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**Department : Department of English Education**

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**Title : Register in COVID-19**

**Statements of Authorship**

1. This present study is an original work of the author and there is no previous study to seem likely similar as this.
2. During undertaking this present study, the researcher believes that she never committed plagiarism. All the statements and the ideas shared by the experts are well-cited and can be found in the reference sheets.
3. If somebody finds disagreement between point 1, 2, and 3, the researcher agrees the degree to be taken off.

Gorontalo, December 28<sup>th</sup> 2021



**Marcilya Dwi Sukaryadi**

**Approval Sheet**

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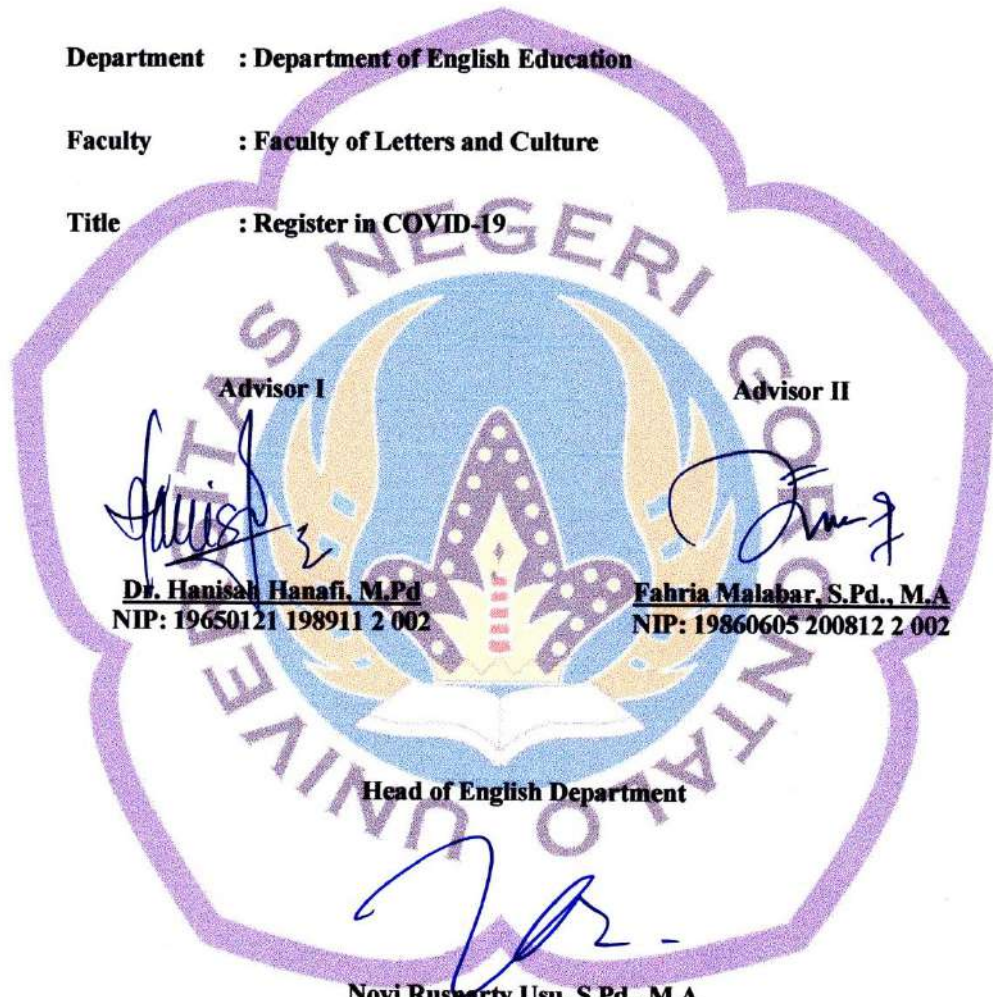


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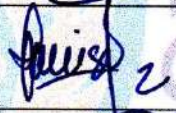

### Legalization Sheet

**Date** : December, 28<sup>th</sup> 2021

**Time** : 10:05– 11:00 a.m.

**Examinee** : Marcilya Dwi Sukaryadi

**Student's ID** : 321 417 027

No.	Examiners and Advisors	Signature
1.	Dr. Usman Pakaya, S.S., M.A	
2.	Muziatun, S.Pd., M.App.Ling., Ph.D	
3.	Dr. Hanisah Hanafi, M.Pd	
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## Abstract

**Marcilya Dwi Sukaryadi. 2021. NIM 321417027. Register in COVID-19. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Advisor (1)Dr. Hanisah Hanafi, M.Pd. (2)Fahria Malabar, S.Pd., M.A.**

The pandemic of COVID-19 that has been happening since 2019 led to the emergence of some registers that started to appear during the pandemic of COVID-19, so this study has a purpose to identify the use of register in COVID-19. Most people started to interact using some special language that are used in COVID-19 situation called as *register*. Register is one of the language varieties that can actually be found from all aspects of language. Register has a characteristic that make it easier to recognize it only by reading the sentence that contains the use of the register itself. Register is a communication that is use in particular situation (Budiarsa, 2015, p. 386). So, the object of this study is to find the register in COVID-19 pandemic. The researcher focused on analysing the use of the register in COVID-19. The data have been collected from some articles. The researcher used the theory by Biber & Conrad to identify the data. There are three major components of register, they are the situational context, the linguistics features, and the relationship function of both situational context and linguistic features (Biber & Conrad, 2019, p. 6). So, the researcher used that theory to identify the data that have found. The researcher used qualitative method with Discourse analysis to analyse this research. The results of this study showed the registers in COVID-19 were categorized into three linguistic features, namely word formation, word classes, and phrase classes. Word formations were consisted of abbreviation, conversion, and multiple process. Word classes were consisted of noun and adjective. Phrase classes were consisted of noun phrase and adjective phrase.

**Keywords:** coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), register, pandemic

### Abstrak

**Marcilya Dwi Sukaryadi. 2021. NIM 321417027. Register di masa COVID-19. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing (1) Dr. Hanisah Hanafi, M.Pd., (2) Fahria Malabar, S.Pd., M.A.**

Pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi sejak tahun 2019 menyebabkan munculnya beberapa register yang mulai muncul pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan register di masa COVID-19. Kebanyakan orang mulai berinteraksi menggunakan beberapa bahasa khusus yang digunakan dalam situasi COVID-19 yang disebut register. Register merupakan salah satu ragam bahasa yang sebenarnya dapat ditemukan dari semua aspek bahasa. Register memiliki ciri khas yang memudahkan untuk mengenalinya hanya dengan membaca kalimat yang memuat penggunaan register itu sendiri. Register adalah komunikasi yang digunakan dalam situasi tertentu (Budiarsa, 2015, hlm. 386). Jadi, objek penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan register di masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini fokus menganalisis penggunaan register pada COVID-19 dengan mengumpulkan data dari beberapa artikel dan menggunakan teori Biber & Conrad untuk mengidentifikasi data. Ada tiga komponen utama register, yaitu konteks situasional, fitur linguistik, dan fungsi hubungan, baik konteks situasional maupun fitur linguistik (Biber & Conrad, 2019, hlm. 6). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan data analisis menggunakan analisis wacana. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa register di masa COVID-19 dikategorikan menjadi tiga ciri kebahasaan, yaitu pembentukan kata, kelas kata, dan kelas frasa. Pembentukan kata terdiri dari singkatan, konversi, dan proses ganda. Kelas kata terdiri dari kata benda dan kata sifat, sedangkan kelas frasa terdiri dari frasa kata benda dan frasa kata sifat.

**Kata Kunci:** *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Register, Pandemi*

