REGISTER USED BY NETIZEN IN MARAH-MARAH COMMUNITY OF X (Twitter)

THESIS

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English Studies

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

TANGERANG

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Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain the Bachelor Degree in the English Studies program Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Buddhi Dharma University

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FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare this final project in my own writing. This is true and correct that I do not take any scholar ideas or work from others honestly. All the citied works are quoted in accordance with ethical code in academic writing.
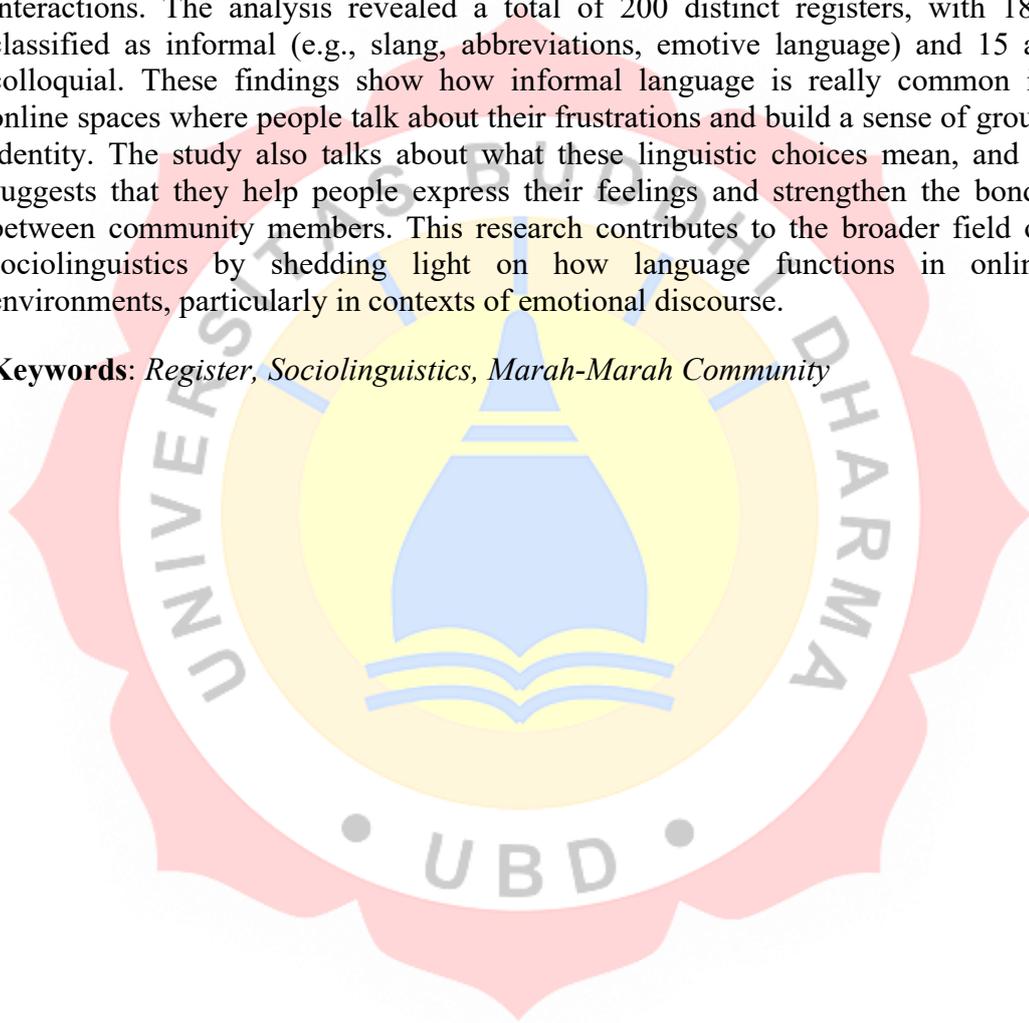
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ABSTRACT

This study examines the linguistic registers used by netizens in the Marah-Marah Community of X (Twitter), an online space where users express anger and dissatisfaction regarding various social issues. Dell Hymes' (1972) Speaking Model theory is the foundation of our research. This theory highlights how context affects communication, and our goal is to identify and analyze the types and frequency of registers used in this lively community. We used a qualitative approach to collect data from active users' posts and comments, focusing on language patterns that reflect emotional expression and social dynamics in digital interactions. The analysis revealed a total of 200 distinct registers, with 185 classified as informal (e.g., slang, abbreviations, emotive language) and 15 as colloquial. These findings show how informal language is really common in online spaces where people talk about their frustrations and build a sense of group identity. The study also talks about what these linguistic choices mean, and it suggests that they help people express their feelings and strengthen the bonds between community members. This research contributes to the broader field of sociolinguistics by shedding light on how language functions in online environments, particularly in contexts of emotional discourse.

Keywords: *Register, Sociolinguistics, Marah-Marah Community*

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Twitter, previously known as X, is a social networking platform and microblogging service that allows users to send and receive short messages, called "tweets." X is a multipurpose online platform for short communication and social engagement. It has features that allow rapid and efficient sharing of data. Language use in X, particularly in the marah-marah community, clearly reflects members' feelings and social identities. On X, especially in groups like marah-marah, people often use informal language to express strong emotions like rage, impatience, or even joy. The study of language and emotion, known as sociolinguistics, frequently examines how strong feelings like anger alter the way people speak. William Labov's groundbreaking work on social language from 1972 proves that emotions, particularly anger, significantly influence linguistic choices made by speakers, especially in informal or intimate settings where social norms tend to be less rigid. He confidently asserts that people's speech is significantly influenced by their social status, group identity, and the emotions they experience during a conversation. Here are some ways to express this: using slang and specialized terms, slang terms or jargon can add nuance and emotion; for example, terms that are widespread among teenagers can add nuance to statements. Symbols and emojis are frequently used to describe emotions, in addition to words. This unquestionably adds emotional depth to the message.

X users present themselves using word choice and linguistic style that represent their personality when expressing themselves. Bucholtz and Hall (2004) definitively state that the use of language in emotionally charged situations, such as anger, reinforces group solidarity and identity through shared linguistic forms and expressions. Bucholtz and Hall confidently explore how language and registers shape group identity. *Communities that are based on feelings express many of their feelings through language. These things help establish a shared identity and foster a sense of connection among individuals.* Language on X

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unmistakably reflects more extreme personal and societal identities. In social contexts, the language users choose is a clear reflection of their social, cultural, and educational background. Interaction with other users, as well as interaction between X users, has a clear influence on social identity. The way users respond to other tweets, whether with support or criticism, directly impacts how they are perceived by the community. It is clear that every community has its own communication rules. These rules are what we call "communication norms." The marah-marah community establishes clear norms, allowing members to feel secure in expressing anger without fear of judgment. At the same time, these norms emphasize the importance of treating others with respect and adhering to proper communication protocols.

Language on social media, like X, reflects a wide range of identities and ethnicities. In this context, it's absolutely essential to register the variety of language used in a specific situation to depict emotions, individual identity, and social identity. X register usage definitively shows the complexities of folks' feelings, individual and social identities. Searle (1995) explains how language is used for specific purposes in communication in his book on speech act theory. *Language use isn't just about conveying information; it's also about performing social actions—including the expression of emotions and the negotiation of personal identity.* Language is not just a means of communication; it is a tool for social action. It allows us to express emotions and shape our identities. It is essential to understand how language variation functions in this setting. This understanding will give us a deeper awareness of the dynamics of social interaction on social media. It will also show us the influence it has on individual and community relationships. Register is more than a mere communication tool. It also provides us with a means of self-expression and connection within this diverse society.

The dictionary defines "register" as "variation according to use," which means it's a category of language associated with different applications in different situations (Halliday & Hasan, 1985). Register, as Chaer and Agustina explained in 2014, addresses linguistic issues related to certain tasks. They underscore the significance of context—be it field or profession—in shaping the

application of register. Every field boasts its own distinctive vocabulary, making context a crucial factor in defining how register is employed. Register is a type of language that varies depending on its use or purpose.

Three previous investigations have been found by researchers. One of the studies that was carried out was the *Register Komunitas Pemain Game Online Game Mobile Legend* (Sociolinguistic Study) by Bahroni, A., Irfan, M., and Ernawati, T., the research date is listed as December 31, 2024. The descriptive qualitative method was used to collect the necessary data. The results of the research indicated the presence of a total of 120 language registers in the form of vocabulary, abbreviations, or sentences from Mobile Legend online game players. These registers demonstrate the existence of unity in the community, strengthen group identity, and facilitate more efficient communication between group members. Casual or casual registers dominate the research data, reflecting unofficial gaming activities.

The second investigation, titled *Health Register for the Covid-19 Pandemic on Social Media Instagram*, by Alfazri, R.,F, Luthfiyanti, L., and Faradina (Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, 2022), employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The research methodology involves the use of observational and documental techniques to procure data. The investigation identified multiple categories of registers pertinent to the Covid-19 pandemic, including: First is the register based on linguistic form, which includes terms and expressions used in the register, such as "omicron," "booster," "swab," and "prokes." Second is the register based on meaning, which includes terms and expressions with specific connotations and references, often reflecting the perspective and expertise of the user. Third is the register based on language function, which includes terms and expressions used for particular communication purposes, such as information sharing, persuasion, or entertainment.Examples of registers found include "omicron," "booster," "swab," and "prokes," which are indicative of the linguistic variety that develops on social media along with the evolution of technology and people's communication patterns.

The most recent study, entitled *Register Bahasa Sebagai Bentuk Budaya Komunikasi Dalam Komunitas Pemain PUBG*, was conducted by researchers

Putri, F. T, Hapsari, H.,R, and Pramono, M.,Z, and published on January 31, 2024. Their research methodology employed a qualitative descriptive approach, which included transcription and note-taking to record conversations. The study identified three forms of register utilized by the PUBG community in the video "A Bad Joke."

A. Lingual forms encompass informal and slang terms employed during the conversation.

B. Restricted Form: Terms referring to the context of the game and in-game items.

C. The third category, "Open Form," comprises more general and informal language.

Interaction patterns among the Marah-Marah community on Twitter can be caused by complex factors, which include the post's context and the reader's interpretation of the message it contains. Herring (2004) in Computer-Mediated Discourse Analysis states that, *The use of language in online spaces, such as social media platforms, often involves informal, casual registers that reflect the social relationships and emotional expressions of users, with interactions being shaped by context and interpretation.* Netizens in the marah-marah community on X use registers to express intense emotions across informal and social context. The social support and problem classification shown by interaction patterns assist in gaining an understanding of the communication dynamics within the community. The community provides a secure and private space for people to express themselves and be heard. Daily life, politics, entertainment, and sarcasm are common subjects discussed by this twitter. Typically using colloquial language, it will explore current concerns. Because it is in the Marah-marah Community and people release their frustrations or thoughts on X there, the language's magnitude depends on the situation. Comments and Responses is a sort of interaction in which community members actively participate by submitting comments and responding to tweets. This fosters a vibrant social dynamic throughout the community, allowing folks to take part and support each other.

The pattern of interaction in this community involves emotional disclosure, where community members openly express their feelings of anger or

frustration. Social Support members of the Marah-marah Community are here for you, offering unwavering support and sympathy through comments, retweets, and discussions about the source of your dissatisfaction and effective coping strategies. Participants' viewpoints on the subject matter and their comprehension of the content being conveyed influence interactions within this community through post content and context. Social contacts can be positive or negative. The nature of the interaction depends on the topic under discussion. Online communities provide a space for emotional disclosure. Individuals express personal feelings and experiences in these communities. As Bucholtz and Hall (2004) assert in Language and Identity, these interactions are often shaped by the emotional responses of others, who provide social support and solidarity. This statement definitively shows that online communities like marah-marah are places where members often express personal feelings and these interactions are strongly influenced by the emotional support of other members.

Marah-marah communities use expressive, informal, and open language. They interact in ways that are motivated by the need to share and express negative feelings. In the context of the marah-marah community on X, the register or linguistic style used by netizens (internet users) unmistakably indicates various distinctive features and patterns. Emotions are expressed in various ways, language is informal or uses abbreviations and slang that are understood by the community, there are interactions that involve lots of people, usually providing support or responses to each other's posts, and discussions can be both pro and con. Gee (2014) explains it well in How to Do Discourse Analysis. A Toolkit makes clear that language in social media communities functions not only as a means of communication but also as a way of shaping identities and social relationships. The use of humor, sarcasm, and informal registers are strategic ways to negotiate emotional responses and group cohesion. Humor and sarcasm are used here to relieve tension or to mock and criticize in a way that is amusing. The research will investigate a variety of issues, including the language functions, community dynamics, emotional expressions, and limitations.

In this research, the author deliberately opted for an informal register because this community is characterized by a more relaxed atmosphere, with the

objective of facilitating the expression of emotions among its members. The use of casual language has been demonstrated to engender a sense of ease and to foster an ambiance of amiability. This phenomenon enables individuals to articulate their thoughts and sentiments with greater ease, thereby fostering a sense of personal connection and a reduction in the perceived intimidation associated with communication.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The ability to convey emotions without causing discomfort is a critical component of enhanced expressiveness. In sociolinguistics, "register" refers to variations in language use depending on context, setting, or audience. A typology of registers can be delineated as follows: informal register, formal register, technical register, colloquial register, and slang register. Various communication scenarios can be managed by each register, as they each serve a distinct role. Informal Register, this register has relaxed, everyday language, and it's often used to chat with friends and family. It includes informal language and relaxed grammar, making it suitable for personal use. The formal register is used in professional and academic settings, where a level of formality and respect is expected. It uses standard grammar and complex vocabulary, and it avoids slang, making it appropriate for official documents, presentations, and formal speeches. Technical register is specific to particular fields or disciplines, using specialized terminology and jargon. It is often used in scientific, medical, or technical contexts, where exact language is needed for clarity and understanding among professionals. People speak in their own way every day in a region. This way of speaking is called colloquial. It includes expressions and local dialects that are easily understood by members of the same community, but may confuse people from other places. Slang is made up of informal, non-standard words or phrases that often change quickly within certain groups, especially among younger people. Interactions within the community are marked by a mixture of positive and negative emotions, which are influenced by the context of the messages. Participants talk about a variety of issues, such as relationships, studies, and personal struggles, and they frequently express their feelings with harsh words. Members can feel heard and

understood in this situation, which also provides them with possible resolutions for their complaints. In this case the register will play a significant role as representation of social interaction.

1.3. Research Question

1. How do netizens utilize registers to express their emotions within the Marah-Marah community?

1.4. Goal and Function.

In this section the goal will be on 1.4.1 and the function will be on 1.4.2, as below:

1.4.1. Goal

1. Express Emotions

The Marah-Marah Community on X uses specific language to express emotions, especially anger and frustration. This fosters group unity and helps people communicate and deal with their feelings. This community, which is often linked to online forums or platforms, encourages users to share content that expresses dissatisfaction, annoyance, or outrage

1.4.2. Function

1. Practical

The research analyzes the impacts of informal word usage, identifies the pros and cons of a problem, and discusses how to communicate effectively. It also raises concerns about misunderstandings and perceived unprofessionalism. Folks may handle the obstacles of informal language while keeping clarity and respect in their interactions through employing effective communication strategies that consider audience dynamics and context through consideration.

2. Theoretical

The researcher's goal is for readers to acquire an understanding of how identities are formed on social media and the existence of linguistic and cultural variation studies that highlight attitudes and norms around the expression of dissatisfaction in digital spaces.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research is Sociolinguistic, especially on Register used by Netizen in Marah-marah Community of X to clarify and shed the spotlight on all aspects of social interaction in this community. The scope includes studying many forms of community interactions, such as the usage of informal language, slang, and emotional expressions that define netizens' register. The author focuses on the register found in the Marah-marah Community. The researcher uses the register used by netizens as her research data to be analyzed.

1.6. Conceptual Framework

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┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
│    Input     │  ⇨   │   Process    │  ⇨   │    Output    │
└──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
       ⇩                     ⇩                     ⇩
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Emotion discovered within the marah-marah community.	Register Dell Hymes 1972 Use Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory: Identification. Sociolinguistics in Register. Register that used.	The register used by people of X to discuss community issues.
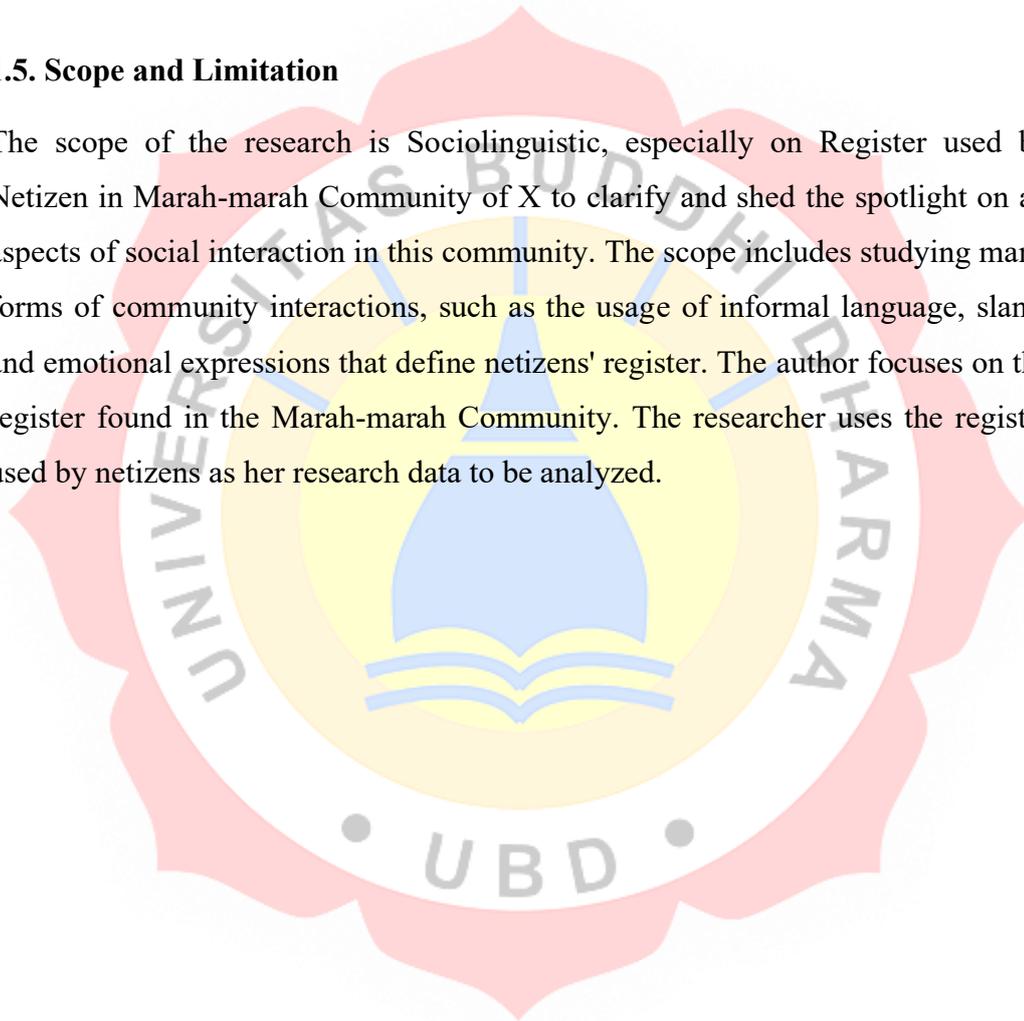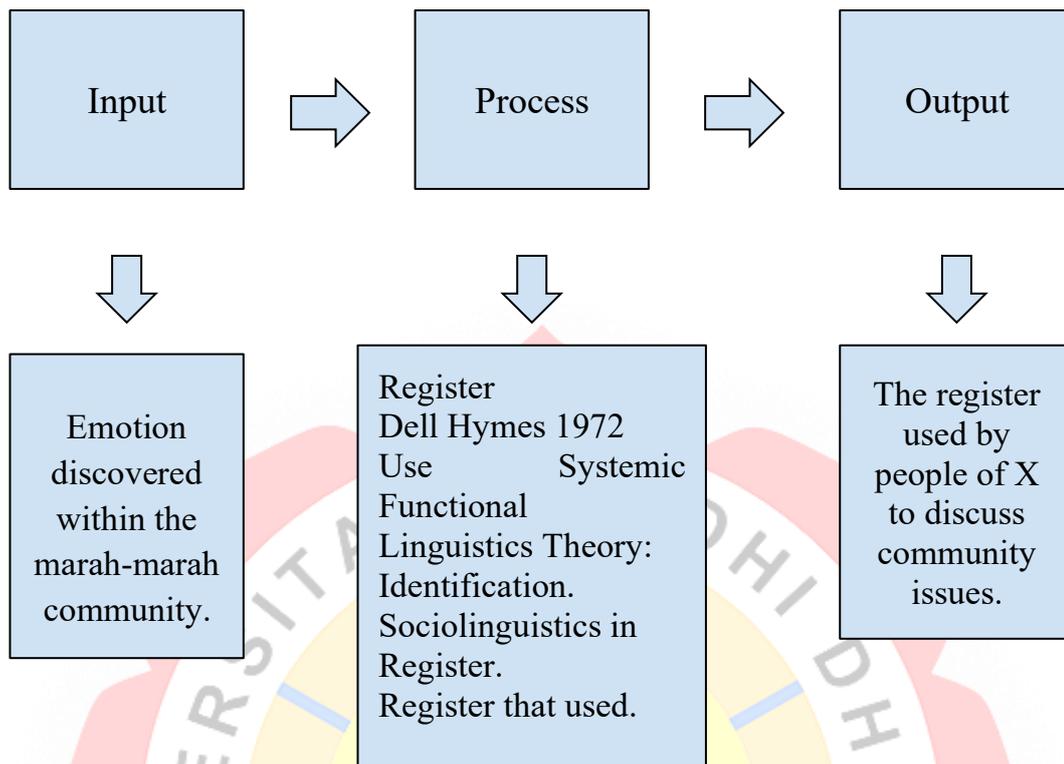
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher

The conceptual framework of this research is that the researcher analyzed the register. The type of register used by netizens revealed by the Marah-marah community of X. The researcher used Dell Hymes 1972 that discusses various aspects of register in the context of sociolinguistics. The author focuses on the word use in marah-marah community on the X application to obtain information about registers and the meaning of the marah-marah community.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.

2.1 Previous Study

Five previous investigations have been found by researchers. One of those is from Syahrayathie, Aprillia, F. (2017) titled the usage A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang, The author Syahrayathie, Aprillia, F. (2017), used qualitative descriptive research. The object of his research is to identify differences in the choice of words, the style of speech, as well as the social situations that influence the use of language. The researcher identified 22 WhatsApp messaging application registers and 5 registers from conversations at the police station. Additionally, the researcher determined that not all written registers are suitable for transcription as spoken registers, but that all spoken registers can be transcribed into written form. This shows the different types of registers used by police officers in different situations. Specialized Registers, Police may use technical language or jargon that is unique to policing, such as legal terms, operational terms, or jargon understood only by members of the police force. Social factors such as status, education, or hierarchy within the police force influence register selection. For example, a senior officer may use more formal and technical language, while a field officer may use more practical and simple language.

Another research is A (2019) analysis of the way beauty influencer Tasya Farasya speaks on her YouTube channel, done by Dwita, Laka, H., uses a sociolinguistic approach. The objective of the research is to examine the efficacy of a register that employs Halliday's theory and also makes reference to Edward Vinegan's theory in order to address the research questions. In the process of data collection, the researchers utilized the observation method. A review of the data from this study suggests that Tasya Farasya employs a range of linguistic registers, tailored to the context of communication and the intended audience. Formal registers are observed in video tutorials and product descriptions, while informal registers are utilized to establish rapport through informal and personal interactions. The selection of linguistic register is shaped by three main factors:

the communicative purpose, the relationship with the audience, and the digital platform on which she engages, namely YouTube.

Specification of Registers in Social Media Instagram, Udayana University, English Department by Maharani, S. A. I., & Mulyawan, I. W. (2021). This study used a discourse analysis method. This method was a study that examined or analyzed natural language, either written or spoken. The goal of this research is to describe the following issues: the usage specification of registers in social media Instagram, and the functions of the usage specification of registers in Instagram. This research will identify different types of language used on Instagram. These include formal language for marketing, education, or brand communication, and informal language for personal communication or between regular users. This research may also show how people use images, videos, emojis, and hashtags to make their message or identity stand out. It could also reveal social factors that influence register selection on Instagram. A case in point is the use of slang by younger users, which often occurs with greater frequency, in contrast to the use of more formal language by older users.

Kata Bahasa Indonesia Penanda Register Twitter: Suatu Kajian Morfologi, study by Rima Rismaya, Wahya, and Fahmy Lukman in (2022), this study may analyze the formation process and meaning of Indonesian in terms used as Twitter registration identifiers, and it could pair descriptive qualitative methods with sociolinguistic research. This study also examines the roles of language in the context of Twitter registers. This journal discusses the construction of Indonesian words as Twitter register markers, the language functions used, the research methodologies used, and the theoretical as well as practical implications of the results of this study.

Previous study on registers entitled *Register pada Akun Menfess Penggemar Korea di Twitter (Studi Kajian Sosiolinguistik)* by Naimawati, I., Widoyoko, R. D. T., & Mukodi. (2022). created and published in July (2023). This journal shows how registers on Korean fans Menfess accounts on Twitter have complex forms and purposes, indicating unique and creative language modifications in a sociolinguistic context. The language functions discovered

demonstrate how actively and interactively community members use language for information sharing, oversight, and social interaction.

The author's comparison of these previous studies focuses on the research objects and theories used in each. A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang, The author Syahrayathie, Frida Aprillia (2017), Analysis of the way beauty influencer Tasya Farasya speaks on her YouTube channel, done by Dwita, Hesaleca Laka, uses a sociolinguistic approach, Specification of Registers in Social Media Instagram, Udayana University, English Department by Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani, I Wayan Mulyawan, and Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani in (2021), *Kata Bahasa Indonesia Penanda Register Twitter: Suatu Kajian Morfologi*, study by Rima Rismaya, Wahya, and Fahmy Lukman in (2022), *Register pada Akun Menfess Penggemar Korea di Twitter (Studi Kajian Sosiolinguistik* by Isma Naimawati , Riza Dwi Tyas Widoyoko, Mukodi, in (2022) created and published in July (2023). These studies all focus on the use of registers in different social contexts, such as the police, social media (YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter), and fan communities. This shows that sociolinguistics can be applied across different domains of communication. In terms of research theory, all the studies used a sociolinguistic approach, but with a different focus. The emphasis of these studies varies, with some focusing more on morphological analysis and others on speech style and register specification in the context of social media.

A comparison of the author research, Register Used by Netizen in Marah-Marah Community of X with five existing previous studies, A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang, The author Syahrayathie, Frida Aprillia (2017), Analysis of the way beauty influencer Tasya Farasya speaks on her YouTube channel, done by Dwita, Hesaleca Laka, uses a sociolinguistic approach, Specification of Registers in Social Media Instagram, Udayana University, English Department by Maharani, S. A. I., & Mulyawan, I. W. in (2021), *Kata Bahasa Indonesia Penanda Register Twitter: Suatu Kajian Morfologi*, study by Rima Rismaya, Wahya, and Fahmy Lukman in (2022), *Register pada Akun Menfess Penggemar Korea di Twitter (Studi Kajian Sosiolinguistik* by Isma Naimawati , Riza Dwi Tyas Widoyoko, Mukodi, in (2022)

created and published in July (2023) is presented. The focus on the object is shared by all studies, which also concentrate on the use of registers in various social contexts. These contexts include local communities, formal institutions, and social media platforms. Theoretical Approach, most studies use a sociolinguistic approach, although there are variations in the focus of analysis, such as morphology and speech styles. Media Context, more recent research tends to focus on social media, showing the relevance and changes in the way of communication in the digital age.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The researcher will use Dell Hymes' Register Theory (1972), which classifies language variation based on five types of registers used in various social situations. This theory shows how language choice depends on the relationship between the participants, the purpose of communication, and the social situation.

2.2.1 Register in Sociolinguistics

In the field of sociolinguistics, In 1972, Dell Hymes revealed that the term "register" is frequently used to indicate language variations in different contexts. Hymes identifies five registers.

1. Informal
2. Formal
3. Technical
4. Colloquial
5. Slang

Martin Joos (1967) defines register as the level of formality in language use that is contingent upon the context of communication, the relationship between speakers, and the purpose of the interaction. Martin Joos asserts that there are five registers:

1. Frozen register
2. Formal register
3. Consultative Register.
4. Casual Register.
5. Intimate Register

In 1978, M.A.K. Halliday classifies the concept of register, which comprises two main components: "open" and "closed." The term "open register" refers to a more flexible and informal use of language, characterized by freedom in word choice, sentence structure, and communication style. The term "closed register" in linguistics refers to a more formal and structured form of language use.

2.2.2 Types of Register

Dell Hymes (1972) introduced the concept of communicative competence, which emphasizes the importance of understanding the social context of language use; he delineated four typologies of register.

A. Informal, a type of language that's used when you're chatting with friends or loved ones. It's the kind of language we use when we're hanging out, and it's super comfortable and welcoming. For example: "Hi, how are you?" (Conversation with friends). "I'm feeling a bit restless. Do you have any suggestions for how I can pass the time?" (conversation with family). Dell Hymes says that an informal concept is a type of language register used in casual and informal situations. It's a kind of relaxed, non-complex, and non-formal language.

B. Formal, this register involves one-way participation, the absence of interruptions, and the use of technical terminology or precise definitions. Examples of this type of register include presentations or introductions between individuals who are not acquainted with one another. For examples: Presentations in academic conferences: "I would like to present this research on...", In this context refers to the presentation of research findings, which focuses on results and data information and indicates a professional relationship between the speaker and the audience (such as the case with a lecturer or conference participants). The terms "presenting" and "research results" represent standardized and respectful language.

C. Technical, this is a type of language register used in technical or professional contexts, particularly in scientific, technological, or medical fields. It involves the use of precise and specialized language. Here is an

example: "This patient was diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus." (in medicine). "This system uses wireless network technology to connect devices." (in technology)

D. Colloquial, the language we use in everyday conversation often reflects regional or cultural nuances. "Want to eat, want to come?" "What's up, buddy?" "I'm going to the store." It uses informal vocabulary and sentence structure, using regional or cultural expressions.

E. Slang, language used in informal, often playful or creative contexts, such as in music or art. May be more playful or creative in tone, may use humor or irony. Examples are provided in the context of music, art, social media, and text messages. "I have a terrible headache today." "That movie was incredible!" "I'm so extra today."

In the field of functional systemic linguistics, Halliday (1978) is a prominent figure who has made significant contributions to our understanding of the role of context in language variation. He examined the register from three principal perspectives: the term "field" refers to the topic of discussion. The tenor is the relationship between the speaker and the listener. Mode refers to the channel of communication, such as oral or written. In Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning (1978), develops his seminal argument that language is a social semiotic system. In this section, Halliday discusses how language is used to reflect and shape social context, including the concept of register, which encompasses field, tenor, and mode.

Halliday's theory also introduced the concept of an open register and a closed register.

A. Open register is a term used in the field of linguistics to describe a particular style or register of language use. This style of language is characterized by its informal and flexible nature, which permits greater adaptability in communication. Variations in word choice, sentence structure, and linguistic style are all possible, and these are adapted to the social context and communication needs of the interlocutors. Examples of this linguistic variety can be found in various forms of informal

communication, such as casual conversation among friends, professional conversations in the workplace, and social media interactions.

B. Closed registers denote formal language usage, characterized by codified conventions that dictate the structuring of language. These registers are typified by rigidity and standardization in language structure. They predominate in professional and technical contexts, as well as in settings that demand clarity and precision, such as legal documents, scientific reports, official speeches, and communication within a highly structured work environment.

An important contribution to the field of sociolinguistics was made by Martin Joos (1967), a prominent linguist, through the definition of "register" as a degree of formality in language use that depends on the context of communication, the relationship between speakers, and the purpose of the interaction. The definition highlights that register mirrors the differences in how people speak and write based on the situation.

1. Frozen register, this is a very formal and unchanging form of language that is often used in official or sacred contexts. Examples of such texts include legal documents, government publications, and religious scriptures. One example is the recitation of an oath in court: For instance, one might say, "I hereby swear to tell the truth."

2. Formal register, social distance between the speaker and listener is a key aspect of the use of this register in official situations. The language used is usually more formal and adheres to stringent grammatical guidelines. Example: In academic presentations or formal speeches. For instance, "I would like to thank everyone for being here today to discuss this important topic."

3. Consultative register, two-way interaction is the hallmark of this register, which is characterized by a lower level of formality compared to the formal register. It is frequently employed in consultations or discussions. For example, A conversation between a doctor and a patient. For example, "How is the medication I have given you being felt?"

4. Casual register, this register is used in casual and familiar situations where the speakers are relaxed and at ease with each other. The language tends to be informal and often includes slang or colloquialisms. Example: Conversations between friends. For instance, "Hey, want to watch a movie tonight?"

5. Intimate register, this register is typically used in very personal and intimate contexts, usually between people who have a close relationship, such as spouses or family members. Example: Conversations between couples. For instance, one might say, "I love you so much, and I always want to be with you."

The researcher chose Dell Hymes (1972) theory of Informal Register was chosen by the researcher because it is very relevant to understanding the variety of language used in everyday interactions. The term "Informal register" is used to describe the way in which we speak in casual situations with friends, family, or close acquaintances. This form of speech is characterised by the use of more relaxed language, including the use of slang, abbreviations, and incomplete sentences. The researcher concept is of interest due to the flexibility of language, which adapts to a more familiar social context when in the community. This reflects the dynamics of relationships between individuals in communication that is not bound by formal rules. By understanding casual register, we can better appreciate how language functions in creating closeness and building personal relationships through freer and less rigid communication.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher will elucidate the methodology that was employed in the course of conducting the research. The discussion will encompass the research approach, data types, data sources, techniques of data collection and analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Quantitative approach places emphasis on measurement and numerical analysis, whereas the qualitative approach prioritises an in-depth understanding of processes and context. In contrast qualitative research is a way of looking at social phenomena, human behaviour and the meanings people or groups give them in a particular context Creswell, J. W. (2014). In the sociolinguistic landscape of Register in marah-marah community, this research has been conducted to analyse register variation in emotional communication. The objective is to identify how register variation, such as casual, formal or intimate, is used in angry situations, whether in interpersonal or group communication. This involves a detailed examination of the use of formal and informal language to express anger and the impact of the intensity of emotion on linguistic choices. Qualitative approaches enable researchers to gain a deeper understanding of language use in emotionally charged contexts, such as online interactions, where anger and other intense emotions frequently occur.

Qualitative methods allow researchers to explore social relationships, emotional contexts and language strategies used to manage or express anger in online interactions. They also provide insights into how online language reflects social dynamics within the community. The study of language must encompass not only grammatical structure but also the patterns of use in social contexts. Understanding how language varies in different social situations requires a qualitative approach, which allows the researcher to explore the deeper meanings and functions of linguistic choices, such as register. Hymes (1974) posits that linguistic analysis encompasses both the formal aspects of language, or

grammatical structures, and the informal patterns of language use that emerge in social contexts. Furthermore, he underscores the significance of recognising the multifaceted nature of language, acknowledging that linguistic forms may shift in accordance with the social circumstances in question, such as the audience, purpose, or context of communication. This notion of language variation based on specific social situations is also encapsulated in the concept of register, which pertains to the level of formality or style of speaking. It encompasses the ways in which linguistic forms may adapt to suit different communicative needs and contexts. In the study of registers, qualitative methods are more frequently employed due to their emphasis on the social context and meaning of language.

3.2 Data Types

The field of research is divided into two primary categories of data, namely primary and secondary data "Primary data is data collected directly by researchers for the specific purpose of a study. This data has never been published or used by others before. In contrast, secondary data is data that has been collected and published by others, such as government agencies, organizations, or previous researchers" Creswell (2018). The term "primary data" refers to data that is originally collected by the researcher for the express purpose of a given study. Such data has never been previously published or utilized by any other parties. Secondary data, on the other hand, represents data that has been collected and subsequently published by external parties such as government agencies, commercial entities, or preceding researchers. In essence, primary data is collected by researchers themselves, whereas secondary data is constituted by information derived from other sources. The data may already have been recorded and may therefore be accessible for use in libraries or digital databases.

This study focused on the collection and analysis of primary data with the primary objective of elucidating the patterns and reasons for register use in specific contexts. Primary data is collected directly from participants or observations, ensuring that the data is specific to the research questions and provides first-hand insights into the phenomenon being studied, while secondary data consists of already existing data that has been collected for another purpose

but can be repurposed to provide valuable insights for the research Creswell (2014). Using primary data gives researchers a true and detailed picture of how people in a community interact. By collecting data from people or watching them, researchers can understand how social, emotional and cultural factors affect communication. This approach also allows them to explore why people act or speak a certain way, leading to findings that are more relevant and in line with the research objectives.

3.3 Data Source

The Marah-Marah community, a digital platform accessible via application X, boasts approximately 1084K members. This community functions as a platform for the articulation of emotions such as anger, disappointment, and frustration, as well as aspirations for the future. So, a person's post reveals how they feel when chatting online. The author will utilize data from April (2025), and the following examples are provided to illustrate the emotional dynamics within the community. The author's approach to data collection involves taking notes. This research will use data in the form of sentences and the sentences will be taken from X account. The sentences in account X come from the users or the members of those accounts or everyone willing to join and write on those accounts. Usually in this account, users will show their opinion regarding the situation nearby and their emotions and put it into those accounts. The original will be followed in terms of data capture, including the use of emoticons and capital letters. This will ensure that the intended meaning is accurately conveyed in its entirety. In addition, the account that will be written about by the author is to be kept anonymous (only partially written). Eventually, some of the threads will also be in the form of supporting images.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection Methods

This research uses qualitative methods to collect information. Creswell (2014) and Denzin & Lincoln (2011), two experts in the field, have asserted the considerable value of qualitative research methods. These methodologies facilitate a deeper comprehension of the contextual elements, individual experiences, and social

interpretations of the subjects under investigation. Additionally, they enable an exploration of a more personalised and contextualised perspective of the individual or group under study.

In this study, data was collected using different techniques to see what language is used by people in community X. The data was collected from a number of accounts that were actively interacting in the community, and the comments analysed were selected based on how relevant and how often the comments were used in discussions in the community. Some data have visual support that is being uploaded by the author.

In this study, the researcher employed a structured observation approach in order to collect data on the use of registers in the X community. The data collection process is comprised of several steps:

1. The researcher observed account
2. Observing events or interactions that occur within the community.
3. The researcher takes notes on each potential excerpt.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher used Dell Hymes (1972) theory to figure out the types of register types to use. This process has several steps:

1. Classify the data into the types of register

    The researcher classify data types of register based on Dell Hymes

    A. Informal
    B. Formal
    C. Technical
    D. Colloquial
    E. Slang

2. The researcher will analyse the data based on Dell Hymes theory regarding register types.

    The researcher examined the various types of registers employed within a community.

3. Draw conclusions to each finding

A thorough explanation is provided by researcher of the conclusions that were derived from the results that were obtained during the course of data analysis. The data in the explanation in chapter 4 will all be italicized.