

ANALYSIS OF REGISTERS USED BY TNI SOLDIERS IN THE SERIGALA LANGIT MOVIE

Intan Rachma Firdaus¹, Sholiyah¹

English Study Program, Faculty of Law and Business, Universitas Duta Bangsa, Indonesia

*Correspondence Email: irachmafirdaus@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The difference in language between one person and another is called variety. Variations in linguistic items include dialect, register and style. The register is various languages that depend on the occasion and social setting. Registers are usually known only to the people who use the words. Register relates to specific occupations and vocabulary. Therefore, this study aims to determine the terms categorized as registers used within the community, the linguistic forms used, and the motives used by army soldiers. This research utilizes a descriptive qualitative approach as it studies sociolinguistics, which deals with investigating linguistic forms (proposed by Morley) and motives (proposed by Hockett) of registers used in conversation. The study reveals that the Air Force army troops in the Serigala Langit Movie categorize several words and compound words as registers. Categorize the words as nouns and verbs for grammatical categories, and let them function as subjects, predicates, and objects in utterances. These registers are based on prestige motives and need fulfilment motives. Therefore, there will always be a motive behind the speakers' registers, depending on the occasion and the social setting..

KEYWORDS

Sociolinguistics, Register, Variety, Army, Serigala Langit



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential communication tool in human life. Because language can interpret human ideas, emotions, and thoughts, this is by Srijono's (2001) opinion that the use of language has various purposes, such as a means of disseminating information, communicating, negotiating, and socializing. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that individuals perceive the world differently based on their language. It posits that learning a new language enables an understanding that each region and culture imparts unique meanings through its language. The diversity and variety of languages become an identity that makes it unique and distinguishes one place from another. Sociolinguistics, a branch of linguistics, explores the relationship between language and society.

Language and social life cannot be separated. According to Yule (2010), sociolinguistics is the study of language that performs social and cultural phenomena in a society. In other words, based on the explanation above, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on investigating the relationship between language and society. That helps people know about the structure of language and

the function of communication because the language used by one person and another is critical. This variation is rooted in the culture and social life of the individual. The difference in language between one person and another is called variety. Variations of linguistic items can include dialect, register and style. Depending on the occasion and social environment, the register is available in different languages. Hudson defines register as a feature of language that allows individual activities to be visible (1996: 46).

The register is usually only known by the person using the word. It relates to specific occupations and vocabularies. In addition, Holmes (1992) states that a register is a variety of languages used by a group with the same function or occupation. Therefore, analysing the register used in *Serigala Langit* movie is very interesting. The vocabulary owned by TNI soldiers is certainly rarely encountered, or only a few of us understand it. This occurs because only that specific group or field can master the vocabulary. TNI soldiers typically engage in discussions about war and struggle, where each term, such as *Sunmori*, *Commander*, *Commander*, *Pascal*, and many others, holds distinct meanings within the context of TNI soldiers' communication.

There are many kinds of registers, but the registers used by TNI soldiers, their analysis in linguistic form and the reasons why they use registers in their conversations have yet to appear in previous studies. According to Morley (2000), linguistic form is a meaningful speech unit consisting of grammatical units, grammatical categories, and grammatical functions. Morley (2000: 25) divides grammatical units into morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Grammatical categories are sentence elements that work together to form a sentence. A grammatical function is the syntactic role played by a word or phrase in the context of a particular clause or sentence. These functions are subject (S), predicator (P), complement (C) and adjunct (A) (Morley, 2000, p. 91). In addition to analyzing the linguistic forms of register, this study also discusses the motives for using register. Charles F. Hockett classifies the reasons or motives for mixing languages into two types. They are prestige motive and need fulfilment motive. A prestige motive is a feeling that encourages speakers to adopt a word because they feel proud if they use it. The need fulfilment motive is a feeling that encourages speakers to borrow a word because they cannot find a word that has the same meaning in their language or other reasons that make speakers have to borrow the word. The registers found in this series are in English. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze the linguistic forms of registers used in *Serigala Langit* movie and the motives used by speakers when they mix languages when talking about some words about TNI soldiers.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used by the author is descriptive qualitative research because this research is related to sociolinguistic studies related to the investigation of linguistic forms and register motifs used in the conversations of TNI soldiers in the movie *Serigala Langit*. There are several steps to collect data in this research. First, watch the video on the MaxStream App. Second, use a note-taking technique to find the vocabulary and terms used. Third, the words and terms are classified into register types. Sudaryanto (1993) states that this technique is done by taking notes so that the language containing sociolinguistic types is recorded. After collecting data from videos from the MaxStream App, the next step is to analyze the data. In this research, the descriptive analysis technique is used to analyze the data. Sugiyono (2004) states that descriptive analysis is an analysis used to analyze data by describing or explaining the data that has been collected as it is. The data analysis technique in this research is as follows: First, the author determines several expressions of words that are included in register expressions. Second, the author classifies the word expressions that have been determined based on the criteria of linguistic forms in accordance with Morley's theory (2000). Third, the author analyzes the data based on the theory of motive for use proposed by Hockett (1958).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to identify and analyze the registers used in the film *Serigala Langit*. A total of 14 registers were identified throughout the film. The following table presents the linguistic forms of each register used.

Table 1. Linguistic Forms of the Registers

Register	Grammatical Category	Grammatical Function	Grammatical Unit
Komandan	Noun	Subject	Word
Skardon	Noun	Object	Compound Word
Lanud	Noun	Object	Word
Paskal	Noun	Predicate	Word
Kakak Asuh	Noun Phrase	Predicate	Word
Perwira	Noun	Object	Word
Perwira Konversi	Noun	Object	Word
Magazine	Noun	Object	Word
Manoeuvre	Noun	Object	Word
Hotline	Noun	-	Compound Word
ETA	Noun	-	Compound Word
Danwing	Noun	Subject	Word
PASKHAS	Noun	Subject	Word
Panglima	Noun	Object	Word

3.1 Komandan

Dialogue: Herman: *Kamu ditunggu komandan.* (03:38)

"Komandan" refers to a military or police officer who holds command authority. It may indicate:

- The top commanding officer of a unit or corps, such as the General Commander of Kopassus.
- A commander of a specific unit, such as a Company Commander (Danki) or Battalion Commander (Danyon).

3.2 Skardon

Dialogue: Komandan: *... tugas dan tanggung jawab Skardon 10 saya serahkan kepada Herman...* (04:32)

"Skardon" or squadron refers to a military aviation unit comprising several aircraft, often functioning as a tactical or administrative unit.

3.3 Lanud

Dialogue: Komandan: *Kamu tahu, mengapa serigala menjadi ikon dari Lanud ini?* (04:48)

"Lanud" stands for *Pangkalan Udara* (Air Force Base), a designated area used for aircraft operations, specifically for national defense by the Air Force.

3.4 Paskal

Dialogue: Gilang: *Siap Paskal!* (05:32)

"PASKAL" refers to the Navy's Marine Special Forces, capable of performing a wide range of military operations, including reconnaissance, counterterrorism, and VIP protection.

3.5 Kakak Asuh

Dialogue: Gilang: *Siap kakak asuh!* (06:01)

"Kakak asuh" refers to a mentorship program that allows individuals to contribute to education through financial support or volunteering.

3.6 Perwira

Dialogue: Herman:... meyakinkan para perwira untuk memasukkan kamu ke sini. (06:50)

"Perwira" refers to commissioned officers in the military or police, with ranks ranging from Second Lieutenant to General, holding authority to issue operational orders.

3.7 Perwira Konversi

Dialogue: Tokoh: Siap perwira konversi, pak! (07:28)

A "conversion officer" is responsible for strategic redirection in the military, often involving technological or intelligence-based operations.

3.8 Magazine

Dialogue: Tokoh: Pasang magazine, isi senjata. (13:58)

"Magazine" refers to a device in firearms for storing and feeding ammunition, either built-in or detachable.

3.9 Manoeuvre

Dialogue: Gilang:...tidak ada yang bisa manuver kaya gitu? (23:22)

"Manoeuvre" refers to the coordinated movement of military forces, equipment, or strategies.

3.10 Hotline

Dialogue: Tokoh: Komandan, hotline saluran satu. (58:47)

A "hotline" is a direct and dedicated communication line, often for emergencies or urgent military communication.

3.11 ETA

Dialogue: Ratih: ETA? (60:38)

"ETA" stands for *Estimated Time of Arrival*, indicating when an aircraft, vehicle, or shipment is expected to arrive.

3.12 Danwing

Dialogue: Komandan: Danwing, staff dan PASKHAS... (65:47)

"Danwing" (Wing Commander) refers to an officer in charge of air operations within an Air Force Wing or Detachment.

3.13 PASKHAS

Dialogue: Komandan: Danwing, staff dan PASKHAS... (65:47)

"PASKHAS" (Pasukan Khas) is a special unit in the Air Force responsible for critical missions ensuring the integrity of national sovereignty.

3.14 Panglima

Dialogue: Tokoh: Siap, izin melaporkan panglima. (76:20)

"Panglima" refers to the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, a high-ranking officer directly appointed by and accountable to the President.

Table 2. Motives of Register Usage

Register	Need-Filling Motive	Prestige Motive
Komandan		✓
Skardon		✓
Lanud	✓	
Paskal		✓
Kakak Asuh	✓	
Perwira		✓

Perwira Konversi		✓
Magazine	✓	
Manoeuvre	✓	
Hotline	✓	
ETA	✓	
Danwing	✓	
PASKHAS		✓
Panglima		✓

Motive Explanation

A *motive* refers to the underlying reason for language use, which can be based on necessity or social prestige. In accordance with Hockett's theory (1958), motives are classified into need-filling (when no suitable word exists in the local language) and prestige-related (when a term is used to elevate social standing). For instance, the term *manoeuvre* represents a need-filling motive because it provides precise meaning in a military context, related to strategic movements not easily substituted with a native term.

CONCLUSION

The military register plays a significant role in shaping communication within Indonesian Army contexts. Compared to general language, military register tends to be more concise, assertive, and often confidential. It is characterized by specific jargon, acronyms, and abbreviations designed for efficient and unambiguous communication.

The analysis of the film *Serigala Langit* reveals that the military registers used are primarily nouns functioning as subjects, predicates, or objects. The use of these registers is motivated by two primary factors: need fulfilment—when no alternative term is available—and prestige fulfilment—to reflect status or authority. These findings underline how military discourse adapts language to meet operational and hierarchical demands, confirming its role as a highly contextualized and purpose-driven linguistic variety.

REFERENCES

- Appel, Rene dan Pieter Musyken. 1987. *Language Contact and Bilingualism*. London: Arnold.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2008. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rinerka
- Raya Badan Pembinaan Hukum TNI. 2016. *Disiplin Prajurit TNI*. Jakarta: Markas Besar Tentara Nasional Indonesia Badan Pembinaan Hukum TNI
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1933. *Language*. New York. Holt, Rinhart dan Winston
- Chaer, Abdul. 2010. *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta Dakira. 2019. "Peta Kabupaten Madiun Jawa Timur HD Lengkap dan Keterangannya", <https://peta-hd.com/peta-kabupaten-madiun/>, diakses pada 1 Februari 2021
- Dakira. 2019. "Peta Jawa Timur HD Ukuran Besar Lengkap dan Keterangannya", <https://peta-hd.com/peta-jawa-timur/>, diakses pada 1 Februari 2021
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2015. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indoensia Pusat Bahasa: Edisi Keempat*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Edward, John R. 1985. *Language, Society, and Identity*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Fasold, Ralph.
1984. *Sosiolinguistic of Society*. New York: Basil Blackwell Fasold, Ralph. 1990.
- Sosiolinguistic of Language*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
- Fishman, A. Josua. 1975. *Language and Ethnicity in Minority Sociolinguistics Prespective*. Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters LTD

- Fishman, A. Josua. 1972. *The Sociology of Language*. Massachusetta: Newbury House Publishers
- Julianti, U. (2015). *Pemakaian Jargon Pada Dinas Perhubungan Kota Tangerang Selatan*. *Jurnal Sasindo Unpam*, 2 (2) 38-50.
- Mufadhhal, D, R. (2021). *The Implementation Of Assertive Speech Act During A Iii13 Military Court In Madiun: A Pragmatic Approach*. *Translation and Linguistics (Transling)*, 1(1), 20-31.
- Pamungkas, P, I, H., & Wahyono, H. (2022). *Characteristics of the Military Academy Cadet's Language Register*. *Hortatori: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* 6(1), 71–77.
- Sulthoni, A. (2023). *Soldier Code Language In The Memory Of The History Of Veterans Of Seroja Banyuwangi 1765-1976 And The Implications For History Subjects And Indonesian*. *Santhet: Jurnal Sejarah, Pendidikan dan Humaniora*, 7 (2) 290-297.
- Wibowo, A, H. (2018). *The Language of Media Supporting Peace Journalism*. *Jurnal Komunikasi Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 34(3), 349-360.
- Wijayanti, T. (2020). *Tindak Tutur Bahasa Indonesia Komunitas Prajurit TNI-AD Rindam XIV/ Hasanuddin Dilihat dari Fungsi Kalimat: Suatu Tinjauan Sosiopragmatik*. *PPJB-SIP: Perkumpulan Pengelola Jurnal Bahasa dan sastra Indonesia serta Pengajarannya*, 1(1), 48 – 60.
- Wibowo, A, H. (2018). *The Language of Media Supporting Peace Journalism*. *Jurnal Komunikasi Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 34(3), 349-360.