

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Problem

As human beings, people cannot avoid interacting with each other. The interaction is basically done through communication with language as its medium. Many aspects of human life are carried on by using language. H. A. Gleason in his book entitled *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics* states that language has so many interrelationships with various aspects of human life; it can be studied from numerous points of view (1970: 2).

The quotation above means that language and human life have a close relationship. The interaction itself depends on many factors, such as situation, time, place and people to whom we speak. Moreover, it is also influenced by human's ability in using the language. Linguistics is a scientific study of language. Sociolinguistics is one of the basic branches of linguistics. R. A. Hudson defines sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society (1980: 1). It means that sociolinguistics is the study about language in relation to people as the users of language.

Chaika (1982:2) states that the study of ways people use language in social interaction is called sociolinguistics. In sociolinguistics, people study all about language and its variation. A variety of language is a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution. Sociolinguistics seeks out variation and develops new

models of explanation and also new models through which it presents such explanations.

There are many aspects of sociolinguistics. They are speech community, language, idiolect, dialect, register and also some other varieties such as, varieties associated with setting, varieties associated with purpose, varieties associated with region, varieties associated with ethnicity, varieties associated with social class, status and role, varieties associated with role relations, varieties associated with sex, varieties associated with age, pidgins, creoles, borrowing, and diglossia.

One of the varieties of language is register. According to Reld, register is variety of language according to the use and it may be used on a special occasion. People usually use register when they are working in a certain environment (1956:12)

In this research, the writer wants to analyze only register. One of those places where register is mostly used is in economy. We can find a lot of English registers on economy, which are used in the magazine as follows:

1. Selling of the share is done by *placement* method (1/MI)
2. The world's biggest economy (the U.S.) used in the world's fastest-growing economy (China) has taken over the debt by *convertible bond* (9/MA)
3. Syafrudin Salim handed 107 corperation over to *holding company* of P.T. Holdiko Perkasa which is owned by government (53/MI).

The registers *placement*, *convertible bond*, and *holding company* are the examples of English register on economy. Many people who do not understand register, will just read, listen and speak the word. In this study, the researcher will clarify further the English register on economy.

1.2 The Statements of the Problem

Due to the topic of the discussion in this study, two problems are formulated as the following:

1. What kinds of English Register on economy are found in *Time Magazine*?
2. What are the purposes of the use of English Register on Economy found in *Time Magazine*?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study refer to two points. They are:

1. To describe the kinds of English Register on Economy found in *Time Magazine*.
2. To describe the purposes of the use of English Register on Economy found in *Time Magazine*.

1.4 The Source of Data

In this analysis, the writer does not use all kinds of magazine. The writer uses *Time Magazine* which is published weekly in January until December 2006. The writer chooses *Time Magazine* because the data that

will be analyzed exist in that magazine. Therefore, the writer is able to get much new information about everything in the articles which contain the English register on economy as the object of this analysis.