

Analysis of Registers Used by TNI Soldiers in the *Serigala Langit* Movie

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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.*

1. 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.

2. 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).

3. Finding and Discussion

This research aims to find out the registers used in the movie *Serigala Langit*. In this research, 14 registers were found. Here are the details.

Table 1. Data Linguistics Form of Register Linguistics Form

REGISTER	GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION	GRAMMATICAL UNIT
Komandan	Noun	Subject	Word
Skardon	Noun	Object	Compound Word
Lanud	Noun	Object	Word
Paskal	Noun	Predicat	Word
Kakak asuh	Noun Phrase	Predicat	Word
Perwira	Noun	Object	Word
Perwira Konfersi	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

Herman: Kamu ditunggu komandan. (03:38)

Commander is a position in a military or police organisation and can mean any of the following:

- One who gives the highest command or order to a military corps, such as the Commanding General of Kopassus.
- One who gives command or orders to a military organisation, such as Company Commander, or more commonly Danki, Battalion Commander or Danyon.

3.2 Skardon

Komandan: Herman dan yang lain, saya baru saja mendapatkan telepon bahwa saya akan dinas ke Indonesia bagian Barat. Selama saya tidak di tempat, tugas dan tanggung jawab Skardon 10 saya saya serahkan kepada Herman.... (04.32)

A squadron (Air Force squadron) is a number of military flying boats or aircraft that form a unit. An air squadron is also an administrative or tactical organisation consisting of a number of aircraft, their equipment and manning or two or more ship divisions.

3.3 Lanud

Komandan: Kamu tahu, mengapa serigala menjadi ikon dari Lanud ini? (04.48)

Air Force Base (abbreviated as Lanud) is an area on land and/or in waters with certain boundaries within the territory of a country that is used for take-off and landing of aircraft for the purposes of national defence by its armed forces, especially by the Air Force.

3.4 Paskal

Gilang: Siap Paskal! (05.32)

The Marine Special Forces, commonly known as PASKAL, is a special force of the Navy used in direct action and special reconnaissance operations. PASKAL is also capable of

conventional operations, guerrilla warfare, jungle warfare, counter-terrorism, close protection for VIPs, specific enemy assassination and hostage rescue and foreign internal defence.

3.5 Kakak asuh

Gilang: Siap **kakak asuh!** (06.01)

Kakak asuh is a programme that opens up opportunities for anyone to contribute to education, be it in the form of funding or volunteering their time and energy to teach.

3.6 Perwira

Herman: Ingat, saya susah payah meyakinkan para **perwira** untuk memasukkan kamu ke sini. (06.50)

An officer (English: commissioned Officer, abbreviated CO) is a member of the army/police who ranks above non-commissioned officers, namely soldiers or police officers with the rank of Second Lieutenant/Police Inspector Two and up to General/Admiral/Marshal/Police General. The rank class of Officer refers to those who have the authority or power in military and law enforcement (police) agencies to be able to give operational orders to members as leaders.

3.7 Perwira Konversi

Tokoh: Siap **perwira konversi**, pak! (07.28)

A conversion officer is a military official responsible for changing or redirecting something, such as strategy, tactics, or resources, to achieve a specific goal in a military context. Conversion officers often have knowledge and expertise in technology, intelligence or diplomacy that they use to plan and execute military operations.

3.8 Magazine

Tokoh: Pasang **magazine**, isi senjata. (13.58)

A magazine often called a mag, is an ammunition storage and feeding device for repeating firearms, either integrated within the weapon (internal/fixed magazine) or externally attached (detachable magazine). These magazines function by holding multiple cartridges inside and sequentially pushing each cartridge into a position where it can be easily inserted into the barrel chamber through the movement of the firearm.

3.9 Manoeuvre

Gilang: Izin mas, memangnya di Skardon 10 tidak ada yang bisa **manuver** kaya gitu? (23.22)

Army manoeuvres are highly coordinated movements of troops, supplies and machinery.

3.10 Hotline

Tokoh: Komandan, **hotline** saluran satu. (58.47)

A hotline is a communication channel provided to receive phone calls from people who need help or information. Usually, these hotlines are provided by agencies or organisations that have special expertise in a particular area, such as mental health, domestic violence, or financial crisis. The purpose of a hotline is to provide help and support services to people in need.

3.11 ETA

Ratih: **ETA?** (60.38)

ETA stands for Estimated Time of Arrival. This term is usually used to indicate the estimated time of arrival of a vehicle, aircraft, or goods.

3.12 Danwing

Komandan: **Danwing**, staff dan PASKHAS ada informasi dari Kabuded. (65.47)

Danwing (Datasemen Udara) stands for Air Detachment, which is a unit or part of the Air Force in charge of air operations, such as escorts, airstrikes, and other missions.

3.13 PASKHAS

Komandan: Danwing, staff dan **PASKHAS** ada informasi dari Kabuded. (65.47)

Paskhas (Pasukan Khas) is a force prepared to carry out special and large missions related to the integrity of the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (*NKRI*).

3.14 Panglima

Tokoh: Siap, izin melaporkan **panglima**. (76.20)

The Commander of the Indonesian National Army, commonly referred to as the *TNI* Commander (*Panglima TNI*), is a high-ranking position in the Indonesian National Army. The position is held by a four-star high-ranking officer with the rank of General/Admiral/Marshal who is appointed and directly responsible to the President of Indonesia. The *TNI* Commander is the official who is at the helm of the Indonesian National Army. As the top leader, the commander is someone who has the authority of military operational command to mobilise troops or state equipment.

Table 2. Data Motives of Register

Register	Motives	
	Need Fillig Motive	Prestige Motive
Komandan		
Skardon		
Lanud		
Paskal		
Kakak asuh		
Perwira		
Perwira Konfersi		
Magazine		
Manoeuvre		
Hotline		
ETA		
Danwing		
PASKHAS		
Panglima		

Motive is a reason for doing something that arises because of the needs that humans want to fulfil. Based on the data found, the registers used by the actors in the movie *Serigala Langit* have different motives. This study explains motives in line with Hockett's theory (1958), where motives can be divided into prestige fulfilment motives and need fulfilment motives. Based on the data, some words and compound words require a filler motive in the utterance because the speakers' situation encourages them to borrow words that they cannot find similar meanings in

their language. For example, in data 1, the actor uses the word "manoeuvres" in a military context more related to tactical and operational actions needed to achieve operational and security objectives. The use of registers with the word "manoeuvres" in this context tends to be more related to the motive of fulfilling needs, namely, to achieve success in military actions and national security.

4. Conclusion

The Army Register has been integral to establishing the Army unit in Indonesia. Compared to the general language, the Army Register has different characteristics; it tends to be more assertive and secretive. The military variety in Indonesia is famous for its distinctiveness, which requires brevity and firmness, often realized through various abbreviations and acronyms. This register is a highly contextualized language variety, depending on the situation and the activity's nature. Register language is designed to simplify communication with interlocutors so that the message can be quickly understood.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the register used in the movie "Serigala Langit" for TNI soldiers consists of words and compound words. These words are categorized as nouns and verbs in grammatical categories and function as subjects, predicates, and objects in expressions. Speakers use this register for two main reasons: prestige fulfilment and need fulfilment. The prestige fulfilment motive is used to show educational status, while the need fulfilment motive arises because speakers have difficulty finding words with equivalent meanings in their language.

Overall, the Army Register and the use of the register in the movie show a highly contextualized adaptation of language in a military context, with particular attention to the success of effective communication..

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