

THE USING OF REGISTERS IN TECHNOLOGY OF INFORMATION CONTEXT APPLIED BY COMPUTER COMMUNITY

(An Ethnography Study at University of Banten Jaya)

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ABSTRACT

This research is an ethnography study which explores the using of registers in technology of information context applied by computer community. The research examines the textual patterning of the registers applied by computer community, interpersonal and intrapersonal features as well as considers possible contextual factors which contribute to the formation of cultural theme. The research thus aims to provide both textual and contextual of the register under investigation in language and culture. For its framework for analysis, the research draws on domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and the role of both textual and contextual pattern in forming cultural theme. The research reveals that computer community uses a proverb 'Practice Makes Perfect' as their cultural theme to understand the functional interpretation of each register in technology of information context. They seem to distance themselves from outside sources such as bilingual dictionary for comprehending the textual meaning and computer dictionary for comprehending the contextual meaning. They integrate and manipulate outside sources in various ways to establish and provide supportive for the views they express. The research concludes that cultural theme of computer community is a proverb 'Practice Makes Perfect'. They believe that they can possess the skills by keeping practice. It is thus recommended that further study in this field should be able to investigate the need analysis of English for specific purpose in order to improve the comprehension of the register.

Keyword: Language Variation, Register, Information of Technology Context

INTRODUCTION

According to (Holmes, 2013, p. 239) "Register is the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups". (Bieber & Conrad, 2009, p.2) also stated that "The register perspective combines an analysis of linguistic characteristics that are common in a text variety with analysis of the situation of use of the

variety". Speakers have learnt different registers through socialization in different cultural groups within their society. Using of such registers thus either conforms to the norms for a particular, socially situated way of using language, or is a way of invoking the context usually associated with that register. Of course, one person may control a variety of registers: you can

be a sport commentator and an archeologist, or a mountain climber and an economist, or a programmer and an IT specialist. A register also helps you to construct and identity the specific time or place.

Register may exist in every field, including in technology of information. University of Banten Jaya has so many student activity units, and one of them is computer community. Computer community is the community that focus on discussing and developing technology of information. As the name implies, computer community in its activities discusses and develops everything related to the computer, started from hardware, software, design, and network.

Considering that University of Banten Jaya has computer community which is concentrated to invention of the art of technology of information, the researcher conducted pre-research about register in technology of information context. The researcher joined the discussion of computer community's member on December 2018, as the result, the researcher found several registers regarding technology of information context which tend really

hard to understand, such as: "komputer gak bisa ngejalanin application Autocad nih, coba deh di overclock", "gue masuk website buat download film, terus gue click main link nya ternyata di banned, akhirnya gue download lewat mirror link nya dan berhasil", "diganti dong skin nya biar bervariasi tampilannya" The bols words are registers, application means a software created by a computer company to do certain task, overclock means resetting some computer components so that it runs faster than the manufacturer-specified speed, mirror means a server that provides an exact copy of data from another server, skin means a custom look and feel for a graphical interface.

Based on the reality cheque above, computer community used so many registers related to the technology of information or computer context English-based even though it has not special treatments in English. This phenomena of registers in technology of information context English-based applied by computer community are quite interesting to be analyzed, because the results of the analysis can be used as learning material or consideration for finding the best solution so that more

students gets the cross-cultural understanding about registers in technology of information context, even more, there is not much research on this phenomena, that is why this research is highly critical.

METHOD

This research is intended to get the data about what is the functional interpretation of registers in technology of information context and what the exactly cultural theme that applied by computer community until they can comprehend every single register English-based even if there was no particular treatment of it.

In finding and analyzing the meaning based on relationship between linguistic feature and context, and the culture for understanding it, this research follows fundamental rules of qualitative ethnography. Based on (Creswell J. W., 2012, p. 462) opinion "Ethnographic is qualitative research procedure for describing, analyzing, and interpreting a culture-group's shared patterns of behavior, beliefs, and language that develop over time". Ethnography is the work to describe a culture. The essential core of this activity aims to understand

another way of life from native's point of view, to grasp the native's points of view, the relation to life, to realize the vision of the world. The systematic study of people and culture called ethnography. The researchers observed the society from the point of view of the subject and study that was designed to explore cultural phenomena.

DISCUSSION

The assumption that computer community used diverse register features that grouped in linguistic lexical and phrases. The notion of 'lexical and phrases' recognizes that there is more than one valid linguistic feature of representing specific function and through investigation of behaviours, activities, experiences, perspective, insights and priorities a better understanding of these differences can be achieved. This notion is explored in question:

What is the functional interpretation of register features used in tech technology of information context applied by computer community of University of Banten Jaya?

Participant observation, unstructured interview, and documentation were

utilized to investigate these questions under the name of triangulation. The participant observations were designed to address the main question, that is, to understand the register features used in technology of information context applied by computer community. The sub-question was to understand the functional interpretation of each register feature where documentation were used to address its concerns, and interview used to go deeper to these questions. The further notion after understanding two questions above is explored in the core question:

What is the cultural theme in computer community of University of Banten Jaya?

The empirical research component of this research paper encompassed four distinct phases that were detailed in the preceding methodology chapter. This chapter outlines the findings of the broad level investigations into computer community, cultural theme and register features.

A. Functional Interpretation of Register Features Used in Technology of Information Context Applied by Computer Community

First, According to (Garrido, 2017, p.3) researcher used Domain Analysis. Domain is category of cultural meanings. Domain includes subcategories semantically related. Cultural domains are categories of meaning that creates hundreds of thousands of categories by taking unique things and classifying them together. Domain, as cultural categories, are made up of three basic elements: cover term, included terms, and semantic relationship (Spradley, 1979, p. 88). Spradley also stated that The task of identify domains is performed on the basis of the knowledge of cultural terms which involve lower ranking related concepts. The cover term is the name for a cultural domain, the included term are the names for all the smaller categories inside the domain, and semantic relationship is the linking of two categories.

TABLE OF DOMAIN ANALYSIS RESULT

1. HARDWARE

Included Terms	Semantic Relationship	Cover Term
Keyboard Mouse Microphone Webcam Scanner Central Processing Unit Monitor Speaker Printer	Input Device Processing Devices Output Device	HARDWARE

2. DESIGN

Included Terms	Semantic Relationship	Cover Term
Title Bar Menu Bar Tool Bar Tool Box Colour Pallet	Is Kind of	Design Application

3. NETWORK

Included Terms	Semantic Relationship	Cover Term
LAN (Local Area Network) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) WAN (Wide Area Network) Peer to Peer Client-Server	Geographical Location Ways to Access	Network

4. LINUX

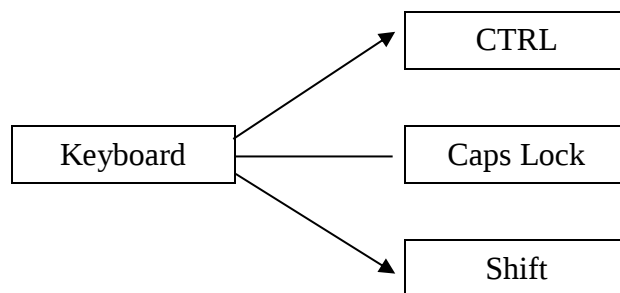
Included Terms	Semantic Relationship	Cover Term
License Software Application Desktop Unity	Is Kind of	Linux

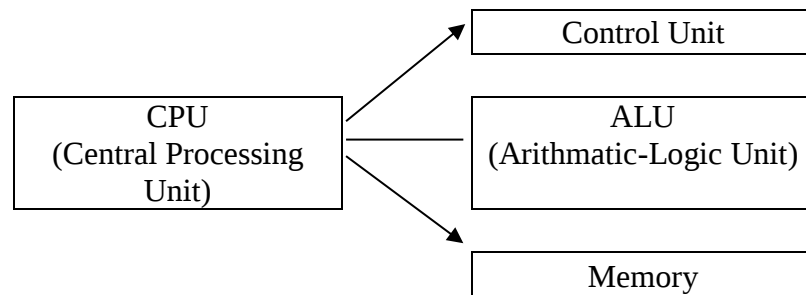
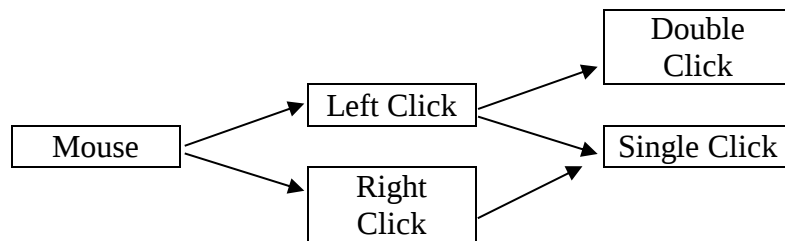
Second, According to Garrido 2017:3 researcher used Taxonomic Analysis. Taxonomy is conceptual constructs obtained through the establishment of semantic relationships. Taxonomy shows the relationship among all the included terms in a domain. Taxonomy reveals subsets and the way they are related to the whole. According to Spradley

1979:112 also stated that Taxonomy is a set of categories organized on the basis of a single semantic relationship, shows more of the relationships among the things inside the cultural domain. Taxonomy reveals subsets and the way that related to the whole, and reveals the important feature of all different levels.

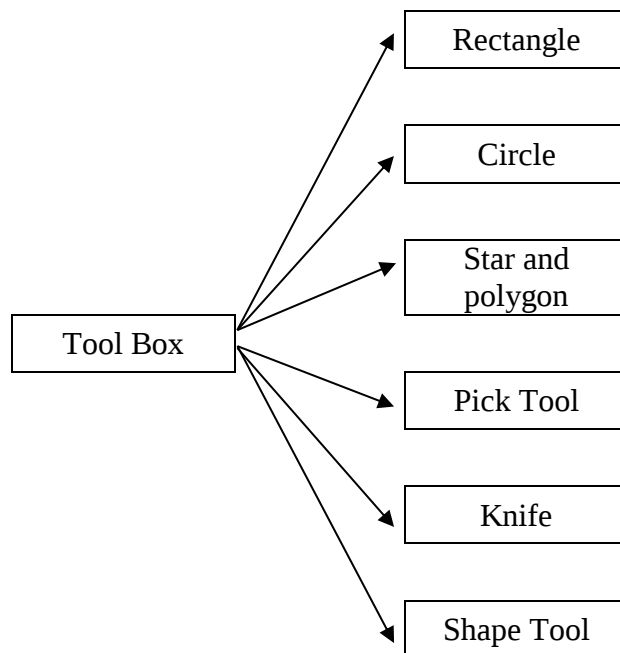
TABLE OF TAXONOMIC ANALYSIS RESULT

1. HARDWARE

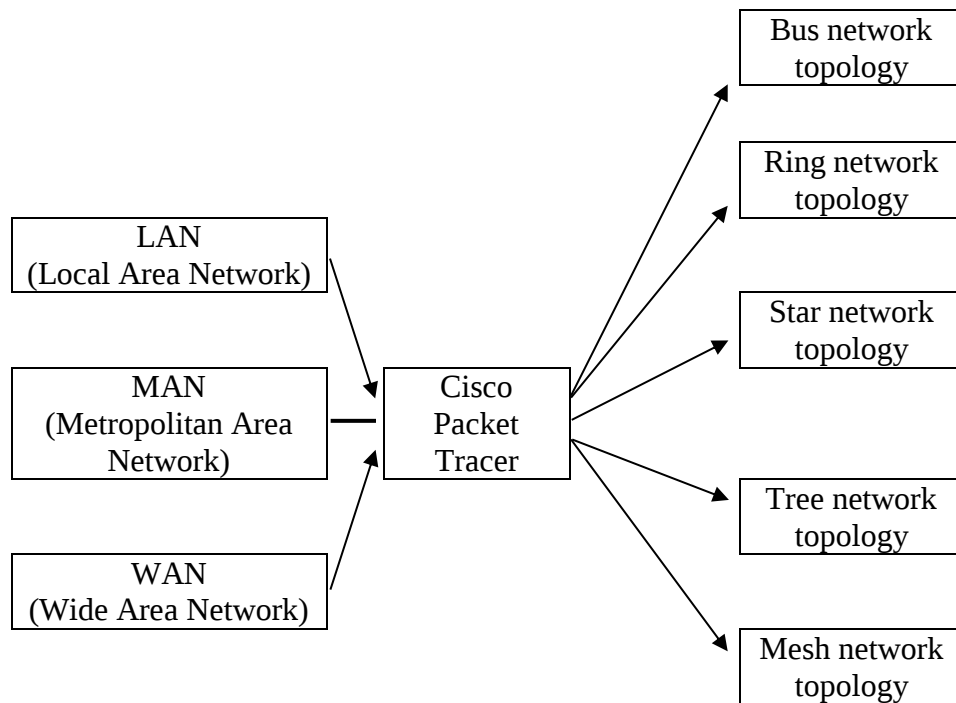




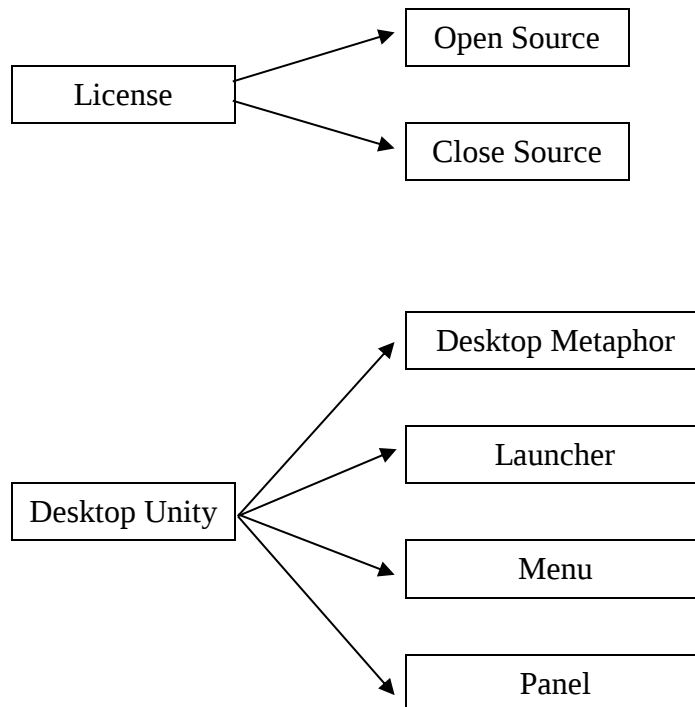
2. DESIGN



3. NETWORK



4. LINUX



Third, the researcher used Componential Analysis. According to (Garrido, 2017, p.3)“Main task is the analysis of the components. Main task emerges from the establishment of domains and taxonomies and provides a frame to carry out the activity”. According to (Spradley, 1979, p. 131)“Componential analysis is the systematic search for the attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural categories”. In the words of Spradley “*knows the meaning of a term depending on what does not mean*”. The researcher can see how to organize and represent domains through taxonomic analysis, a process that helped simplify the data and ready to organize and represent all the contrasts that have been discovered.

TABLE OF COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS RESULT

1. HARDWARE

Domain	Dimention of Contrast		
	Type	Action	Feeling
Mouse	exclude	hand movement	flexible
Touchpad	include	finger movement	limited

2. DESIGN

Domain	Dimention of Contrast		
	Type	Action	Feeling
Crop	drawing tool	removing the part of an object	limited
Knife	drawing tool	cutting the object into two physical segment	limited

3. NETWORK

Domain	Dimention of Contrast		
	Type	Action	Feeling
LAN (Local Area Network)	network	connection system to exchange an information only in small range (office, house)	limited
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)	network	connection system to exchange an information in middle range (city)	flexible
WAN (Wide Area Network)	network	connection system to exchange an information in wide range (among city, province, country)	flexible

Domain	Dimention of Contrast		
	Type	Action	Feeling
Bus network topology	LAN (Local Area Network)	consist of one continuous length of cabling and a terminating at each end	simple
Ring network topology	LAN (Local Area Network)	circular loop of point to point links	simple
Star network topology	LAN (Local Area Network)	using a central contoling hub	simple
Tree network topology	LAN (Local Area Network)	combination between bus and star topology	complicated

Mesh network topology	LAN (Local Area Network)	using a dedicated link between every device on the network	complicated
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4. LINUX

Domain	Dimention of Contrast		
	Type	Action	Feeling
Linux	open source	free but has simple feaures	limited
Windows	close source	pay but has full features	flexible
macOS	open source	free but has simple feaures	limited

CONCLUSION

This research paper reported the result of a study of ethnography of computer community of University of Banten Jaya. The purpose of the research was to discover the functional interpretation of registers in technology of information applied by computer community of University of Banten Jaya and the cultural theme of them.

This research paper was concerned with the way or culture of computer community of University of Banten Jaya to understand the exact functional interpretation of registers in technology of information context, even though they had no special treatment of English for specific purposes to comprehend the whole registers.

While the findings of the research proved that even if there was no special treatment in English to comprehend the register in technology of information context, they can still struggle because of their motto "Practice Makes Perfect" as their culture. In fact, 50% of their activities was practice, their comprehension emerged by the power of habitual action, they repeated several times to remember the patterns, eventually achieved the best stage. These findings hopefully will influence the beginners or new learners to strive and always believe everything can be achieved

through hard work.

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