

Register on the Documenter "Becoming": Sociolinguistics Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to categorize the various registers and examine the ethnographic communication variables in the documentary movie titled *Becoming*. A descriptive qualitative analytic strategy was employed in this study. The information was derived from interviews featured in the documentary *Becoming*. The study employed three theoretical frameworks related to Sociolinguistics: the register type theory proposed by Joos (1967), the ethnography of communication components theory from Hymes (1974), and the context theory from Cutting (2002). Around 22 data points collected from the discourse in the documentary *Becoming* were analyzed in this study. The results showed that one frozen register, seven formal registers, three consultative registers, seven informal registers, and four intimate registers were identified in the research. A total of 109 communicative ethnography elements were identified from the 22 data points. The elements most frequently present in the data were instrumentation, setting and scene, and setting. Participants, endpoints, acts of sequences, keys, and genres were the other aspects observed.

KEYWORDS

Registers
Sociolinguistics
Ethnography

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1. Introduction

Language is a communication tool in society that influences the social environment. Language phenomena can be found both in spoken and written form, as well as in any activity that uses standard or non-standard forms. This is studied in the field of Sociolinguistics, which is the science that studies the characteristics and variations of language, as well as the relationship between its users and the functional characteristics of language variations in a society. In communicating, the use of language is generally related to social and cultural values. There are two factors, namely social factors and cultural factors that influence the way a person communicates, especially in the use of various languages or registers owned by each particular community. Language is a system, meaning it is made up of several stable and pattern-able components. As a system, they are likewise systemic, in addition to the systematic language. Systematic meaning is the arrangement of words not at random or arbitrarily, but rather in accordance with a predefined pattern (Moats, 2020). As though a person's language variety also depends on the level of formality. This affects the speech a person conveys to the person they are talking to. Social factors and cultural factors that appear in a person's language variety can be studied in communication ethnography. Ethnography of communication examines the role of language in people's communicative behavior, the way language is used in societies with different cultures. The following are examples of factors that can influence someone in communicating: situation (setting), participants (participants), and function (function).

Language plays a very important role for society in various activities such as politics, working together, or connecting with other people in everyday life. The role of language and culture that influences it can also be found in films. Documentary films can be an object of register research and communication ethnography. Some linguists, on the other hand, would rather limit the meaning of the term register to language that is distinctive to a group or circumstance and is sometimes referred to as jargon (Nurani, 2014). Documentary film is a film genre that displays reality or facts recorded

based on social reality. Michelle Obama's documentary film entitled *Becoming* (2020) tells the story of Michelle Obama's life while on tour for her memoir with the same title, *Becoming*. Directed by Nadia Hallgreen, the documentary film *Becoming* shows the life of Michelle Obama and looks back at several moments in her life that was meaningful to Michelle Obama. This is interesting to examine from the use and variations of language used by Michelle Obama, when she served as First Lady of the United States, until she went on her book tour. The documentary film *Becoming* shows communication events that occur repeatedly, especially activities carried out by Michelle Obama in a certain period of time.

Understanding speech variations is essential to preventing misunderstandings between speakers in society whenever communication occurs. It implies that speakers need to be aware of how language functions. Language function refers to the way people utilize their language, which is already constrained by social or cultural conventions. The comprehension of social norms, which are related to how individuals utilize appropriate language in particular communication contexts by identifying the parties involved in the conversation. People have developed a standard language to serve as a guide for communication in every community on the planet (Budiarsa, 2017). There are several linguistic and non-linguistic elements that can impact the phenomena of language use. One aspect that is inherent in language is the linguistic factor. Syntax, morphology, and phonology are examples of linguistic factors. Non-linguistic elements include things like social, cultural, educational, and economic background that might affect how people use language. In addition, situational considerations such as who speaks what, to whom, when, where, and about what issues have an impact on language use (Annisaurohmah, 2012).

The problem identification in this proposal is formulated are: (a) what type of register is found in the *Becoming* documentary film? (b) What ethnographic factors of communication emerge in the *Becoming* documentary conversation?

The primary objective of this study is to ascertain the many register types that are present in the documentary film *Becoming*. Later on, the objective is to examine the anthropological aspects of communication at the point in the documentary *Becoming* where the register is used. It is intended that this study will further the discipline of sociolinguistics, particularly as it relates to communication ethnography and registers. Additionally, it is intended to broaden the perspective of English majors and researchers interested in anthropology and communication registers.

Language and society are interrelated aspects, as is the culture within them. The science that studies this is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics comes from the words socio and linguistics, which is a branch of linguistics that studies or discusses aspects of language in society, as well as studying the influence of culture on the use of a language. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society (Legère et al., 1994). This relates to the science related to language and society is studied in sociolinguistics. This means that the characteristics, functions and use of language variations are interrelated, change and change each other in a society, and this is studied in sociolinguistics. The study of sociolinguistics is explained as a science that is related to the relationship between language and the context in it. With the rapid advancement of society and culture, film art is becoming more complex and varied. Even though art is inspired by life, it frequently goes beyond it. But the author feels that the local film industry is lacking in important works and lagging behind some masterpieces. One common problem is the shallowness that frequently results from character talks' lack of nuance and depth. In light of this, the author hopes to improve the cinematic experience for viewers by applying sociolinguistic theories to the analysis of dialogue from a number of famous movies (Ruoyu, 2023). The community uses a variety of languages to accomplish objectives related to information transmission and communication. Contextual language adds words and facilitates communication. Examples of linguistic variances include dialects, styles, slang terms, and registers. This study examined registers, which will be covered in more detail in the following subsection (Ventalia, 2021). The younger audience for this examination of some of the primary language principles that are primarily utilized has a strong interest in movies and TV shows in general. Based on this idea, the current study recommends creating dimensions and sides, one of which can be intellectual and educational, which will be very helpful to researchers (Mohammed, 2020). Effective communication transcends simple information

exchange, fosters meaningful relationships, and cultivates soft skills essential for hotel daily operations. (Simatupang, 2024).

When it comes to participants, setting, communicative functions, and other factors, a communication situation that happens frequently in a society will eventually develop distinctive markers of language structure and language use that set it apart from other communication situations (Unique, 2016). While language is a barrier in testing, when pupils lack proficiency in the language being examined, the problem escalates significantly. The results of research on testing accommodations for English language learners (ELLs) indicate how challenging it is to solve this issue (Solano-Flores, 2006). This means that markers in the language structure and their use depend on the communication situations that arise in society. In this research, what will be used is the theory of register types based on the level of formality; frozen register, deliberative register, consultative register, casual register, and intimate register (Solano-Flores, 2006). First register is *frozen register*; it is the most formal variation of language which is usually used in official and solemn situations, such as official state ceremonies. The following is an example of a frozen register: "Participants should remain seated throughout the ceremony." This utterance is in the frozen register category because it is used in formal situations and contains well-structured words (Vollmann & Wool, 2020). Deliberative register or what is usually called formal register is a variation of language used in state speeches and correspondence, which is included in the patterns and rules of the official variety. Second type is *formal register*; is used in official situations, such as in meetings, consultations, study rooms, and others. The following is an example of a formal register: "Those taking part should sit during the proceedings." The formal level used is lower than the frozen register, but is still included in the formal situation category. Therefore, this utterance falls into the formal register example. Third register is *consultative register*; this is a variety of language in conversation that is commonly used in informal conversations. Variations in the language used in consultative registers occur when chatting with family, friends, or other informal situations. Usually occurs in daily activities. The following is an example of a consultative register: "Would you please stay in your seat?" These utterances fall into the consultative register category because they are often found in everyday conversations. The next register is casual register or relaxed; it is language used without any specific background information. This type of situation refers to speech that occurs during a relaxed situation and atmosphere (Hidayah, 2016). For example is calling by first name, first name, or greetings that are often encountered in conversation. Slang language styles and other informal expressions also commonly appear in casual registers. Here is an example: "Need help, Sarah?" This example of speech does not use formal structures and expressions, and includes someone's name. This falls into the characteristics of casual register. The last register is *intimate register* or familiar variety; this register is used by speakers with whom they have a close relationship, such as family members or close relatives. This conversation can also be characterized by incomplete, short language. The form of greeting in the intimate register shows affection or love, such as dear, sweetheart, sweetie, honey, etc. The following is an example of an intimate register: "Thank you, honey." The word honey is usually used as an expression of intimacy, and this is a characteristic of the intimate register (Holmes & Wilson, 2022).

Another important aspect of communication is context. Context concerns the text, and relates to who is speaking, what is being said, to whom, and where the conversation takes place (Lakoff, 1972). Context means the environment or circumstances in which language is used. In Pragmatics and Discourse it is explained that context is knowledge of the physical and social world, accompanied by socio-psychological factors that influence communication as well as knowledge of time and place in the words spoken (Change et al., 2022). Context is divided into three types: situational context, background context, and co-textual context. The first type is situational context; everything that happens around it when a conversation is taking place is described in a situational context, which consists of the setting or place where the conversation occurs, the activity or type of conversation that is taking place, and the environment or situation

around which the conversation takes place. The second type is background knowledge context; it is knowledge-based context means the speaker and listener know what is being discussed, such as discussing a culture or a person. There are two types of context based on knowledge or background knowledge context, namely cultural context and interpersonal context. The last context type is interpersonal context; this is the information about someone's personal life in an ongoing conversation or discussion is an aspect of the interpersonal context. In this context, it can occur when the speaker has a relationship with the person he is talking about, such as family, work partners, friends, and so on. The following is a conversation that has interpersonal context in it (Hilton & Jeong, 2019).

Communication patterns in society can be found in everyday life. This is studied in communication ethnography, which is a field in linguistics that examines the role of language in the communication behavior of a society; the ways in which language is used in societies with different cultures. Every aspect of communication is influenced by cultural differences which upon individual cultures, or communities, on those who are interested in studying ethnography (Hepburn, 2016). From this explanation, communication ethnography can be said to be an aspect of communication that is influenced by cultural differences (Jonz & Saville-Troike, 1984). The theory regarding communication ethnography is also explained as follows. Ethnography of communication is an approach to the description of speech events that calls for an analysis of each of the relevant factors (Hällsten & Nikolaidou, 2018). Namely studies related to the analysis of several factors; cultural analysis and description, and linguistics is related to each other. There are several areas of the culture under the following headings; speech community, speech situation, speech event, common communicative style, and ways of speaking by Hymes (Ray, 2011). The area in question is the following component of communication ethnography which consists of eight things called SPEAKING theory, namely setting/scene, participants, endings, acts of sequences, key, and instrumentalities (Asare, 2015).

Setting and scenes can cause the use of different language variations; because setting is related to the time and place where the speech takes place, while the scene is related to the situation of the place and time of the conversation. For example at home, cafes, schools, churches, work spaces, classrooms, and so on (Setyawati, 2022). In addition, *participants* are parties who join and are involved in the conversation, both speakers and listeners, greeters and greeters, or senders and recipients; includes personal characteristics such as age, gender, social status, and relationship status. For example, participants in a seminar are presenters, speakers and seminar participants. *Ending* refer to the aim and purpose of the conversation. This can be called the result of a conversation. The purpose of a conversation can vary. Purpose, outcomes and goals are the core of the ends component. For example, when there is a situation where one is praying, the purpose of this could be to express gratitude. *Act of sequence* refers to the form and content of speech. The form of speech is related to the words used, how they are used, and the relationship between the content of the conversation and the topic. For example, conversations at public lecture, conversations at weddings, casual conversations, and so on. This is a different form of conversation with different types of language and things discussed by the participants. Meanwhile, *key* refers to the tone, manner and spirit when delivering a statement. This can be done happily, seriously, briefly, mockingly, etc. Keys can also be marked nonverbally by certain types of behavior, gestures, postures, or even manners. The last one is *instrumentalities*; relate to the path or choice of flow in a conversation, such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and with the spoken forms used, such as: language, dialect, code, or register chosen (Hepburn, 2016).

2. Method

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the sociolinguistic aspects of register in the documentary "Becoming." The aim is to analyze the linguistic features and social factors influencing language use within the documentary. The documentary "Becoming" was selected due to its rich linguistic content and diverse sociolinguistic interactions. The entire documentary was transcribed for analysis. Transcriptions were meticulously prepared, capturing all spoken words,

significant pauses, and non-verbal cues. The transcription process followed Jefferson's transcription conventions to ensure accuracy. Key elements such as setting, participants, ends (goals), act sequence, key (tone), instrumentalities (channel), norms, and genre were examined. The findings were interpreted within the broader sociolinguistic framework, considering social identity, power dynamics, and contextual influences on language use. All data were anonymized to protect the identity of individuals featured in the documentary. The research adhered to ethical guidelines for handling human subjects in media (Arikunto, 2019).

Although the documentary is publicly available, informed consent was obtained from the producers for academic analysis. Findings were subjected to peer review to enhance the reliability and credibility of the analysis. The study focuses on a single documentary, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. As with any qualitative study, researcher bias may influence the interpretation of data. This structure ensures a comprehensive and systematic approach to presenting the methodology, making it clear and replicable for other researchers in the field of sociolinguistics (Cropley, 1971).

3. Results and Discussion

The following is an analysis of register data based theory explained before and communication ethnography theory in the documentary film *Becoming*. The amount of data analyzed was 30 data as representation of each type of registers taken from documentary films with duration of 89 minutes. Data is classified based on the type of register: (a) 13 frozen register, (b) 7 formal register, (c) 5 consultative register, (d) 3 casual register, and (e) 2 intimate register. There is a description of the minutes or duration of the film in each data. This data analysis is accompanied by context theory which was obtained by watching and observing the documentary film *Becoming*, noting important events, and identifying the type of context contained in a conversation that contains registers.

3.1 Frozen Register

Data 1

Woman : *Heavenly Father, thank you for this moment and for all you've done to bring us to this point. It's privilege to have this opportunity, and we know that you have a greater purpose for all of us. In Your name we pray.*

All : *Amen*

(00:03:34 - 00:03:45)

In data 1, the context that plays a role is situational context. The words in data 1 occurred when Michelle Obama and her team were praying before the release of Michelle Obama's book *Becoming*. After two years of leaving the White House, Michelle Obama held a book tour in several cities in the United States. The situation in data 1 is the day of the book tour release. The visible gesture is that they lower their heads and hold hands. In data 1, there is a register, namely the mention of Heavenly Father which is said when praying. Heavenly Father is the official name for God in Christianity. Heavenly Father is included in the frozen register. This is because the structure spoken in the prayer belongs to the frozen language variety and the words Heavenly Father are rigid, which is a characteristic of the frozen register. Based on data 1, communication ethnography was discovered when the register appeared. The setting and scene of the conversation took place in a room when Michelle Obama and her team were praying before the release of the book *Becoming*. They prayed solemnly while holding each other's hands.

Furthermore, the participants in Data 1 are Michelle Obama and six members of her team. One woman led the prayer, and Michelle Obama and five other people listened. The

next communication ethnography is the end. The utterance addressed to Data 1 aims to pray for gratitude, seen in the utterance "Heavenly Father, thank you for this moment and for all you've done to bring us to this point." The goal is to be grateful for the gratitude that has reached this point. Next is an analysis of the act of sequence. The utterance "amen" that is said together as an answer when someone prays is an act of sequence found in data register 1. This shows that the form of the utterance is related to the word used with the topic at that time, namely praying. The next communication ethnography is *key*. The key that appears in the data 1 register is the gesture or attitude shown when praying, namely bowing the head together with a serious tone of voice when delivering it.

The instrumentalities found in Data 1 are the standard and official language styles used when praying. The genre in the register found is the form of delivery in prayer, as evidenced by the words "Heavenly Father", "In Your name we pray", and "amen". The type of register in Data 1 relates to the ethnography of communication found in conversation. There is a strong relationship between the frozen register and communication ethnography in the types of setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, key, instrumentalities, and genre in data 1.

3.2 Formal Register

Data 2

Oprah Winfrey

*: Hello, Chicago! She served our country as **the 44th First Lady of the United States**. She made us always feel like the **White House** was really our house, the people's house. She's your hometown girl from the South Side of Chicago. Welcome Michelle Obama!*
(audience cheering)

(00:04:15 - 00:04:47)

The context in Data 2 is situational context and co-textual context. Oprah Winfrey served as the host for the release of the book *Becoming* by Michelle Obama, giving a speech and opening on stage. "First Lady" and "White House" are included in the co-textual context because the listener knows the meaning of the utterances "First Lady" and "White House".

In Data 2, Oprah Winfrey gave a speech and opening at the *Becoming* book release event in one direction. In her speech there were the words "First Lady of the United States" and "White House". "First Lady of the United States" and "White House" is included in the formal register. "First Lady of the United States" is the title for the First Lady of the United States or the wife of the current President of the United States. Furthermore, the word "White House" refers to the presidential palace of the President of the United States, namely the official residence of the president and his family during his term of office. Formal register is a variation of language used, one of which is in speech.

In Data 2, ethnography of communication found setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, key, instrumentalities and genre when the register appears. The setting in the data above is on stage at a release event for the book *Becoming* by Michelle Obama. In this event, Oprah Winfrey served as host and Michelle Obama as guest speaker. The event was attended by an audience that filled the United Center in Chicago as evidenced by the welcome "Hello, Chicago!" from Oprah Winfrey. The second communication ethnography is participants. Participants in the data above are Oprah Winfrey and the audience. Oprah Winfrey was as the sender of the message; and the audience as the recipient of the message.

Next is the *end*; the speech in Data 2 aims to welcome Michelle Obama. This can be seen from the following statement "Welcome Michelle Obama!" which means inviting Michelle Obama to come on stage. The act of sequence in Data 2 is giving a welcome which begins with "Hello, Chicago!", then introducing the identity of the speaker, namely Michelle

Obama, then inviting them to enter the stage which is marked by the following words "Welcome Michelle Obama!" The key that plays a role in Data 2 was conveyed by Oprah Winfrey in an enthusiastic tone. The instrumentalities in Data 2 are of the formal variety because they contain formal words, such as First Lady and White House. So, Data 2 contains a formal register. The genre in Data 2 is an opening speech at a book release event. The type of register in Data 2 is related to the ethnography of communication found in conversation. There is a strong relationship between formal register and ethnographic communication types of setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, key, instrumentalities, and genre in Data 2.

3.3 Consultative Register

Data 3

Melissa : We have a three-day swing that takes us to Tacoma, Portland and Phoenix.

Michelle : So it's hard to—

Melissa : Finding, prepping, doing travel arrangements, and all that stuff for 21 different moderators is an enormous amount of work.

Michelle : This is where it's like... I don't know the hassle.

(00:09:20 - 00:09:35)

The context in Data 3 is situational context. The conversation between Melissa and Michelle Obama took place in a family room. There are several participants who are discussing. Data 3 is included in the consultative register. Consultative register is a style used in semi-formal communication and requires two-way participation. Usually there are interruptions and interactions as found in Data 3 which is marked by an interruption delivered by Michelle Obama in the middle of Melissa's conversation. The ethnographic communication factor found in Data 3 is the setting and scene which takes place in a room with semi-formal conditions. Participants in Data 3 are Michelle Obama and Melissa. They were discussing his work, especially the Becoming book tour. The end or purpose of the discussion in Data 3 is to discuss the Becoming book tour with a busy schedule as found in the following statement "We have a three-day swing that takes us to Tacoma, Portland and Phoenix."

The instrumentalities in Data 3 are included in the semi-formal language style. It is characterized by interruptions and interactions in the conversation. The genre of the conversation between Melissa and Michelle Obama is discussion. The type of register in Data 3 is related to the ethnography of communication found in the utterance. There is a strong relationship between the consultative register and the ethnographic communication factors setting and scene, participants, end, instrumentalities, and genre in Data 3.

3.4 Casual Register

Data 3

Michelle Obama : Hey, Josh. What's happening?

Well, I usually listen to my music. This is what I do in the car. I have an eclectic taste in music. It depends on the mood: whether I want to be inspired, or whether I just want to...thump it out. Hit me!

[music playing] (00:00:16 - 00:00:48)

The context that plays a role in Data 3 is situational context and interpersonal context. This conversation occurred briefly when Michelle Obama entered the car, she greeted Josh

who was opening the car door for her. Data 3 contains a casual register. In “Hey, Josh. What's happening?” and “...thump it out. Hit me!” Casual register is found because the utterance does not use formal structures and expressions. Michelle Obama calls Josh by his casual-sounding first name “Hey, Josh. What's happening?” This falls into the characteristics of casual register. “...thump it out. Hit me!” What is meant in this statement is not the actual meaning but rather that Michelle Obama wants to listen to music followed by using her earphones.

Based on Data 3, there are three ethnographic factors of communication. The first is setting and scene. The setting and scene in Data 3 occurs outdoors, precisely when Michelle Obama is walking and entering the car. He greeted Josh then entered the car. Michelle Obama and Josh are participants in Data 3. The next ethnographic factor of communication is *key*. When Michelle Obama greeted Josh, the gesture Josh showed was nodding his head. Then, the instrumentalities in Data 3 are a variety of informal language. The type of register in Data 3 is related to the ethnographic factors of communication found in the conversation. There is a strong relationship between casual register and ethnographic types of setting and scene, participants, key, and instrumentalities.

3.5 Intimate Register

Data 4

Michelle Obama : You OK, Mel?

Woman : Mel's crying.

Michelle Obama : All right. I'm not going to touch your clothes. Love you, sweetie.

Melissa : Me too.

(00:03:46 - 00:03:57)

In Data 4, there is situational context and interpersonal context. The conversation occurred when Melissa Winter was moved moments before Michelle Obama took the stage for the release of her book. Michelle Obama reassured Melissa Winter with the words in Data 4. Interpersonal context is found in Michelle Obama's words to Melissa Winter, who was a senior advisor and chief of staff for Michelle Obama during Barack Obama's presidency, whose relationship was very close to Michelle Obama.

In Data 4, there is a register, namely the term *sweetie* pronounced by Michelle Obama. *Sweetie* is an informal greeting or nickname used as a term of endearment. The greeting *sweetie* is conveyed to someone with whom the relationship is close or very close. Michelle Obama's work relationship with Melissa Winter is very close. Based on Data 4, there are four communication ethnographies. The first is setting and scene. The setting in Data 4 is in the room when Michelle Obama, Melissa Winter, and their team are preparing for the release of the memoir *Becoming*. They gathered in a special room before Michelle Obama came on stage. Michelle Obama and Melissa Winter are participants in the data above. Michelle Obama acts as the speaker and Melissa Winter acts as the interlocutor.

The next communication ethnography is the end. The purpose of Michelle Obama's remarks was to calm Melissa, who was touched by the moment when the book *Becoming* was launched. The fourth communication ethnography is act. Michelle Obama patted Melissa Winter on the shoulder when she said “I'm not going to touch your clothes. Love you, sweetie.” to which Melissa Winter replied “me too”. The instrumentalities in Data 4 are of the intimate variety because they contain words that are informal and intimate, such as “Love you, sweetie”. So, Data 4 contains intimate registers. The type of register in Data 4 relates to the ethnography of communication found in conversation. There is a strong

relationship between intimate register and ethnographic types of setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, and instrumentalities in Data 4.

Data 5

Shayla : *I love you.*

Shayla's mother : *I love you too. Have a good day.*

(00:52:03 - 00:52:06)

In Data 5, the context that plays a role is situational context. The conversation occurred on public transportation when Shayla was leaving for campus and her mother was going to work. They went on public transportation together, and their mother arrived first so they had to separate. The words in Data 5 were said when they were about to separate.

In Data 5, an intimate register was found. Shayla's words "I love you" are included in the intimate register. Shayla conveyed these words to her mother. Intimate registers can be found in conversations between people who have a very close relationship, for example the relationship between mother and child. The ethnographic communication factors found in the register in Data 5 are setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, and instrumentalities. The setting and scene of the conversation between Shayla and her mother occurs in public transportation when Shayla is about to go to campus with her mother who is about to go to work. It can be seen that this is done in daily activities, and is a repetitive activity.

Participant in Data 5 is Shayla; who is a student, and a woman whose relationship with Shayla is mother and daughter. The next ethnographic factor of communication is end. The speech in Data 5 aims to convey the child's love for his mother. Shayla said "I love you", and her mother answered "I love you too". In Data 5 this was stated because they were about to separate, as evidenced by her mother saying "have a good day" to Shayla. This expression is also usually said when someone has met and is about to part ways.

Next is an analysis of the act of sequence. Shayla's mother said "I love you too" in response to her child saying "I love you". This is one way to say when someone expresses their affection. This proves that there is continuity between Shayla's speech and her mother's. Meanwhile, instrumentalities found in Data 5. Language style in the context of Data 5 is an informal language style. The words conveyed by Shayla and her mother are everyday expressions that they usually use. Data 5 is included in the intimate register. The type of register in Data 5 is related to the ethnographic factors of communication found in the conversations between Shayla and her mother. There is a strong relationship between intimate registers and communication ethnography in the types of setting and scene, participants, end, act of sequence, key, and instrumentalities.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of all data (22 data set) regarding registers obtained using Sociolinguistics and Ethnographic communication factors theory, in the documentary film *Becoming*, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. The registers found in the *Becoming* documentary are frozen register, formal register, consultative register, casual register, and intimate register. Of the whole data, 1 data is a conversation containing frozen registers, formal registers are found in 7 data, consultative registers are found in 3 data, casual registers are found in 7 data, and 4 data contain intimate

- registers. Formal register and casual register are the registers that are most often found in the Becoming documentary film with 7 data each.
2. Communication ethnographic factors that support the discovery of registers in the Becoming documentary film are setting and scene, participants, endings, act of sequences, keys, instrumentalities, and genre.
 3. Each data contains several components of communication ethnography that support the discovery of a register. In 22 data, there are a total of 109 ethnographic factors that support the emergence of registers in the Becoming documentary conversation. The components that are most often found are the setting and scene components and instrumentalities. These components can be found in every register that appears.

In conclusion, based on the analysis of 22 data, it can be concluded that the formal register and casual register are the registers that are most often found in the Becoming documentary film with 7 data each because of the situation and context that support the emergence of these registers, namely in the context of formal activities, for example in seminars, talk shows, and meetings or serious discussions, and lots of relaxing activities such as activities with family, and casual conversations during talk shows. This is related to the ethnographic communication components of setting and scene and instrumentalities found in each data because the place where an activity takes place can influence the language style or variety of language used.

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