bonnet, petrol, baggage. But in American English: sidewalk, trunk, hood, gas, luggage.

Example two: the word tog in English refers to clothes one wears in formal dinner, but in New Zealand, it refers to clothes one wears to swim in.

Social dialects is a variety of language that reflects social variation in language use, according to the speaker's social group, such as education, occupation, and income level (upper-class English, middle-class English, and lower-class English). As an example: Standard English is a type of social English spoken by well-educated English speakers all over the world. A social accent is Received

Pronunciation (the Queen's English) or BBC English (the accent of the most educated and prestigious members of English society).

In the sociolinguistics not only discusses about those all above but also discusses culture. In the culture concepts stand of three theories, those are cultural knowledge, shared non-cultural knowledge and the last one is non-shared no-cultural knowledge. The discussion of them will be shown as follow:

a. Cultural knowledge: which is learned from other people;

Mr. Change got everything in his culture of life from imitating other people. He has never expressed his own culture, his own language, his own manner in facing or communication and interacting to the other people. He did not know about politeness, that is why he used frank conversation in every opportunity. This evident can be found in his utterance when he said to Mr. President "*on television, Mr. President, you look much smaller.*"

b. Shared non-cultural knowledge: which is shared by people within the same community or the world over, but is not learned from each other;

He has never been allowed outside of the house, never met other people except Louise and the old man, so that he had known nothing. One of the cultures he learned from the society was gardening and that is health.

- c. Non-shared non-cultural knowledge: This is unique to the individual. His unique was he had never had desire to do something different.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above we can take conclusion that “Language predetermines the way one sees the world”. *I do really agree with this* because language is vehicle to see the world. No one sees the world with same perception. Different register shows us different attitude, different dialect shows us different background, profession and so on. Just like what we have seen that someone can be intimidating Mr. Change because his utterances, pronunciations, words, are different and sometimes feeling direct and hurt somebody heart. But he had never realized with and it made his life feel flat and nothing special, all he knew just television and gardening. I believe that no one want to be like him, that is why we need language, learning it and understand it. By learning language we would see the

world, see interesting life, feeling the differences.

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