

REGISTER AVIATION ON LEONARDO EDWIN'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

The codes and terms at the airport will sound unfamiliar to someone who is flying for the first time. Therefore, information regarding flight schedules must be explained. This study examines linguistic variation in the aviation register used in YouTube videos uploaded by Leonardo Edwin. The research is based on the idea that language evolves and varies according to social context, profession, and field, and that the aviation domain has a specialized lexicon that distinguishes it from other contexts. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the forms of aviation register that appear in the video by Leonardo Edwin titled "This Airport is Being Sold to a Foreign Country?! Review of Indonesia's Third Largest Airport!! Kualanamu, Medan!". Using a descriptive qualitative approach, data was collected thru observation, transcription, and note-taking techniques. The video was watched repeatedly to ensure the accuracy of the spoken expressions. The identified linguistic units were then classified and analyzed to determine their register form and contextual meaning. The findings indicate that the flight lists used in the video appear in the form of verbs, nouns, noun phrases, and verb phrases. Examples include terms like delay, boarding, take off, apron, runway, and air traffic control, all of which are closely related to aviation discourse. Many registers are borrowed from English, reflecting the global nature of air transport and its linguistic interactions across countries. This study concludes that flight lists serve as context-specific vocabularies that enable precise communication within the aviation industry. The presence of English terminology, which is also frequent, indicates the increasing internationalization of aviation discourse accessed by a wide audience thru digital media.

Keywords: Aviation register; Sociolinguistics; YouTube content; Linguistic variation; Lexical classification



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian society is characterized by a wide range of social differences, such as social class, occupation, religion, region of origin, education, and many others. Due to this social heterogeneity, Indonesia is known for its pluralism and multiculturalism. According to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary), multiculturalism is a phenomenon in which an individual or a community is characterized by the habit of using more than one culture. Meanwhile, pluralism is a state of a diverse or varied society in terms of its social and political systems. Due to the diversity of its people and cultures, Indonesia has a variety of communication tools to enable mutual understanding. The diversity of languages in each community has an impact on misunderstanding and miscommunication. This is because each regional language, each language used at work, and each language used in education has its own characteristics.

In this era of advanced technology, we can see and find out various information out there just by using our devices, for example on the YouTube application. YouTube is a website and application that has features for downloading, uploading, and watching videos for free. In line with this, Leonardo Edwin often shares his knowledge and experience about aviation through interesting and interactive videos on his channel. Quoted from mantappucorp.com, Leonardo Edwin has a hobby of adventuring, so it is not surprising that he often travels by plane. Coming from a coastal background where planes fly overhead every day, Leonardo Edwin became interested in becoming an Avgeek or Aviation Geek—a person who loves the world of aviation. Similar to other fields of study, aviation also has its own specific language that can only be found in the world of aviation. This proves that in the world of aviation, there are also variations in language register, which are variations in language that only focus on their use in certain fields.

According to Chaer and Agustina, language variation or register is language that arises due to the interaction of heterogeneous speakers in specific fields (in Istikomah, Nurdianto, Resticka, 2021: 17-18). Written register can take the form of linguistic units, such as words and phrases. Register is a prediction to determine the social situation and context in which language will be used (Halliday in Aditya, 2012: 3). From these definitions, it can be concluded that register language variation is a variation that arises due to a heterogeneous society and is used to determine the social situation and context of language use in specific fields.

Based on the above description, the researcher is interested in conducting research that focuses on register in the world of aviation with the object being YouTube videos on Leonardo Edwin's channel. This research was conducted because no one has ever researched aviation register in YouTube videos. This study will discuss the forms of register used in aviation videos on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel. This research is entitled Aviation Register on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube Channel, which is a sociolinguistic study. This research is important because aviation registers are used for domestic and international flight purposes. As we know, aviation is used by everyone from all walks of life, so research on aviation registers needs to be disseminated to the wider community to serve as a medium of education for the general public. If aviation registers are not understood by the general public, it can lead to misunderstandings between parties. As is well known, the world of aviation must also be disseminated to the wider community so that every development that occurs can serve as a guide for people who will travel by air. In addition, the reason for choosing Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel as the object of this study is because there is special content in the playlist "Lele Review Bandara." As the title suggests, the content contains recordings related to airport reviews. In reviewing airports, it is undeniable that the reviews use terms commonly used in the world of aviation. Therefore, this YouTube channel was selected based on the intensity of the reviews in the videos.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design with a descriptive approach. The qualitative approach is used to describe and interpret linguistic phenomena, particularly the use of registers in the field of aviation as found in spoken language on digital media. This design is considered appropriate because the research focuses on analyzing words and phrases in their natural context to reveal their meanings, functions, and characteristics.

The data for this study were obtained from a YouTube video published on March 2, 2023, on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel. The video analyzed is entitled "*This Airport is Being Sold to a Foreign Country?! Review of the Third Largest Airport in Indonesia!! Kualanamu, Medan!*". The research was conducted by accessing and analyzing the video through the YouTube platform as the virtual research setting.

Research Subject

The research subject of this study is a YouTube video uploaded on Leonardo Edwin's channel. The research data consist of words and phrases that contain aviation registers used in the video. These linguistic units serve as the primary data, as they reflect the specific vocabulary and language features characteristic of the aviation field.

Research Procedure

The research procedure began with identifying and selecting the relevant YouTube video as the data source. The researcher then repeatedly listened to and watched the video to ensure the presence of aviation-related registers. After confirming the relevance of the content, the researcher transcribed the spoken language in the video. The transcription process involved carefully reading the written text and verifying that it accurately matched the spoken utterances in the video. This procedure ensured data accuracy and reliability before further analysis was conducted.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study were the listening method and the recording method. The listening method was conducted by repeatedly watching and listening to the YouTube video to identify words and phrases containing aviation registers. The recording method involved transcribing the spoken language in the video into written form. These techniques enabled the researcher to systematically collect linguistic data relevant to the research focus.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively by examining the collected words and phrases within their sentence contexts. The analysis focused on identifying the specific meanings, usage, and characteristics of aviation registers, including limited registers, open registers, and lingual registers, as proposed by Chaer (2010). The researcher analyzed how these registers functioned in context and what exclusive meanings they conveyed. The results of the analysis are presented in the discussion section and summarized in the conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The language used in Leonardo Edwin's YouTube video is a mixture of spoken and written language. The use of written language in the video is useful to ensure that every word written is the same as what is spoken. Overall, the video reviews an airport, so it is not surprising that the vocabulary that appears in the video is related to aviation. The spoken

register of aviation contained in the video takes the form of linguistic units in the form of words and phrases. The following are details related to the forms of aviation register contained in Leonardo Edwin's YouTube video.

1. Word form register

The study of language register in Leonardo Edwin's YouTube video, which reviews an airport in Medan, reveals a register in the form of specialized vocabulary that is only used and found in the aviation field (...). The word-based register in this study is only found in the form of verbs and nouns.

a) Verb-based register

The register in the form of verbs can be found in the following transcriptions:

- (1) "Oh, di *delay* jadi jam 18.00 itu?"

The sentence was found in a YouTube video by Leonardo Edwin. The word *delay* is a verb used in the aviation field because it only exists in the world of transportation. The meaning of the word *delay* is 'a delay in the flight schedule from the time specified by the airline.' Although it is not only used in the field of aviation, the word is explained with a disappointed expression due to the delay in the flight schedule. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word belongs to a negative social register because of the delayed departure.

- (2) "Jadi tadi bawa oleh-oleh durian ternyata itu harus *check-in*."

This sentence contains a register in the form of a verb, namely *check-in*. This word comes from English, which means registration and checking. In this case, it refers to activities carried out before the trip to ensure that passengers have tickets, register their baggage, check in, and have obtained *boarding passes*. *Check-in* here can mean re-checking because luggage often causes a disturbance to other passengers, such as the smell of durian. This can be re-checked because durian brought in the context of a YouTube video can cause a pungent smell and will disturb other passengers on the plane.

- (3) "Tadi aku udah lari-lari ke *konter check-in* karena ini udah mepet banget, harusnya kan udah *boarding* kan sekarang."

From this sentence fragment, there is a register of the verb form, namely *boarding*. This word belongs to the register of the aviation world because the word *boarding* is only used when traveling by plane. The word *boarding* comes from English and is understood as the process of passengers getting on the plane. From this definition, it can be understood that the situation at that time was indeed a scheduled departure, which should have already boarded the plane, so there was a rush because it was already close to *boarding* time.

- (4) "dan garbarata sendiri, di sini ada delapan dan udah bisa *landing* buat A380."

This sentence contains aviation terminology in the form of the verb "*landing*." This word is often used in aviation because its meaning is "the process of landing an aircraft by positioning it in the right place, followed by a reduction in speed and requiring the right amount of time to lower the aircraft's wheels." This transcript explains that Medan Airport is very large and spacious, making it suitable for landing large aircraft such as the Airbus A380.

- (5) "... tapi, kita bakal *take off* dari landasan pacu terpanjang kedua di Indonesia setelah Batam."

In this sentence, we find the verb "*take off*." This word means "to leave the ground." It is the opposite of "*landing*." In this context, it refers to the pilot increasing the speed of the aircraft so that it can fly smoothly. The sentence conveys a feeling of joy and happiness

because, logically speaking, departing from by plane after a 2.5-hour *delay* is a relief. Of course, this is accompanied by another source of happiness, namely flying from the second-largest runway after Batam. This is a special pleasure for an *Avgeek* to have the opportunity to fly from the "second largest" airport.

b) Noun register

The noun register can be found in the following transcriptions:

(1) "Kalau 16.35 kita *delay*, kalau 16.09 kita *last call*"

The sentence contains the phrase "last call." Last call is the final call for passengers to board the plane before the gate closes and the flight departs. This phrase is used in various contexts, such as educational enrollment or events. However, in the video, the context remains the same, namely at the airport, so the phrase refers to the final announcement made by airport staff to passengers.

(2) "Selamat datang di departure area nya **KNO**"

The sentence contains the word "KNO". KNO is one of the airport codes used in airport categorization to facilitate communication between air traffic controllers and pilots. KNO code is an International Air Transport Association (IATA) code used to identify airports around the world, which in this case refers to Kualanamu Airport in North Sumatra. This code will always be different from other airports.

(3) "Jadi, bandara ini itu punya 12 *gate*."

This sentence fragment also contains the noun *gate*. This word comes from English and means 'the area where aircraft land and take off, passenger mobility, cargo loading and unloading, and the place where modes of transportation transfer.' The word *gate* in this sentence actually refers to the door for passengers to enter and exit the aircraft. This sentence indicates that the narrator is informing us that Kualanamu Airport in Medan has 12 gates, with gates 1-4 being domestic gates and gates 5-12 being international gates.

(4) "Ini lantai 2, jadi tadi di lantai 3 turun satu *departure* keberangkatan, turun satu itu buat *arrival* kedatangan."

In the above sentence, there are two nouns, namely *departure* and *arrival*. The noun *departure* means the departure of an aircraft from the airport to its destination. Meanwhile, the noun *arrival* means 'the arrival of an aircraft after completing a flight or from its destination to Kualanamu Airport.' The situation described in the sentence is the narrator explaining the facilities available at Kualanamu Airport, Medan, namely that there are three floors: the first floor is for *arrivals*, the second floor is for *departures*, and the third floor is only for checking baggage.

(5) "Dan bandara Kualanamu ini udah diberikan piagam oleh **Skytrax**."

This sentence, taken from a video transcription on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel, can be found in the noun register, namely **Skytrax**. This word belongs to the noun register because Skytrax is a British consulting company that conducts research on airlines. This company conducts surveys to determine the best airlines, airports, in-flight entertainment, staff, and other elements of air travel. From this information, it can be concluded that the noun "Skytrax" is included in the aviation register in Leonardo Edwin's YouTube video because it is still related to the world of aviation.

(6) " Nah, kita lihat **apronnya**."

This sentence fragment contains the noun **apron**, which is included in the aviation register. This word refers to an aircraft parking facility. An **apron** is an airside facility provided as a place for aircraft to load and unload passengers, mail, and cargo, or even refuel. The word is included in the aviation register because this parking apron facility can only be used for parking aircraft, not as a public parking lot. Therefore, it can be concluded that the noun *apron* belongs to the aviation register.

(7) "... dan **garbarata** sendiri, di sini ada delapan dan udah bisa *landing* buat A380."

This sentence fragment can be found in the aviation register in the form of the noun, **garbarata**. This word refers to an object or tool for aircraft passengers in the form of a walled bridge-like corridor that connects the aircraft door to the terminal at the airport. This object can only be found at airports, so the word is also only used and applied within the scope of airports. Therefore, the word *garbarata* is included in the aviation register.

(8) "... dan garbarata sendiri, di sini ada delapan dan udah bisa landing buat **A380**."

The sentence contains the code A380. In the aviation world, this code is used to refer to the Airbus A380. The Airbus A380 is the largest passenger aircraft ever built, with a length of 73 meters and a wingspan of nearly 80 meters. It is the only full double-deck aircraft, capable of carrying more than 850 passengers in an all-economy class configuration. The code has been officially agreed upon as the designation for the Airbus A380 aircraft.

(9) "Ini tempat kita turun dari *x-ray* dan *security check* yang tadi."

In the sentence above, we can find the aviation register noun "**x-ray**." This word refers to a device used to detect items carried by airplane passengers that could potentially endanger the safety of other passengers. **X-ray** checks, which focus on carry-on items and items attached to passengers' clothing, are only available at airports. Every time you fly, you must undergo a check using this *x-ray* machine. Therefore, the use of the noun *x-ray* is included in the register or vocabulary of aviation or flight.

(10) "Tapi di Kualanamu ini **runway** itu di sebelah bandaranya."

From this sentence fragment, we can find the aviation register in the form of the noun phrase "runway." The word "runway" means "runway." This word belongs to the aviation register because the term "runway" is only used in the context of aviation. The sentence also explains that the runway at Kualanamu is located next to the airport, which is very rare, as runways are usually located in front of airports.

(11) "...itu ada yang kecil **ATR**, ada **Private Jet** juga..."

The sentence mentions ATR and jet. ATR stands for Aerei da Trasporto Regionale. These aircraft are used for short-haul flights. ATR aircraft are pioneers, meaning they do not require long runways like jets. Private jets are civil aircraft used for personal or business purposes, not scheduled commercial flights. Both are aircraft model names, so these names are universally known.

2. Phrase register

a. Register in the form of a noun or object

Register in the form of a noun can be found in the following transcriptions:

(1) " Selamat datang di **departure area** nya KNO "

This sentence fragment, which can be found in Leonardo Edwin's YouTube video, is a noun phrase register, namely **departure area**. The word comes from the phrases **departure** and

area. The word *departure* means "the departure of an aircraft from an airport to its destination." Meanwhile, *area* means "a geographical area used for specific purposes." The phrase is categorized as a noun phrase because it refers to a place or area specifically for departing passengers. The sentence fragment depicts a situation in which the narrator welcomes and greets viewers of his YouTube video while he is in the departure area at Kualanamu Airport in Medan.

(2) "**Rest Area** Kualanamu International Airport "

This sentence fragment contains an aviation register noun phrase, namely *rest area*. This word is a phrase. A phrase itself is a unit of language that can be simplified into smaller units of language. The phrase *rest area* can be simplified into the verb *rest* and the noun *area*. The word *rest* means 'to take a break or pause'. Meanwhile, the *area* means 'region or territory'. When combined, they form the noun "*rest area*," which means "an area or place to rest." This noun phrase belongs to the aviation register because it is often mentioned after a long journey that requires a long transit or stopover. Passengers are usually informed to rest at *a rest area*. Although in reality this word is not only used in the world of aviation, it generally appears in the world of travel, such as long journeys that require traveling on toll roads.

(3) "... dan itu adalah ATC alias **Air Traffic Control** Bandara Kualanamu."

From this sentence fragment, there is a noun phrase, namely *Air Traffic Control*. This phrase is divided into nouns, namely *air and traffic*, and a verb, namely *control*. When combined, these words form a noun phrase that means air traffic or flight controller. This phrase refers to people who work as air traffic controllers, especially for airplanes and helicopters.

CONCLUSION

The diversity that characterizes the Indonesian people is one of the causes of the diversity of skills possessed by each community. The impact of this diversity of skills and occupations is that there is also a vocabulary or language register in each usage. Register is a variation of language that is viewed in relation to the social situation and its use based on profession or field.

This study discusses the forms of language variation in registers, focusing on aviation or the field of aviation in videos on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel. From the answers and discussion presented above, we can find forms of aviation registers in the videos on Leonardo Edwin's YouTube channel, namely aviation registers in the form of verbs, nouns, noun phrases, and verbal phrases. Each register presented requires context in the continuation of the sentence so that each register included in the field of aviation does not mix with registers from other fields. The discussion also explains the meaning and intent of each register, as well as the reasons why the register can be categorized as belonging to the field of aviation. Every register found in relation to the world of aviation is often found to use a foreign language, namely English. This may be because the world of aviation is a world that can be accessed by both domestic and international residents, so the language used also incorporates English as an international language. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the larger the scope, the greater the register used is in the form of foreign language borrowings, namely English.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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