

REGISTER OF TRANSNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP: FORM, MEANING, PURPOSE, AND FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The register is a language variation that can become the identity of a community group. The register is also a marker of an individual a member of a particular community group. One of them is the register used by terrorist groups. Indonesia has detected two streams of transnational terrorist groups in this country, namely ISIS and Al-Qaeda. The Sociolinguistics studies specification in the uses of registers by the two terrorism groups investigated using a qualitative descriptive method. This research takes the main sources from the electronic news platform and channel belonging to one of the suspected terrorist groups. The results showed that there were differences in the form of language selection in the use of registers in each group. In addition, the analysis of the use of terrorist registers from the two groups also clearly shows the intent and purpose of using the registers. Through this research, researcher hoping that the community can increase awareness and sensitivity to all social processes around them, especially in the process of speech acts in the community, by not ignoring linguistic signs that they do not know.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is used as a tool of social interaction in a speech act process, the language used in human language. Human language is a language expressed orally and in writing and can be understood by one human being and another human being within the scope of the same speech group. Language is needed in the speech act process to convey the speaker's goals and intentions to the interlocutor. The variety of language speakers use in the speech act process is also called language variation. Language variation is seen from its use, its use by a group of people or a group of people who have certain similarities and goals. Such language variations are known as registers. The register combines language variations from various characteristic situations of a speech act process. Biber and Conrad (2009) also explain that "registers are language varieties associated with a particular combination of situational characteristics and communicative purpose, which typically exhibit linguistics." The differences between the registers of each group describe different social situations, both in spoken and written language.

Registers used by each group can change meaning when used outside the group. Therefore, registers can become an individual's identity as a member of a particular community

group. One community group that uses registers as a crucial linguistic element to mark its members is the terrorism group. Terrorist groups use registers to disguise their goals or missions in the speech act process so that these missions or goals do not leak out into the public sphere. The Arabic register makes terrorism groups synonymous with one religion, Islam. The register mainly uses Arabic and makes terrorism groups synonymous with one religion, Islam. For example, the ideology they call "takfiri." Takfiri in the Muslim Risala dictionary means "a Muslim who accuses other Muslims of being apostates or infidels." Meanwhile, in understanding the register of terrorist groups, takfiri is to consider infidel individuals who are not members of the group, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, and ethnicity.

This research reflects on two previous studies that took up the topic of registers in sociolinguistic studies belonging to Melisa Fitriyah and Kurniawan (2018) with the title "Register in Transgender Interaction in East Lombok Regency." This study also reflects Ramadhyas's (2020) formulation, "Researching Targeting Actions and Patterns of Terrorist Attack Strategies ." Two studies are the reference for departure from this research. The lexicons in Ramadhyas' terrorism research are studied using register theory in sociolinguistic studies.

Fitriyah and Kurniawan's (2018) research on transgender registers proves there is pride in using the lexical register of transgender speakers. The transgender register is also a linguistic identity that is only understood and used by the group so that it becomes a representation of the transgender group. Meanwhile, the lexicons used by terrorism groups in Ramadhyas' research are also used to show the linguistic identity of transnational terrorist groups. This terrorist register is used to mark group members because the meaning of the lexical - lexical used can change and cannot be understood if it is used arbitrarily by people outside the group.

This study examines the lexical characteristics of transnational terrorism groups, which have been published by paying attention to sociolinguistic aspects. These lexical become registers that give linguistic identity to group members so they can be distinguished from individuals outside the group. In addition, this study also analyzes the terrorist register to determine the intent and purpose of using the terrorist register against social factors outside the terror group. So it is necessary to compare the original meaning or interpretation and the meaning or interpretation of terrorism groups from lexical - lexical in the terrorist register.

The registers of terrorist groups are data part of this research. Especially registers that have already been successfully disclosed to the public by the police through the terrorism interrogation suspect. Based on this, this research is necessary because it aims to reveal the

meaning, intent, and purpose of the registers used by terrorism as an effort to increase public awareness of groups suspected of being terrorist groups by paying attention to the speech they use.

Registers in Sociolinguistics Studies

Linguistics studies make the study of language variations an essential subject in sociolinguistics. Language variations arise because of the diversity of social interactions between speakers. Chaer and Agustina (2010) explain that language variation has two views. First, language variation is the result of social diversity and functional diversity. Second, language variations have existed as a tool for social interaction in diverse speech communities. Although language variation is an interactive tool used in the diversity of speech communities, language variations can also be a differentiating identity for each speech community group. Language variations can be distinguished based on the speaker, use/function, formal situation, and the relationship of the concept of speech. The differences in language variations that become the identity of each community group are called registers.

A register is a language variation used by a group of people with a shared mission, vision, or profession to achieve specific goals. Based on this, the register is also known as "Speech Variety." The register as a speech variety is described by Richards and Schmidt (2003), with an understanding of the register's function as a social interaction tool used by a group of people with the same profession and interests. Suppose it relates to the terrorist group, which is the object of this research. In that case, it can be concluded that the register used by a group of terrorists is a form of variation of the same language, without any difference in place and time of use. Register as a social interaction tool has a form and meaning in the lexical - lexical speech. The form of the register is related to the purpose and meaning of its use, both in oral and written form (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). The study of the register's form and meaning are closely related to the study of linguistics semantics and pragmatics. If it is connected to sociolinguistics, then the meaning must be based on the social background of the use of vocabulary in a register. For example, in the register of terrorist groups, there is a lexical "kafirun." Hence, its meaning is not only seen in terms of the primary meaning but social factors in the use of the lexical already into account.

The lexical "kafirun" is used by terrorist groups to name people who are not Muslim. This meaning shifts from the original meaning of the word kafir, which means to reject. The use of

registers by a particular community group has its purpose and function according to the background of each group of speakers. The purpose and function of using registers can be seen from the meaning of the registration form by paying attention to the time of lexical use in it. In the terrorist register, the purpose and function of the register appear when the group carries out an attack. The register is used to mark the attack target. For example, uses for the lexical "thagut" from the registers of terrorists ISIS. Also, the lexical "far enemy" from the registers terrorists Al-Qaeda. Registers are used so that information is not easily understood by people outside the group so that group goals can be adequately achieved.

METHODOLOGY

A method is a way of collecting data from researchers in a study. The method used is adjusted to the type of research data in order to obtain accurate data and results. This type of research is qualitative research with primary data in the form of oral and written linguistic documents. So the researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods to analyze the data findings to get maximum results. This type of research requires three research stages: the data collection stage, the data analysis stage, and the research result exposure stage. By the research method, namely descriptive qualitative, then at the data collection stage, the researcher used the listening and note-taking technique. The listening technique is carried out to listen to the use or behavior in the linguistic domain both verbally and in writing, accompanied by recording data to make it easier for researchers to analyze according to the research guidelines (Mahsun, 2017). Listening and note-taking techniques are used to make it easier for researchers to group data at a later stage by reducing the risk of missing essential data. In the second stage, namely qualitative descriptive data analysis, the researchers took several steps, as follows:

1. The researcher described the registered data obtained from oral sources (in the form of YouTube videos from the channel the Al-Islam platforms national and international electronic media news Researchers analyze the meaning of the registers that have been collected.
2. Researchers analyze the meaning of the registers that have been collected.
3. Researchers examine and equate meaning with the concept of speech and events when the speech is used.
4. Researchers analyze the purpose of using these registers.
5. Researchers analyze the purpose of using these registers.

After completing the data collection and analysis stage, the researcher completed the last stage, namely the presentation of the research results. At this stage, the researcher concludes the study's results to facilitate the reader's understanding. After completing all stages of the research, all of them are published as research articles. The publication stage proves that the research can be accountable for the data and results.

Forms and meanings: register of transnational terrorist groups

Lexical registers of terrorism groups are generally a greeting intended for mentioning/naming an action or calling a group or an individual outside their group. The lexical used comes from Arabic because Arabic is the linguistic identity of the Muslims (Islam). In addition to using Arabic, terrorist registers also use English; the language of their central government influences this. Two terrorist groups have identified their linguistic registers in Indonesia: the ISIS terrorist group and Al-Qaeda. The following lexical - lexical from oral and written sources, which have been published to the broader community: Lexical Labelling in Terrorisme

- (1) Yuhajir (يهاجر / hijrah (leave)

Tafsir in Islam: Leaving something to get closer to Allah.

Interpretation of terrorism groups: Join to share the mission and vision of forming an Islamic state.

- (2) Kufr (كافر / (Kafirun (reject)

Tafsir in Islam: People who reject the belief that God is One.

Interpretation of terrorism groups: People - non-Muslims.

- (3) Fasiqun (فاسقين) - (out of something)

Tafsir in Islam: People who go out of obedience to Allah and His Messenger.

Terrorism group interpretation: A Muslim person who is outside the group.

- (4) Near enemy *the term used by Al-Qaeda

Meaning: Enemy located close to the speaker.

It meant, according to terrorism groups: All Muslims outside the group.

- (5) Far enemy *term used by Al-Qaeda

Meaning: An enemy whose location is far from the speaker.

Meaning according to terrorism group: The imperialism (America and Western Europe).

Lexical Naming in Terrorisme

- (1) Dar'un (دارون) - (shield): Designation for people who finance transnational terrorist groups.
- (2) Takfiri (التكفيري) - (Muslims who accuse other Muslims of being infidels): Naming for the ideology of a transnational terrorist group.
- (3) Khilafah (الخليفة) / (caliph (leader): Designation for a country formed by a transnational terrorist group.
- (4) Jihad (الجهاد) - (enforcing the teachings of Allah in accordance with Islamic law in the Qur'an): Carrying out suicide bombings and destroying the fasiqun and infidels.
- (5) Thagut (ثاغوت/thagha) (breaching boundaries): Designation for leaders of groups who are not members of their group (transnational terrorism groups) or officers who are responsible for civilian security.
- (6) Qoidah Aminah (امينة قويدة) - (safe base): The name for the center of government of the Khilafah state.
- (7) Lone wolf *a term used by Al-Qaeda: A term for people who carry out jihad alone.

Purpose and fuction of the register of transnational theoretic

Terrorism groups, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), are groups of people who use violence or threats to demoralize and frighten, especially for political purposes. Terrorism is a term coined and first published in 1977 by the ECST (European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism). ECST declares terrorism as a human rights crime or Crime against Humanity. This crime is categorized as a Gross Violation of Human Rights. ECST considers terrorism as individuals and groups of terror that massacre innocent people creates a sense of danger and insecurity, and takes a right to life forcibly (United Nations, 1999).

Based on the explanation of international law, the act of "terrorism" does not look at the terror's perpetrator, a person known as a hero by the public can become a perpetrator immediately, and all actions that harm nations by violating the lines of international provisions are acts of terrorism (Di Filippo, 2020). Council Resolution 1373 (Rosand, 2003) and Resolution 1566 (Scharf, 2004) declared "disagree" with the policies issued by the UN regarding "humanity," especially for African countries and Muslim countries. This declaration

opposes the statement that "acts of terror can be considered terrorism are those that attack civilians, with an official statement from the country concerned."

The UN's policies are considered less supportive of foreign nationals in terror areas, so the country's laws cannot protect the security of foreign tourists. Transnational terrorist groups that commit crimes between nations have become world fugitive suspects. The register is one of the crucial aspects for investigating the profile of terrorism groups because the register is the linguistic identity of a group that distinguishes it from other groups. So that the user can be ascertained is part of the group. Behavioral problems and brainwashing by radicalism in some countries' populations suspected are the leading causes of the rapid increase in terrorist members (Atran, 2021). Research conducted by Adida and friends (2010) provides evidence of the impact caused by radicalism's rise in indications of racism against Muslim immigrants, which led to monetary crises and social problems in some countries.

Terrorist groups who were caught gave testimony regarding using special registers for transnational terrorist groups. Testimonies to use this register came from the ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) terrorism group, which tended to use lexical - Arabic lexical, and the Al-Qaeda terrorist group, which used lexical - English lexical for some special lexical. The different language choices in the register are based on the center of government's position and the attack's target country. The ISIS terrorism group uses Arabic dominantly in their registers; this is because ISIS is a terrorist group based in Iraq and Syria; both countries use Arabic as the second official language in their country. At the same time, the terrorist group Al-Qaeda uses the dominance of English in its register because most of its members are former fighters of Afghan blood in the United States' previous war against the Soviet Union.

There are several differences in the registers used by the Islamic State terror group and the Al-Qaeda terror group. First, the ISIS wing group uses the lexical "jihad" to name the bombings or acts of terrorism carried out. Jihad comes from Arabic, which means "an action taken to defend the teachings of Allah, by Islamic law in the Qur'an." However, this meaning shifts when the "jihad" in question is in the terrorist register, then the meaning changes to "a sacrificial act (bombing/suicide bombing) carried out by an individual or group to destroy people who are misguided (not in accordance with their teachings).)", this action is carried out regardless of the religion, race, or ethnicity of the target. One example is Solo's August 17, 2015, terror case that targeted the police (Ariyanto, 2017). In this case, ISIS traces were detected through a register spoken by one of the suspects, alias "Ibad." Ibad is an Indonesian

citizen from Syria, calling the police "thagut," this lexical is part of the terrorist register used to designate the leader of a group (non-ISIS) and the party in charge of the safety and security of civilians.

It differs from the lexical use of "jihad" to refer to terrorist acts. Al-Qaeda wing groups use the lexical "lone wolf" in their registers to name terrorist acts carried out by members of their group. The lexical "lone wolf" was carried out because, generally, the bombings were preceded by individual actions, not by groups like those carried out by ISIS. This involvement is evidenced by the link between the registers and the target country. In the Al-Qaeda flow register, lexical "near enemy" and "far enemy" are used to name the target country. Near enemy is used for Muslim countries that are not members, and the far enemy is used to name imperialist countries (America and Western Europe). One of the giant terrors that left a trace of Al-Qaeda as a perpetrator was the September 11, 2001 terror in the United States, which targeted the two tallest buildings symbolizing US economic, political, and military power.

The United States is the main target in using the lexical "far enemy" in the register of Al-Qaeda terrorists. The traces of Al-Qaeda are also visible through the hijacking of a plane initiated by Mohamed Atta, an Afghan bloody who departed from Egypt. Based on the registers in the two major cases and other cases that can be easily accessed via electronic news platforms, it can be seen that the purpose of terrorism is not centered on one religion, race, ethnicity, or ethnicity. The purpose of terrorism is to weaken the spirit of human life that is not a group, to create a new country, a new world by destroying the old. This goal is clearly illustrated through several registers that are not centered on one religion, such as the lexical "fasiqun" on the ISIS terrorist register, which is aimed at Muslims outside the group, and the "near enemy" on the Al-Qaeda terrorist register, which mentions the state. - Muslim countries outside the group are enemies. In addition, the use of terrorist registers also clearly shows the function of registers to cover attack targets, such as the use of "thagut" by ISIS and the use of lexical "far enemy" by Al-Qaeda.

The register function, which is very important in this research, shows the mission and vision of the transnational terrorism group. First is the use of lexical - lexical, which shows the form and ideology of the state that transnational terrorist groups want to form. In this study, the data shows the naming of "Khilafah" and "takfiri." Lexical Khilafah or Khalifah in the Islamic meaning means "leader." Terrorist groups use this lexical to name the countries they form. Based on the name, it can be seen that the purpose of establishing a caliphate is to lead

the world. It means their goal will be achieved if this country has become a leader above all. Therefore they are targeting leaders outside the group members to be killed. State leader's non-terrorist and security apparatus with lexical Thagut.

Thagut itself means "to transgress," or it can be said that the meaning of this lexical is negative. So it can be understood that terrorist groups use this lexical to describe that groups outside of their members are people who violate the rules they have set. Then, the use of lexical takfiri to name the state ideology formed by transnational terrorist groups. Takfiri, in the meaning of Islam, is a term for Muslims who accuse other Muslims of being infidels. However, in its use in the terrorist register, takfiri means an ideology that opposes other ideologies beyond the understanding and rules set by terrorist groups (either ISIS or Al-Qaeda). So it can be seen that terrorist groups not only change the meaning of a lexical but also name things outside their group using the meaning that has been changed so that it cannot be understood arbitrarily by the general public.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis, the form of using registers in transnational terrorist groups is divided into two streams—the register of ISIS-style terrorists with lexical dominance in Arabic. Second, the register of terrorists belonging to the Al-Qaeda line with lexical dominance in English. The use of language on the terrorist register is motivated by the country that targets the attack.

Terrorist groups tend to change the lexical meanings used as registers of terrorist groups so that they are not easily understood by the general public, so people outside the group cannot use them. The lexical meaning in the terrorist register leads to its function as a disguise for the mission and vision of the acts of the radicalism of transnational terrorist groups. The meaning in the register shows the enemy's name, ideology, state, and attack targets.

This research is still on the surface of the registered study, especially in the object of terrorism research. This research can be explored, especially in studying other language variations, such as dialects, isolects, idiolects, Etc. Through the same object of research and sociolinguistic studies, the researcher hopes that future studies will increase the excavation data, and deepen the analysis, especially in studies meaning and function of language variations. So that through

the study of linguistics, linguists can participate in helping to increase people's understanding and awareness of the language things around them.

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