

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

There are many branches of sport that are popular in Indonesia, and one of them is archery. Archery is a sport that needs the skill of using a bow to shoot arrows. The required skills include accuracy in shooting the target, precision in controlling the bow and arrows, and repetition practices (Barret 1990). The player of this sport is called an archer. The archer should shoot a circle target, known as *bullseye*, where each circle has a number of points. All numbers or values are calculated from how many successful arrows hit the target and are calculated based on the distance of the arrow pierced from the centre of the *bullseye*. Points or scores obtained by an archer will be calculated after three shots. All rules of archery games have been regulated by an international archery federation organization established in 1931 namely The World Archery Federation which is formerly known as Federation Internationale de Tir A L'arc (FITA) (World Archery 2014-2019).

Many archery clubs are established in Indonesia, whether as independent clubs or as an extracurricular program in education institutions. Naming out one of them is Airlangga Archery Club (AAC). This club is one of Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa (UKM) or student activity club in Universitas Airlangga that deals with archery sport. This club is used to accommodate archery athletes who are students of Universitas Airlangga to improve their skills. As the campus facilitates

them, they compete under the name of Universitas Airlangga in local or national competition. Besides, not only athletes but other beginner students who have interest in archery sport can also join this club. In this club, they will be taught about practical basic skills of archery such as recognizing bow and arrows. Besides the practical activity, the members of the club also learn how to organize the organization.

In an archery tournament, each player is given an opportunity to shoot alternately without break time whether in individual or group matches (World Archery 2014-2019). This condition makes athletes have limited time to exchange information with their coach, or their teammate while having a group competition. Because of that, their communication needs to be efficient and quick. In order to fulfil that requirement, they use short and specific terms that can express their meaning effectively and precisely. The use of these specific terms makes them have their own style of language variety.

Wardhaugh (2006) mentioned that several factors influence the use of variation of language; those are identity, power, socialization, and group membership. He included group membership because he argued no two groups have the same style of communication. With different interests and purposes, they influence the language choice of the members' utterances. A certain group use language variation that is specific to their field. One of many particular groups used language variation is Airlangga Archery club.

In Airlangga Archery Club, to communicate with others, members use special terms that are understandable by them. The terms used are different from

other sport clubs and it can be understood only by the insiders, for example, the term '*clicker*'. In Oxford dictionary, that term refers to a device that allows you to operate a television, etc. from distance, whereas in archery '*clicker*' refers to a tool to check the draw length of archer's arrow. For non-member of the club, understanding the meaning could be difficult because they are not familiar with such terms. In sociolinguistics perspective, such phenomenon is called as register.

Register is one of language varieties that exist in society. Wardhaugh (2006: p56) stated register as a specific set of language items which are associated with discrete occupational or social groups. According to him, bank managers, K-pop fans, surgeons, airline pilots are different occupations which employ different registers. Holmes (2013) defined register as a language variation used in specific situations. It is a distinct language used by groups of people with particular occupational groups. She further explains that this language contains specific meaning which can only be used in situations associated with such group. When using the language outside the intended situation, the meaning can show different events or activities linked to the specialty of a group.

Context holds vital position in the use of register because the register is only used by the group when they conduct their activities (Holmes, 2013). People who are not the member of the occupational group may find it difficult to understand the language used by the members. In sociolinguistics perspective, Holmes (2013) uses the term social factors as context engaged in language variation. These social factors perform to depict the meaning of the register based on the situation (event or activity) that happened.

An occupational group develops more vocabulary and later more characteristics such as lexical, syntactical, morphological, and even phonological which distinguish the group from other groups (Holmes 2013). Ferguson (cited in Wardhaugh, 2006:52) also stated that a group of people that regularly communicate have a tendency to develop similar vocabularies, intonation, bits of syntax and phonology that they use in particular situations. These features, which pointed at repeated objects, events, and formulaic sequences of “routines”, serve to mark the register.

There are many specific reasons register exist within the community. According to Ferguson (cited in Wardhaugh, 2006:52), register seems to facilitate speedy communications, and the speedy communication means efficiency. In order to make communication efficient, thus, register is used in occupational groups. This opinion is supported by Holmes (2013) which stated that occupational groups develop specialized registers initially from 'the desire for quick, efficient and precise communication between people who share the same experience, knowledge and skills. To put it simply, the register is developed in order to make communication in a community more practical and understandable for the members who have the same experience and knowledge. Moreover, Hudson (1996) stated that 'register shows what you are doing'. It means register can be an identity for someone and helps them to express their identity at specific place and time (Wardhaugh 2006).

As one of occupational groups, Airlangga Archery Club also has its own register which is not used by people who have no knowledge of the sport. This

study aims to analyse the register used in the club. The data for this study were taken from Airlangga Archery Club member's utterances while conducting routine practice for the preparation of national archery competition. Specifically, the following issues, such as to find the linguistic features of register and to describe how the register features are used in the club, are addressed. The linguistic features to be found include vocabulary choices and word structure (morphology). Morphological features was analysed because the word used by the members are formed through some morphological processes. However, for syntactical patterns and pronunciation differences (sound) features, the writer decided not to include it in the study because of the absence of the sound pattern to be analysed.

The researcher chose Airlangga Archery Club as the object of the study because while conducting practices this club uses features that are not understandable by the outsiders of the club when they are watching the practice. Such condition is categorized as register. Another reason in choosing the object is because lately archery sport has received high enthusiasm from different background of people. Indeed, the equipment for doing this sport is expensive. However, realizing the benefits we got from this sport, nowadays, many various backgrounds of people and of ages join local archery club that can facilitate them how to play archery (Hanani 2016). At last, the reason in choosing Airlangga Archery Club as the object is based on the fact that this club has given many contributions to Universitas Airlangga. The highest achievement is when

Choirunnisa, one of the club's members, competed in ASEAN Games brought gold medals for Indonesia contingent in archery branch.

Several studies have attempted to investigate register of a group or community. One of the studies is by Heriyanti (2014) that investigated the register used in Civitas Basketball of Muhammadiyah at Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Her concern was to reveal the meaning of register found in the community and the reason why they used it. Firmanida (2018) conducted another research to investigate register of bridge used by Airlangga Bridge Club in Universitas Airlangga. In her study, she tried to discover bridge register by exploring vocabulary and morphological features of register using Holmes' (2013) theory.

While some researches have been carried out on register analysis of sport branches (i.e, basketball and bridge), the writer tried to attempt the same goal by examining register in archery. As it is getting more popular, studying archery from linguistic perspective becomes more interesting after the writer experienced difficulties in understanding the meaning of the register of archery. On the other hand, previous study carried out by Heriyanti (2014) has not treated the register analysis in much detail instead of only finding its meaning. She did not examine the register through linguistic features as the present study did. Meanwhile, Firmanida's (2018) study has used theory from Holmes (2013) that is seen as more suitable for play-by-play analysis such as in sports commentary. Hence, this present study uses another theory from the previous one. Overall, this study analyses a register by examining its linguistic features rather than only describing

the meaning carried out by Heriyanti's study and uses different theory from Firmanida's study.

This study deals with the register used by members of archery club in Universitas Airlangga. During the practice, the members used different language from daily language which function is to serve quickness and efficiency in their communication during limited time. Hence, this study concerns with describing the use of the register in Airlangga Archery club by analysing its features.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Based on the background of the study, the statements of the problem are composed into two formulas as follow:

1. What are the register features of archery used in Airlangga Archery Club?
2. How are the register features of archery used in Airlangga Archery Club?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The followings are the objectives of the study that are addressed to answer the research questions; those are:

1. To identify the register features of archery used in Airlangga Archery Club.
2. To describe how the register features of archery used in Airlangga Archery Club.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study aims to give new contribution to sociolinguistics studies especially under the topic of register. It can enhance students in linguistic major to have a deeper understanding knowledge of register, especially the features of register and its applications. Later, this study can be used as reference for those who are interested in studying register.

Practically, this study is written to help the knowledge of the beginner of archery players that want to join Airlangga Archery Club. Thus, they can understand what special terms are used in the archery club.

## 1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

This part explains some definition of important terms used in this study as stated below:

- a. Register : Set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social group (Wardhaugh, 2006: p.52)
- b. Archery : The sport of shooting arrow using a bow (Oxford Dictionary)
- c. Register linguistic features : Variations in register which provides the speakers a selection of expression containing distinct vocabulary, syntactical patterns, word structure (morphology), and pronunciation differences (sound) (Wardhaugh 2006).
- d. Airlangga Archery Club : one of extracurricular club in Universitas Airlangga whose members are students having interest in archery sport (Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa UNAIR 2017).