

LINGUISTIC VARIETIES IN ECONOMICS AND OTHER REGISTERS

By:

I Gusti Ayu Vina Widiadnya Putri, S.S., M.Hum

STIBA Saraswati Denpasar

ABSTRACT

The title of this article is "Linguistic Varieties in Economic and other Registers". This article tries to analyze and discuss about the meaning of words varieties used in register of Economics that can be also used in other registers. Many words in register of economics has specific meaning, which are only used in economics section, but in other side, those word can be also used on other context of situation. The words of economics register were taken from the economics articles or business magazine, in Jakarta Post Newspaper and Bali Advertiser magazine.

The analyzing of Language Varieties in Economics Register focuses on the following points of problems: (1) the meaning of words varieties that are used in Registers of Economics. (2) The varieties of words in Register of Economics that can be also used in other Register. In analyzing the language varieties used in register of economics, this research applies the sociolinguistics theory, taken from Peter Trudgill (1974) in this book entitled *An Introduction to Language and Society* as main theory. The theory is supported by other theories that are considered relevant to the topic of discussion in this article.

Based on the result of the research and analysis, it is found that are two kinds of words used in register of economics, they are common words are the word usually used in common situation and specific words are the words used in specific situation. Besides that, the word in register of economics can be used in other registers such as: register of culture, register of politics, register of medical, register of education, register of engineering, and register of government's affair.

Key Words : Context of Situation, Register and Economics.

ABSTRAK

Judul artikel ini adalah " The Kinds of Language Varieties Based on The Context of Situation Used in Register of Economics". Artikel ini mencoba membahas dan menganalisis tentang arti dari variasi kata yang digunakan pada register ekonomi yang juga dapat digunakan pada register lainnya. Banyak kata-kata dalam register ekonomi memiliki arti yang khusus, yang hanya digunakan dalam budang ekonomi. Tapi disisi lain kata-kata itu juga dapa digunakan dalam bidang yang lain. Kata-kata tersebut didapat dari artikel-ertikel ekonomi atau majalah bisnis di Jakarta Post dan majalah Bali Advertiser.

Dalam menganalisis variasi kata yang digunakan dalam register ekonomi fokus dengan beberapa masalah; (1) Makna dari variasi kata yang digunakan dalam Register

Ekonomi, (2) Variasi kata dalam Register Ekonomi yang dapat digunakan dalam Register yang lain. Studi ini menggunakan teori yang diambil dari Peter Trudgill (1974) dalam bukunya yang berjudul An Introduction to Language and Society sebagai teori utama. Teori ini juga didukung oleh teori-teori lainnya yang masih berhubungan dengan topik.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis dan penelitian ditemukan bahwa ada dua jenis kata yang digunakan dalam register ekonomi yaitu common word adalah kata-kata yang selalu digunakan dalam situasi yang biasa saja, dan specific word adalah kata yang digunakan dalam situasi khusus. Disamping itu, kata-kata dalam register ekonomi dapat digunakan dalam register-register lainnya seperti : register budaya, register politik, register medis, register pendidikan, register mesin, register pemerintahan.

Kata Kunci : Register, konteks situasi, ekonomi

1. INTRODUCTION

When we talk about language, there are many definitions of language, and to one another look like similar. The word language is likely something easy to be understood. It is simple, common, and familiar in our ears. There are hundreds even thousand theories of language, but they cannot finish the language problems. Language is always needed to get in touch with each other among people. Through language we can express our ideas and we are also being able to communicate with someone else in speaking or writing. Therefore language has important role for people's activity.

One of the basic lessons of language is Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any, and all aspects of the society, including cultural, norms, expectation, and context, on the way language is used. It studies how to discriminate between groups separated by certain social variables, ethnics, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc. and how creation and adherence to these rules is used to categorize individuals in social class or socio-economics classes.

Language is something unique. The uniqueness of language is when the language is used in communication. We can see the varieties of language in human conversation because a conversation is an activity between the speaker and listener which discusses reciprocally. We can speak very formally or use polite languages in formal condition like in ceremonial accession and in other side we can speak informal language in informal condition like in conversations at home. The speakers as well as the member of particular speech community make language in variety, for instance: a middle class businessman will speak in different language variation from a farmer. Besides that, someone can speak different linguistic varieties with another from the same social group, the teenager student will speak to his/her friends in one variety of language, but when he/she talks to his/her teacher who is from different social groups, in this case, age, they will use another language varieties. In this case, we can clarify what are the proper languages that must be used in different social context.

The analysis of language variety could be seen by the character of the individual speakers because different person show different speech communities. The term of society can be defined through the language use. So a community is something that is referring to language. Talking about social context as the theme of this discussion, it is very clearly

pointed to the social aspect of a society. The social aspect mean here are education, economics, professions which have produced social classes in a society. These social factors are reflected through the language use of each speaker and produced the varieties of language. "Linguistic varieties that are linked in this way to occupation, or profession have been termed Register. For example, language used in economics is different form the language of engineering and so on" (Trudgill, 1974:101)

Register of economics is language varieties that are referring to economics condition. The linguistic varieties used in register of economics are very unique. They are constructed and sometime have different meaning with the other. Based on the reasons above the analysis in Sociolinguistics point, I would like to analyze and classified the Register of economics as the topic of discussion. The meanings of words are used in Register of Economics and their correlation in our social life.

The discussion about language varieties used in register of economics tends to be wide discussion. I would like to analyze my discussion to the Register of economics and their correlation in our social life. The discussion focuses on the following points:

- 1) What is the meaning of words varieties used in Registers of Economics?
- 2) What are the varieties of words in Register of economics that can be also used in other registers?

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Language, like other form of society activity, has to be appropriate to the speaker using it. This is why, in many communities, men or women's speech is different. In certain societies, as we have seen a man might be laughed to scorn if he used language inappropriate to his sex just as he would be if, in our society, he were to wear a skirt. Language, in other word, varies not only according to the social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself. The same speaker uses different linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes. The totally of linguistic varieties used in this way and they may be very many – by a particular community of speakers can be called that linguistic community's verbal repertoire. Many social factors can into play in controlling which variety from this verbal repertoire is actually to be used on a particular occasion. For example, if speaker is talking to the people he works with about their work; his language is likely to be rather different from that he will use say, at home with his family. (Trudgill, 1974:100)

2.1 Language and context of situation

Trudgill also explained that, many aspect of social situation, then can contribute to decide which linguistic variety is to be employed on particular occasion, while the styles and registers which make up speakers verbal repertoires are the particular versions of their dialect which they use in particular context for particular topic. As we have seen, styles range from the formal to the informal. 'Formality' is not, in fact something which it is easy to defined with any degree of procession, largely because it subsumes very many factors including familiarity, kinship-relationship politeness, seriousness and so on, but most people have a good idea of the relative formality and informality of particular linguistic variant in their own language. It is not difficult for example to decide upon the relative formality of the following pairs of sentence:

1. I require your attendance to be punctual
In the other linguistic variant like: I want you to come on time (Trudgill, 1974:107)
2. Father was somewhat fatigued after his lengthy journey.
In the other linguistic variant like: Dad was pretty tired after his long trip (Trudgill, 1974:107)
3. A not considerable amount of time was expended on task
In the other linguistic variant like: The job took a long time. (Trudgill, 1974:107)

Styles of this type in English are characterized by vocabulary differences (*tired* opposed to *fatigued*; *trip* an opposed to *journey*). Another important situational variation in English is that, as in other languages, not only grammar and vocabulary are involved. As many English speakers shift, according to situation, along the scale of formality, their pronunciation changes a well. The actual nature of these 'phonological style' is rather interesting. They were also, however, interested in the relationship between these variables and social context. It was known, of course, that speaker change their pronunciation from situation to situation.

According to Halliday (1978:194) perhaps the most remarkable aspect of human language the range of purposes it serves, the variety of different things that people make language do for them. Casual interaction in home and family, instruction to children, activities of production and distribution like building and marketing and more specialized function such as those of religion, literature, law and government all these may readily be covered by one person in one day's talk.

Language variety usually used in society. Society can be classified into several social group, each groups has their own characteristic. The characteristics can be occupation, education, economics, politics, religion or even caste. It is normally happens that someone belongs to be more than two social status. In society someone may be a member of family, maybe member of educated social groups. Those factors are reflected though the language they use of society.

2.2 Registers

According to Trudgill (1974:100-101), social groups can speaker uses different linguistics varieties in different situation and for different purpose. Many social factors can come into play in controlling which variety from this verbal repertoire is actually to be used on particular occasion. For example : if the speakers is talking to the people he works with about their work, his language is likely to be rather different from that he will use say at home with his family. Linguistic varieties that are linked in this way to occupation, professions or topics have been termed register. The register of law, for example: is different from the register of medicine, which in turn is different from the language of engineering – and so on. Register are usually characterized solely by vocabulary differences; either by the use of particular word, or by use of words in particular sense. For example: bus company employees, at least in certain parts of Britain, are much more likely to call buses with to *deck decker*, while laymen will generally refer to them as *double decker*.

According to Wardhough, (1986:48) Register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Register are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. This definition supported by the Trudgill analyzed is that register are simply a rather special case of particular kind of language being produced by the social situation. Many other factors connected with the situation in which language is being used, over and above occupation, will also have a linguistic effect (Trudgill, 1974:101)

Register is a set of meaning that is appropriate to a particular function of language, together with the words and structures which express these meaning. We can refer to a 'Mathematic register' in this sense of the meaning. That belongs to the language of

Mathematics (The mathematics use of natural language. That is not mathematic itself). And that language must express if it is being used for mathematical purposes. Every language embodies some mathematical meaning in its semantic structure – ways of counting, measuring, and classifying and so on. These are not by themselves sufficient to form the natural language component of mathematics in its modern disciplinary sense, or to serves the needs of mathematics education in secondary schools and colleges. But they will serves as a point of departure for the initial learning of mathematical concepts, especially if the teaching is made relevant to the social background of the learner. (Halliday, 1978:195)

2.3 The kinds of Register

It is the meaning, including the styles of meaning and modes of argument that constitute a register, rather than the words and structures as such. In order to express new meanings, it may be necessary to invent new words; but there are many different ways in which a language can add new meaning and inventing words in only one of them. (Halliday, 1978:195)

Register is usually correlated between due to status in organization, social class, or some other factor. The kinds of register in Sociolinguistic can be found in used of languages by some people. Register are usually characterized solely by vocabulary differences; either by the use of particular word or by the use of word in particular sense for example: bus company at least in certain parts of Britain, are much more likely to call busses with two deck *decker*, while laymen will generally refer to them as *double decker*. Similarly, professional soccer players and laymen both discuss football. The footballer, however, are much likely, in Britain, to refer to the playing areas as *the park* than laymen, who are probably more likely to call it *the pitch* (except in areas where park is the local dialect counterpart to the field). (Trudgill, 1974:101)

Surgeons, airline pilot, bank managers, sales clerk, jazz fans, and pimps employ different register. 'People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations'. This kinds of variety is a Register (Wardhaugh, 1986:48)

2.4 Method of Research

Research is one of the efforts involved to find and examine the truth of something. Method of reach is a procedure needed to do the research better in this case, method of research covers data source, data collection and data analysis.

The data of this paper taken from Jakarta Post Newspaper, Jakarta Post Newspaper is the newspaper that used many kinds of word in Register of Economics. It used many kinds of word in Register of Economic because there are many advertisements with various products. The method that is used in collecting data is method of library research.

They are collected by reading the Newspaper, by underlining and note taking. Then they are classified into their classification. Finally the data is identified which can represent the problem discussed. The data analysis is the last step in this process of writing this paper. The analysis is done by descriptively method.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The variety of a language has the highest status in a community or nation and which is usually based on the speech and writing of educated speakers of the language. The standard variety of language is described and structured in the dictionaries and grammars (standardization). Sociolinguistics examines the interplay of language and society, with language as the starting point. Variation is the key concept, applied to language itself and to

its use. The basic premise of sociolinguistics is that language variable and changing. As a result, language is not homogeneous – not for the individual user and not within or among groups of speakers who use the same language.

3.1 The meaning of word varieties in Register of Economics

Here the analysis is concerned with the meaning of word in Register of Economics that refers to the common word and specific word. The analysis of the words can be seen in the following discussion

3.1.1. The Common Words in Register of Economics

As the common situation in human life society, language varieties used in Register might have different meaning from the language we use in our social life. Most of the words can be classified in common meaning when they are used in Register of Economics. The common word of Economics' refers to the real meaning of economics word, when they are used in daily conversation. It means everyone know and understand the meaning of the words in common situation.

Example:

1. To most Indonesian grocery buyers, frugality is constant way of life. When the price of rice goes up or when fuel subsidies are suddenly removed, life gets tougher that it already it. It becomes even more difficult to makes ends meet. (JP, 2 Dec-08 :13)
2. I trust well – known brands more than the store's own" is also on the decline with barely 40 percent sharing that view. With little money left for discretionary spending, no wonder "I enjoy grocery shopping" is phenomenon steadily on the rise, now at 77 percent all buyers. (JP, 2 Dec-08 : 13)
3. Rising job losses and plugging corporate profit are cutting into tax receipt, while the government commits billions of dollars to bolster an economy in its second year of a recession. (JP, 13 Apr – 09 :16)

In the example (1) we have a word *price*. It belongs to common word in register of economics. The word *price* is usually used in daily life conversation. The meaning of word *price* in this first example describes about amount of money that someone has to pay for something. The word price is widely used in economics section and also in other register. So the word price belongs to common word in Register of Economics.

The example (2) above used the word *money*. The word *money* is usually used by the people. We use the word *money*, if we buy something in market, shop, and the other. Every people know the word *money*. So the word *money* belongs to common word in register of economics. The common meaning of money is showed in coins and printed papers from that are accepted for buying or selling transfer.

The example (3) above used the word *dollar*. The word also belongs to common word in register of economics. The word *dollar* is often used by people in some conversations especially for people who live in USA, Canada, Australia, and other countries that use *dollar* as their currency. Dollar is very popular in all over the world. We are in Indonesia sometimes using *dollar* for transaction if we buy import goods.

3.1.2 The specific word in register of Economics

Specific words in register of Economics refer to some words that used especially in economics sections. In this case, the specific words used in Register of Economics are usually used by people who joined in economics section. For example: the bankers or the economics officers who usually use the specific terms and the terms are not easily known and understood by the other people. The specific words found in Jakarta Newspaper can be seen below.

1. Inflation further slowed in November, according to the Central Statistical Agency (BPS), providing the central bank something to cheer about when it meets later this week to decide its interest rate policy. (JP, 2 Dec-08:13)
2. Standard Chartered Bank Senior economist Fauzi Ichsan said the central Bank would maintain its interest rate due to the fluctuating rate of the rupiah against the Dollar. (JP, 2 Dec -08:13)
3. The coal producer said on Nov. 19 it seeks to raise \$600 million by selling debt to fund a plan to repurchase as much as 17 percent of its shares. Erry Firmansyah, president of the Indonesia stock exchange, said Thursday that Bumi ought to use its internal funds instead. (JP, 6 Dec – 08 :13)

The data (1) uses the word *inflation*. The word *Inflation* belongs to specific word in Register of Economics because it is only used known by special man who correlates in economics section like bankers, economist and the other. The word *inflation* is only used by the economics users or business man to give the information about the increase or decrease of price to their business partners. We face the word *inflation* only in Economics section. So the word *inflation* belongs to specific word in Register of Economics. The meaning of *inflation* is about the general rise in prices in the value of money.

The data (2) uses the word *rate*. The word *rate* belongs to specific word in register of economics. The word *rate* is not often used in our daily conversation. It is usually use in Economic section. The word *rate* also includes to the part of economics. The people in economics part known and used this word in economics condition only. That is why the word *rate* belongs to common word in register of economics. The meaning of the word *rate* is fixed prices that is charged or paid for something.

The data (3) uses the word *funds*. The word *funds* belong to specific word in register of economics. The word *fund* is often used in Economics section. The person who doesn't correlate in economics part might not understand about the meaning of the word *funds*. This word is only used in economics process. The word *fund* refers to amount of money for a purpose and supply for something in the future.

3.2 Some words that are used in Register of Economics and may be also used in other Register

If we learn about words, they are very unique. We will learn about creative expressions. Some of words might have more than one meaning. Beside that the words may be used in different context of situation. Some words in Register of economics can be also used in different register. That analysis can be seen in the following discussion.

3.2.1 The word 'interest'

The word *interest* is one of the words used in Register of Economics. Most people do not understand about the meaning of *interest*, when it is used in economics section especially in Banks. Beside in economics section, the word *interest* can be also used in other sections. The different meanings and context of *interest* can be seen in the following discussion.

- a. The words 'interest' belongs to Register of Economics

Here the analysis is concerned with the word *interest* that can be used in Register of Economics. The analysis of the word *interest* can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

The central bank kept its interest rate at 9.5 percent in November, after raising it for six straight months from 8 percent in May. (JP, 2 Dec-08 : 13)

The word *interest* above is used in the economic section, the data above explains about *interest* rate in central bank. The context of situation in data above is about the economic context. That is why the word *interest* can be used in register of economics. The meaning of *interest* in the data above is the money paid for the use of money.

b. The words 'interest' belongs to Register of Culture

The word *interest* belongs to register of culture can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Nearby is the Sesana Budaya Art Centre with occasional art exhibitions and performance. The view beyond the town from Bukit Demulih is breathtaking. The interest village is Panglipuran, with its neatly terraced street.
(Bali Guide Book, 1995:17)

The example above also uses the word *interest*, but the meaning of *interest* above is different from the meaning of *interest* in economics register. The meaning of the word *interest* in the sentence above is about the desire to learn or know about something. The example above also explains about the art and ancient village. So this example above can be also used in register of culture.

c. The words 'interest' belongs to Register of Education

The word *interest* belongs to register of education can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Down to Earth

Vegetarian Government cooking school and staff training program
Our mission; shape the future of nutrition!
Revitalize nutrition as a form of planetary changes
For personal healthy and growth.
Training your staff to cook for you and your family.
A unique curriculum teaching the future of nutrition, today!

- A program that teaches your staff the knowledge of healthy, clean, and loving kitchen that meets your family and personal needs.
- Menu planning, healthy vegetarian cooking ad basic nutrition.
- Integrating different dietary theories from east to west Macrobiotics to Raw Foods, vegan and tradition cultural cooking, a prevention diet and healing diets.

Is this something you might be interest in
For information call 0361-736645 or 08164708884.

Bali Advertiser, 1 Jul, 09-46

The data above also uses the word *interest*. The meaning of the word *interest* in the sentence above is someone's activities or subject with you enjoy in doing or learning about this school and programs. The example above describes about how to be a good chef. The topics of the sentence is about the learning something. So the word *interest* in the data above can be also used in register of education.

In data above, we can see the different context of situation and different topics of discussion. The word *interest* can be also used in other section beside the economics section. It means that the word used in register of Economics can be also used in register of culture, and register of education in different meaning.

3.2.2 The word 'service'

In our daily life, we understand with the word *service*. It is a word that is often used in our daily conversation. But in this case, the word *service* has two meanings. It can be used Register of Economics, and it is usually used in other registers.

a. The word 'service' belongs to Register of Economics

Here the analysis is concerned with the word *service* that can be used in register of economics. The analysis of the word *service* can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Bank Mandiri, Indonesia's largest financial-services company by assets, jumped 6,1 percent to Rp 2,175, providing the biggest boost on Jakarta Finance Index. (JP, 1 Apr-09 :13)

The word *service* in the data above describes about economics condition. In this case, *service* refers to a system or business that meets public needs about the financial problem. We can see from the example above describes about the *service* in business activities, that is why the word *service* is one of the words can be used in register of economics.

b. The word 'service' belongs to Register of Engineering

The word *service* belongs to register of engineering can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

We have The Solution

Specialist in Maintenance, Renovation, Repair and Installation

- ✓ House Renovation & Alteration
- ✓ Kitchen Renovation/Carpenter
- ✓ Roff Repair – Painting
- ✓ Air Conditioner & Refrigerator service repair, service installation & Freon refill
- ✓ Swimming pool service
- ✓ Monthly maintenance, sand replacement, pump service, and spare parts
- ✓ Lawn and garden
- ✓ Mechanical & Appliance repair
- ✓ Electrical Installation
- ✓ Hot water service
- ✓ Plumbing

PT JAKARRTA SENTOSA, JL By Pass Ngurah Rai No 154/I Sanur – Bali
Email Fixit Solutions@hotmail.com Fax 0361 2884052
(Bali Advertiser, 5- 19 Nov 08 :01)

The word *service* is usually used in economics section. The people know that the word *service*. It correlated in the words of economics. But in this sentence the word *service* refers to maintenance or repair of vehicle to keep it operating well. It can be also used in register of engineering because the context of situation in this sentence describes about activities for repair something.

c. The word 'service' belongs to Register of Tourism

The analysis of the word *service* that can be used in register of tourism, we can see in the following discussion.

Example:

Harley Davidson Resto on sunset road was the only place where you and your bike could both get 'serviced' at the same time. Naturally it attracted its very own clientele but now they must find somewhere else as the resto as close and the building is being demolished. (Bali Advertiser, 03 – 17 June 09:09)

The word *service* is usually used in economics part, but the word *service* above refers to something deal with tourism. The meaning of word *service* above is the serving of customers in restaurant. In this case the word *service* can be also used in Register of Tourism, because the explanation above describes the restaurant's management provides something for the public or does something for their customers in order to promote their services to the customer.

d. The word 'service' belongs to Register of Medical

The analysis of the word *service* belongs to register of medical can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Your doctor in Bali
Air Charter Medical Evacuation
Air Commercial Medical Reparation
On call doctor
Paramedic Home Care
Stand bay Event & Ambulance service
First Aid Training
Dental Clinic

By Joining PENTA Medicare Club, you will receive discounts at several Medical Providers in Denpasar.....
Ali Advertiser, 1-15 Jul 09 :37)

The word *service* above is concerned with medical. The meaning of word *service* above is also the same as in the data before. The meaning of *service* in the data above is serving customers about ambulance in Pentamedica Hospital. That is why the word *service* above can be also used in register of medical.

In the data above, we can see that the word *service* can be used in different register. It can be used in register of economics, register of engineering, register of tourism, and register of medical.

3.2.3 The word 'tax'

We often read the word *tax* in supermarket, mall, and other places. The word *tax* belongs to economic section. Besides that, the economics people usually used this word in Bank. In this case, the word *tax* can be also used in other context of situation. The different context of the word *tax* can be seen below.

a. The word 'tax' belongs to Register of Economics

Here the analysis is concerned with the word *tax* belongs to Register of Economics. The analysis of the word *tax* belong to register of economics can be seen below.

Example:

The government may provide tax incentives other banks planning to merge with acquire other banks, to promote consolidation of the sector which is likely to be hit harder by the global credit crunch in the coming year, the finance Ministry says.
(JP, 27 Nov – 08 :13)

In the data above we can see the word *tax* belongs to economics section. The explanation above describes about economics condition. The meaning of *tax* here is the money that has to pay to a government for public services. So the word *tax* can be used in Register of Economics.

- b. The word ‘tax’ belongs to Register of Industry

The analysis of the word *tax* belongs to register of industry can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Some 10 industrial sectors will benefit from tax cuts. Including food and beverages, electronics and electronic components, automotive and auto parts, telecommunication and information technology, ship components, chemical, heavy equipment and components for small-scale steam generated power plants.
(JP 2 Dec- 08:13)

The word *tax* above has the same meaning from the data before. The word *tax* in explanation above refers to money that has to be paid to a government for public service. In the context above describes about the industrial sectors. Although the word *tax* can be used in economics context but in the example above the word *tax* can be also used in industry context.

- c. The word ‘tax’ belongs to Register of Education

The analysis of the word *tax* belongs to register of education can be seen below.

Example:

CERTIFIED MYOB Consultant in Bali
Website: www.myob.com
Providing MYOB and Accounting services;
+MYOB Premier/accounting Software, Set Up and Training, sub licensees
Upgrading, Cover Plan, Tech Support.
+Financial Reports and Budget Prep. Applied Tax/Accounting Training.
Further information Contact:
Pusat Pengembangan Akuntansi “Global”
Jl. Mertasari-Kelana 99 Suwung Phone: 0361 7445960 / 7445968
(Bali Advertiser, 1-15 July 09-12)

The data above used the word *tax* too. The meaning of the word *tax* above is same. It refers to learning about some money that has to be paid in some organization. The word *tax* in data above can be also used in Register of Education, because the example above describes about learning something in MYOB. That is why the data above belongs to Register of Education

In all data above, we can see different context of the word *tax*. The word *tax* can be used in Register of Economics, in Register of Industry, and Register of Education.

3.2.4 The word ‘charge’

If we ask someone how much we pay something, we often use the word *charge*. *Charge* belongs to economics word, but it may be used in other discussion. The different meaning of the word *charge* can be seen in the following discussion

- a. The word ‘Charge’ belongs to Register of Economics.

Here the analysis is concerned with the word *charge* belongs to register of economics. The analysis of the word *charge* can be seen below.

Example:

Dumping is practice where by a manufacturer exports its product to another country at prices below those charged on the market in its home country or even below home production costs, while anti-dumping measures are measures to counter dumping practices by imposing additional import duties.
(JP, 2 Dec-08:13)

In data above we can see the word *charge*. In the explanation above the word *charge* can be used in economics section. The meaning of *charge* is price asked for goods services. The data above describes about economics condition and belongs to Register of Education.

b. The word ‘Charge’ belongs to Register of Engineering.

The analysis of the word *charge* can be also used in Register of Engineering can be seen below.

Example:

Charge the battery, connect the charger to a wall socket, and connect the lead from the charger to the charger connector of your phone. If the battery is completely discharged, it may be several minutes before the charging indicator appears on the display or before any calls can be made.
(Nokia Care Book : 15)

The data above uses the word *charge* too. But in this case, the word *charge* has different meaning from the data before. The word *charge* here refers to sudden rush or violent attack amount of electricity put into a battery or carried by a substance. The word *charge* above can be also used in Register of Engineering.

c. The word ‘Charge’ belong to Register of Tourism.

The word *charge* belongs to register of tourism can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

Nutgment Resto & Hu’u Bar Bali is looking for full time Hostest/PR Staff.

Must be dynamic, friendly, well-groomed and outgoing personality. Only young talented, serious & attractive individual should apply. Be able to work in team environment is must. Package includes basic salary, service charge, clothing/wardrobe/accessories allowance, meal and transport benefits.

Send your CV/ resume to : info@huubali.com

chef@huubali.com or fax to (0361) 736573

(Bali Advertiser, 1-15 July 08-06)

The word *charge* above can be also used in Register of Tourism because in this topic of discussion is about the Bar and Restaurant, looking for staff. The meaning of the word *charge* in the contest of tourism above is additional *charge* on a bill for service in a Restaurant.

d. The word ‘Charge’ belongs to Register of Industry

The analysis of the word *charge* can be used in Register of Industry. It can be seen in the following discussion.

Example:

PT AMANDA PRAMUDITA
HARD ROCK HOTEL BALI
PAY SLIP April 2009-07-05

BCA Denpasar

Income:

1. Salary : Rp 738.000
2. Spilt Shift : Rp 0
3. Meal : Rp 0
4. Transport : Rp 211.200
5. Service Charge : Rp 1.828.300
6. Etc

(Hard Rock Hotel Bali Pay Slip, April -09)

The data above used the word *charge*. The word *charge* above is refers to additional money to all the staff for service in Hard Rock Hotel Bali every month. So the word *charge* above can be also used in register of Industry. The topic of discussion above about the pay slips in Hotel for their staff every month.

Both the data above can be used in Register of Economics; ad can be also used in Register of Engineering. Beside that the word *charge* can be also used in Register of Tourism ad register of Industry.

3.2.5 The word 'fix'

The word *fix* is very strange in our ears. Not all the people know the various meaning of the word *fix* is usually used in Economics activities, but sometimes the word *fix* can be also used in registers in different discussion. The different context of the word *fix* can be seen in the following discussion.

- a. The word 'fix' belongs to Register of Economics

Here the analysis concerned with the word *fix* belongs to registers of economics. The analysis can be seen below.

Example:

The seminar, organized by Senada the USAID – backed non – profit agency, revealed that service firms operating in the Tanjung Priok port in Jakarta for example – including forwarding and stevedoring providers as well as storage operators-had allegedly concluded to fix prices.
(JP, 5 Dec – 08 :13)

The data above uses the word *fix*. The meaning of the word *fix* is fastening something firmly to something. In this case the meaning of that sentence about *fix price* is fasten firmly to the price. The explanation above describe about economics condition. So the word *fix* can be used in Register of Economics.

- b. The word 'fix' belongs to Register of Government's affair.

The word *fix* describe about the register of government's affair can be seen below.

Example:

The government must fix maximum service charges at sea port a regulation and detail the components of the charge because it knows at what level the business can be run, without exploiting consumer," he said
(JP, 05 Dec – 08:13)

The data above uses the word *fix*. The word *fix* can be also used in other Register. The meaning of the word *fix* above is solution the problems. In this case the meaning of that sentence is the government must get the solution about the maximum Service Charges at sea port in a regulation and detail the components problem. The data above explains about the government situation. So the word *fix* above can be also used in Register of Government's affair.

c. The word 'fix' belongs to Register of Hospitality

The analysis of the word *fix* that can be used in Register of Hospitality can be seen below.

Example:

<p>SOEMINAR & associates VILLA & RESORT MARKETING WEDDING EVENTS VILLA OR SMALL RESORT OWNER? NEED TO INCREASE ACCUPANCY?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have access to over 500 international and domestic tour, travel, and corporate clients.• Dedicated team of British and Indonesian Directors and consultants.• 13 years travel industry marketing experience• <u>Fixed</u> fee packages enable you to control costs. <p>for your.....</p> <p>(Bali Advertiser, 1-15 July 09 : 62)</p>

The word *fix* above can be also used in Register of Hospitality because the topic is about the additional service fee in Soemiar Villa. The meaning of word *fix* in this data is provide the customer with the fee package in Soeminar Villa. The villa management wants to gives good service to their customer. That is why the word *fix* can be also used in Register of Hospitality.

d. The word 'fix' belongs to register of Politics.

The analysis of the word *fix* belongs to Register of Politics can be seen the following discussion.

Example:

<p>The KPU had ordered all regional polls bodies to verify the permanent voter list by deleting double or multiple entries, "ghost voters" and unrecorded names by April 30. Thanks to government regulation-in-lieu-of-law- and mounting demand for revision, the polls body <u>fixed</u> the final voter list following discoveries of fraud in some provinces. Almost 200.000 voters were added to the 2revised list, mostly in East java. But the changes did not satisfy all political parties contesting the April polls. (JP, 3 Apr – 09:1)</p>

The word *fix* in the data above describes about politics condition. In this case, *fix* refers to put the polls body in the final voter list. We can see in the example above describes about the word *fix* is one of the word used in Register of Politics.

Based on the data above, we can see the word in register of Economics can be also used in other registers, context of situation and topics. It means the word *fix* can be also used in register of economics and can be also used in Register of Government's affair, Register of Hospitality, and Register of Politics.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis the words used in Register of Economics and other types of Register. It can take there are some conclusion on follows.

Some words is usually used in Register of Economics can be classified into specific meaning and common meaning. The common meaning refers to the real meaning of economics words, when they are used in daily conversation. It means everyone know and understand the meaning of the word in common situation. For example: *price, money, dollars*. Specific words used in Register of Economics are some words that are used

especially in Economics sections. In this case, the specific words used in Register of Economics are usually used by people who joined in economics section. For example: The *bankers* or the economics officers who usually use the specific terms and the terms are not easily known and understood by the other people. The words belongs to specific meaning are *inflation, rate, funds*.

The words that can be used in Register of Economics may be also used in other Registers other registers with same or different meaning. This is a unique matter to be discussed that one word can be used in two contexts. The example: the word *interest* can be also used in Register of Economics and can be also used in Register of Culture, Register of Education. The word *service* can be used in Register of Economics and can be also used in Register of Engineering, Register of Tourism, and Register of Medical. The word *tax* can be used in Register of Economics and can be also used in Register of Industry and Register of Education. The word *charge* can be used in Register of Economics and can be also used in Register of Engineering, Register of Tourism. The word *fix* can be used in Register of Economics and can be also used in Register of Government's affair, Register of Hospitality, Register of Politics.

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