

## The Reflection of Register Used in *Glow Up Season 4*

Farradifa Natasya Sidqi

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Surabaya  
Farradifa.19040@mhs.unesa.ac.id

### Abstrak

Untuk menjadi seorang makeup artist, pengetahuan mengenai register makeup tentunya menjadi hal yang harus diketahui. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasi pembentukan kata, mengidentifikasi karakteristik situasi, dan menganalisis refleksi dari register dalam identitas area *makeup* yang dikuasai *makeup* artis di *Glow Up Season 4*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dimana data yang digunakan adalah percakapan dari kontestan *makeup* artis dan juri yang dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik dokumentasi. Langkah untuk menganalisis data yaitu mengorganisasi dan mempersiapkan, membaca, mengkodekan, mengembangkan skema kodekan, mengidentifikasi, dan menginterpretasi data. Kemudian, data dianalisis menggunakan *Word Formation* oleh Plag (2002), *Situational Characteristics* oleh Biber & Conrad (2009), and *Reflection* oleh Ixer (2016). Penelitian ini menemukan 122 data, yaitu 30 *affixation*, 65 *compounding*, dan 27 *derivation without affixation*. *Actual time* dari tiap register adalah dalam bentuk sebelum dan sesudah, sementara *actual place* dari register mengikuti tantangan yang diberikan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa *character makeup* dikuasai oleh Ratz dan Meager, *corrective makeup* dikuasai oleh Rose, dan *style makeup* dikuasai oleh Lily dan Calendula. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pembentukan kata yang paling sering muncul adalah *compounding*, register tersebut mempunyai *actual time* yang menunjukkan langkah-langkah dan muncul di studio *makeup Glow Up Season 4* sebagai *actual place*, dan register yang hanya muncul di satu area makeup merefleksikan identitas dari area *makeup* yang dikuasai *makeup* artis.

**Kata Kunci:** register *makeup*, *makeup* artis, *Glow Up Season 4*

### Abstract

To become a makeup artist, knowledge about makeup registers is certainly a thing that must be known. This study aims to classify word formations, identify situational characteristics, and analyze the reflection of the register in the identity of the makeup area mastered by the makeup artist in *Glow Up Season 4*. This study used a qualitative approach where the data are conversations between the makeup artists' contestants and the judges which were collected by documentation technique. The steps to analyze the data are organizing and preparing, reading, coding, developing a coding scheme, identifying, and interpreting the data. Then, the data were analyzed using Word Formation by Plag (2002), Situational Characteristics by Biber & Conrad (2009), and Reflection by Ixer (2016). The study found 122 data, of which the types are 30 affixations, 65 compounding, and 27 derivation without affixations. The actual time of each register in the form of before and after, while the actual place of the registers follows the challenges. The study also found that character makeup is mastered by Ratz and Meager, corrective makeup is mastered by Rose, and style makeup is mastered by Lily and Calendula. It can be concluded that the word formation that appears most often is compounding, these registers have an actual time which shows the step in makeup and appear in *Glow Up Season 4* makeup studio as the actual place, and registers that only appeared in one makeup area reflect the identity of the makeup area mastered by the makeup artist.

**Keywords:** makeup registers, makeup artists, *Glow Up Season 4*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Each community has different terms or registers that are only used by the community to communicate with each other. People who do not belong to the community usually have difficulty understanding the meaning of the registers used by the particular community. This can happen because they experience similar or even the same

situations so that the meaning of the registers formed can be understood by those in the same group. As stated by Holmes (2013), the term register was used to denote a language used by groups of people with a common interest or occupation, or a language used in situations involving such a group. Therefore, the use of registers in communicating can show what groups people belong to. For instance, policies, accountants, chefs, radio hosts, and

doctors, all use different registers. Likewise, makeup artists use registers that are only known by fellow makeup artists and people who like makeup.

To become a makeup artist, knowledge about the makeup registers is certainly one of the things that must be known. However, this may be an obstacle for some novice makeup artists. According to Prospects (2022), becoming a makeup artist without a degree is possible because academic qualifications are not as important as creative and practical skills. In addition, there are three ways to become a makeup artist, which are through formal education, non-formal education in the form of courses and training, and self-taught learning (Audina, 2023). With that said someone who wants to become a makeup artist with self-taught learning may have difficulty in grasping the meaning of the registers used in makeup. Extensive information can be obtained by observing the use of registers in makeup on matters relating to how language works, social relations within communities, and how people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language (Holmes, 2013) so that makeup competition is the most capable object to bring those aspects. One of the makeup competition shows that mentions makeup registers during the show is *Glow Up: Britain's Next Makeup Star*. Of all the existing seasons, this study discusses season 4 because it is the most recent season of the *Glow Up* competition show so if there are new registers or updates about makeup, then the data can be included in this study.

Several studies have been carried out in the same field of research related to registers and makeup. The first study was conducted by Lubis et al. (2016) about word formation and the function of the register found in Online Shops on Facebook. Although word formation is discussed both in the previous study and this study, the theory used is different so this study includes a further analysis of word formation as seen from the morphology process while the previous study only discusses the categorization of word formation. The subjects of the previous study were buyers and sellers while the subjects of this study were professional makeup artists as judges and novice makeup artists as contestants, so the registers found in this study were richer than previous studies. The next study was conducted by Permatasari (2019) about the linguistic features of the register and register based on social context. The scope of the previous study is to discuss social context while the scope of this research discusses situational characteristics, so that in this research when, where, and how the register is used can be known in more detail than the previous study. The study about makeup was conducted by Palupi (2020) which discusses self-acceptance and self-confidence on the intensity of the makeup use. Although makeup is discussed both in the

previous study and this study, the scientific field that covers these study are different. The scientific field that covers the previous study is psychology, while the scientific field that covers this study is sociolinguistics. Thus, the study of makeup could be seen from a different perspective.

The research mentioned above discusses registration in the fields of online shopping on Facebook and broadcast talk in the news division at Kompas TV Surabaya and makeup which is discussed using a psychological approach that is different from the purpose of this study. The gap between the previous studies with this study is in the registers of makeup. Previous research has not raised the register used in makeup. Previous research discussing makeup only drew from psychological studies and not from sociolinguistic studies in the aspects of language and identity, especially on the discussion of registers. Therefore, this study uses makeup to examine the use of registers in sociolinguistic studies. Meanwhile, previous research on registers only focused on the register itself. Therefore, this study wants to discuss further the person's identity that is reflected in the use of the register so that the area of makeup that is mastered by the makeup artist can be identified.

The following is the theory that is used in this study. According to Holmes (2013), the term register is used to denote a language used by groups of people with a common interest or occupation, or a language used in situations involving such a group. Therefore, the use of registers in communicating can show what groups people belong to. Likewise, makeup artists use registers that are only known by fellow makeup artists and people who like makeup. This theory is used to identify the register. Those register then classify by the word formation. Word formation refers to the study of how new complex words are formed from existing complex ones (Plag, 2002). According to Plag (2002), word formation is divided into three types, which are affixation, compounding, and derivation without affixation in the form of truncation and clipping, blend, as well as abbreviation and acronym.

In each register, a different context is applied to assist to get the meaning. The use of registers in certain circumstances along with pervasive linguistic elements plays an important role in a situation, in which the situational characteristic can be shaped by many factors, one of which is physical context, in the form of actual time and actual place (Biber & Conrad, 2009). The actual time and actual place make the context of the register used easy to know. Therefore, in what situations, when, and where the register is used, it can be known through the physical context of the situational characteristics based on the actual time and place of the register.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), the identity of a person at a certain time or place can be expressed in every use of each register. Thus, the identity of the makeup artist can be seen from the reflection of the register used. As Ixer (2016) said that reflective practice emphasizes the emotions, thoughts, values, and assumptions that shape practitioners' actions. From this theory, it can be said that the values possessed by each makeup artist in the form of the area of makeup that they are good at as an identity can be seen from their actions which are inseparable from the use of the makeup register during the competition in the form of well-done and appropriate makeup results. In addition, he also stated that value is the presentation of the skill (Ixer, 2016). Thus, this study only focuses on the reflection through the value of makeup artists, which is reflected from the register used and supported by the comment from judges to assess their performance in doing the makeup.

The background of makeup as an individual identity brought by the contestants becomes a basis for the contestants when they take part in this competition show. They are expected to have good performance when carrying out missions with the area of makeup they are good at as their makeup background. Meanwhile, the contestants are also expected to be able to hone and improve their skills in the area of makeup which is not their individual identity so that after undergoing the competition they can take a step closer to becoming professional makeup artists. The area of makeup can be seen from the 3 types of makeup mastered by makeup artists, which are corrective makeup, character makeup, and style makeup (Paningkiran, 2013).

This study discusses the registers used by the *Glow Up Season 4* social group so that each register is grouped based on its word formation. The situational characteristics of the register are identified afterward so the time and place of use of the register can be known so that the context of the register can be obtained. The makeup artists were observed for their tendency to use registers, from which it could be seen whether the registers used reflected the makeup area they were mastered at.

## 2. METHOD

A qualitative approach was used in this study. The data were collected by qualitative researchers through documentation, behavioral observation, or interviews with participants (Creswell, 2017). According to Creswell (2017), the characteristics of qualitative research were a natural setting, the researcher as a key instrument, multiple sources of data, inductive data analysis, participants' meaning, emergent design, theoretical lens, interpretative, and holistic account. Thus, this study was qualitative because it fits those characteristics. In this study,

participant observation was applied as part of the ethnographic process which involves extensive observation of the group where the research process makes the researcher immerse themselves in the daily life of the community and observe and interview participants in the group (Creswell, 2015). However, the participant observation in this study was only carried out by observing groups of makeup artists in *Glow Up Season 4* competition show through the documentation process from the videos on Netflix that were mentioned earlier.

The subject of this study was the contestants and judges of the *Glow Up Season 4* competition show on Netflix. There were five contestants discussed in this study. The five contestants were people who have won the professional assignment challenge round during the competition so it could be ascertained that these contestants were indeed excelling in their respective makeup areas. Contestants' names were written using pseudonyms to protect their privacy. Pseudonym names were based on mountain names for male contestants and flower names for female contestants. The five contestants consisted of two men, which are Ratz and Meager, and three women, which are Rose, Lily, and Calendula.

The setting of this study was the competition show *Glow Up Season 4* which was broadcast via the digital media streaming service Netflix. This competition show consisted of 8 episodes, with each episode having a duration of around 48 minutes. The source of the data were conversations between the contestants and judges and from the English closed captions as an English subtitle provided by Netflix. This show airs from 11th May 2022 to 29th June 2022 on BBC Three as a local TV program and on Netflix for international audiences.

In this study, the documentation technique was used to collect data from videos of the competition show *Glow Up Season 4*. This technique was used to study research questions one, two, and three. Documentation was carried out by watching video competition shows *Glow Up Season 4*. Documentation process from competition shows was needed in the first research question to obtain the makeup registers used in the competition shows by each contestant and the registers used by the judges to comment on the skills possessed by the contestants which were categorized based on the word formation and what their meaning was. To answer the second research question, a documentation technique was needed where the time and place of each register could be seen so that the physical context of the situational characteristics of each register could be answered. For the third research question, the documentation technique was used to see the actions of the contestants, which was whether the contestants mastered the makeup register they used.

The following is the procedure for collecting data. The first step in collecting data were to watch the video on Netflix as the main source of data. Second, the conversation containing makeup registers were collected from subtitles provided by Netflix as secondary data. In this step, the video was played back and focused on the English subtitle of the video for more accurate results. For the last step, the data collecting procedure was identifying the registers in each conversation based on the aspects of the research question.

After collecting the data, then it will be analyzed using the Creswell (2017) approach, which divides analysis into six steps—organized and prepared the data for analysis; read through the data to gain a general understanding of the content; coded the data by identifying themes, patterns, and categories; developed a coding scheme to organize the data; identified relationships between the codes and developed sub-themes; and interpreted the data by drawing conclusions, making connections, and identifying implications—which is being applied in this study's analysis of the evidential data. Thus, in this study, the data were organized and prepared for analysis by seeing the transcript of the video in the form of English subtitles that have been provided by Netflix. The transcripts were read on the video to get a general sense of participant conversation. Then the process identification stage is stated in the theory.

### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is intended to answer the three research questions, which are the register based on word formation, the physical context of situation characteristics, and the reflection of the use of the register towards makeup area that is mastered by makeup artists as the identity of the makeup artists.

#### Word Formation

Every word formation from the register found in the video competition shows *Glow Up Season 4* is discussed in this part. These word formations include affixation, compounding, and derivation without affixation. Identification of each word formation is presented in tabular data, then each term's meaning is discussed in this section. The Online Etymology Dictionary (Harper, 2001) is used as a reference in classifying the word formation of each term. The classification based on the selected data taken from the video competition show is presented as follows.

Table 1. Word formation of makeup register in *Glow Up Season 4*

No.	Word Formation	Amount of data
1.	Affixation	30

No.	Word Formation	Amount of data
2.	Compounding	65
3.	Derivation without affixation	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>122</b>

#### Affixation

There are two types of affixation in this competition video. The affixation is in the form of prefix and suffix.

Table 2. Affixation word formation in *Glow Up Season 4*

No	Affixation	Type of affixation	Register	Amount of data
1	-ette	Suffix	Palette	1
2	-y	Suffix	Dewy, glowy, blushy, patchy, cakey, shimmery	6
3	-ion	Suffix	Dimension, transition	2
4	-er	Suffix	Primer	1
5	Pro-	Prefix	Prosthetic	1
6	-ic	Suffix	Gothic	1
7	-ing	Suffix	Mixing, painting, coloring, shading, blending, glowing, contouring, popping, setting	9
8	-ation	Suffix	Foundation, pigmentation	2
9	-ed	Suffix	Pigmented, covered, primed, prepped	4
10	-ful	Suffix	Colorful	1
11	-y + -ness	Suffix	Smokiness	1
12	-less	Suffix	Flawless	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>

As shown in table 2, the suffix –ing become the most dominant type of affixation that formed a makeup register because the register with the suffix –ing is the technique of makeup as in *painting*. Affixation is a word formation process by attaching a bound morpheme, known as an affix in the form of prefix which are attached to the beginning of a base word and suffix which are attached to

the beginning of a base word, to create a new word (Plag, 2002). Thus, the suffix -ing is attached at the end of base word to form a noun.

To form these nouns, the base word comes from a verb and a noun. The base that is attached by the suffix -ing is express the action of that verb as in *painting*. *Painting* is the result of forming words by adding an affix in the form of the suffix -ing to the verb paint at the end of the word. *Painting* has the meaning of a technique used in making both face painting and body painting. However, in this study, another pattern was found. The pattern is nouns with the suffix -ing form an adjective. This pattern is violating the grammar rule because the attachment of the suffix -ing can only form nouns. The adjective is as in *glowing*. *Glowing* is the result of forming words by adding an affix in the form of the suffix -ing to the verb *glow* at the end of the word. The meaning of this register is a skin condition that is created from the look of makeup like healthy skin.

### Compounding

Makeup registers in the competition video *show Glow Up Season 4* with word formation compounding found 65 registers with these compounding forms, which are *avant-garde*, *graphic eyeliner*, *rhinestone*, *bald cap*, *dramatic look*, *color palette*, *airbrush*, *highlight*, *watercolor*, *powder brush*, *color correction*, *color blend*, *glam lash*, *fallout*, *bushy eyebrow*, *body paint*, *two-toned*, *brushstrokes*, *body makeup*, *head piece*, *metallic finish*, *eyeliner*, *paintwork*, *silicone piece*, *outline*, *fresh skin*, *matte powder*, *skin tone*, *adhesive eyelashes*, *lip pencil*, *skin color*, *makeup kit*, *eyeshadow*, *vaseline*, *black line*, *white base*, *long brush halo eye*, *monochrome tone*, *glowing skin*, *natural gloss*, *short brush*, *mixing eyeliner*, *winged eyeliner*, *color scheme*, *paint-splatter*, *graphic brows*, *graphic line*, *monochromatic looks*, *small brush*, *pop art*, *paintbrush*, *second skin*, *lip liner*, *lipstick*, *fluffy brush*, *graphic eye*, *graphic makeup*, *gel liner*, *speckle brush setting powder*, *translucent powder*, *base painting*, *bespoke palette*, and *graphic liner*.

As shown in table 1, compounding is the most word formation that forms a makeup register because the register with compounding word formation can vary, like tools, material, makeup finish, and makeup technique. Compounding or sometimes also called composition is a word formation process from the combination of two words to form a new word (Plag, 2002). Thus, those registers are formed because they come from two different words that combine to form a new word as in *bald cap*.

*Bald cap* is the result of forming words by combining *bald* and *cap* into one form. The compounding process by combining *bald* and *cap* creates new meanings from the two original words by combining words. According to Online Cambridge Dictionary (2023), *bald* is an adjective that means with little or no hair on the head and a *cap* is a

noun that means a small lid or cover. Meanwhile, *bald cap*, which is a combination of the two words, is a noun that means a variety of a cap to cover the hair area so that the wearer will look bald because it is tight and fits the head and the color resembles skin color.

### Derivation without affixation

There are two types of derivation without affixation from this competition video. The derivation without affixation is in the form of prosodic morphology and clipping.

Table 3. Derivation without affixation word formation in *Glow Up Season 4*

No.	Type of derivation without affixation	Register	Amount of data
1.	Prosodic Morphology	Model, heavy, contour, pearl, flake, texture, glitter, base, blend, shade, set, powder, brush, tone, gradient, gloss, complexion, fierce, mascara, sparkle, acetone, smudge, ombre	24
2.	Clipping	Line, glam, lashes	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>

As shown in table 3, prosodic morphology is the most commonly appears in derivation without affixation word formation that forms makeup register because the register with prosodic morphology word formation deals with the interaction of morphological and prosodic information in determining the structure of complex words (Plag, 2002). According to Plag (2002), derivation without affixation is the process of forming words that do not involve affixes as their primary or only means of deriving words from other words or morphemes, which are through the clipping process and prosodic morphology process, as in *flake*.

*Flake* is formed through prosodic morphology that is used to form words that experience morphological changes in consonants and vowels at the end of the original syllable. Thus, *flake* is the result of forming words that experience morphological changes in consonants and vowels *cca* at the end of the original syllable from the original word *flacca* from Old English into *ke* syllable. Thus, the word *flacca* changed into *flake*. The meaning of this register is a makeup product that gives a sparkling effect with large product grains.

### Situational Characteristic

Situational characteristics of each makeup register in the video competition show *Glow Up Season 4* used by makeup artists are discussed in this section. Situational characteristics are discussed in the form of the physical context of the registers that have been found. The physical context includes the actual time and place when the register was used by the makeup artists in the video competition show *Glow Up Season 4*. To discuss actual time, it is divided by the actual place of each register. The actual time found in the use of registers shows the step of makeup from before and after to show the makeup situational characteristic while the actual place shows the makeup area that being highlight in the challenge. There are three makeup areas in this study, which are corrective makeup, character makeup, and style makeup. The use of registers in each makeup areas is as follows.

Register *dewy, glowy, glowing, graphic eyeliner, color correction, fallout, glowing skin, shade, lashes, adhesive eyelashes, fresh skin, skin tone, skin color, cakey, halo eye, natural gloss, eyeliner, tone, smokiness, prepped, primed, complexion, mascara, graphic eye, glam, eyeshadow, winged eyeliner, gel liner, flawless, setting powder, translucent powder, bespoke palette, primer, glam lash, lip pencil, makeup kit, vaseline, graphic brows, graphic line, second skin, graphic liner, patchy, gloss, lip liner, lipstick, graphic makeup, fluffy brush, and smudge* are used in corrective makeup. Register *bald cap, prosthetic, acetone, speckle brush, dramatic looks, head piece, and silicon piece* are used in character makeup. Register *line, airbrush, painting, body paint, body painting, brushstroke, metallic finish, watercolor, outline, long brush, short brush, paint-splatter, pop art, and paintbrush* are used in style makeup.

Table 4. The actual place of each makeup area in *Glow Up Season 4*

No.	Actual place	Makeup Area
1.	An advertising makeup studio, the Rolling Stone magazine makeup studio, the London Fashion Week backstage, the online makeup masterclass, <i>Glow Up Season 4</i> makeup studio	Corrective Makeup
2.	The production houses makeup studio, the online makeup masterclass, <i>Glow Up Season 4</i> makeup studio	Character Makeup
3.	<i>Glow Up Season 4</i> makeup studio	Style makeup

As shown in table 4, the place that always appears in actual place of all the makeup area is *Glow Up Season 4 Season 4 makeup studio* because it is the main place to conduct the challenge, especially in creative brief and face-off elimination challenges. While the actual time of these actual place is as in character makeup which is as follows.

Register *bald cap, prosthetic, head piece, acetone* and *silicon piece* are used in *Glow Up Season 4 makeup studio* for a creative brief challenge. Those register have the actual time as follows. *Bald cap* is used *after* styling the model's hair so that it can be covered perfectly and it is used *before* the makeup artists apply the makeup effect on the model's head. It is used *after* using acetone to remove the unnecessary parts and it is used *before* the makeup artist applied base painting is the actual time of *prosthetic* and *silicon piece*. It can happen because, from the context of the video, *silicon piece* refers to *prosthetics* so it can be concluded that what is meant is the material it is made of *prosthetic*. It is used *after* applying a bald cap and it is used *before* doing the painting technique is the actual time of *head piece*. *Acetone* is used after fitting the prosthetic to the body and it is used before applying the prosthetic.

### The Reflection of Register Used

The reflection of register in the video competition show *Glow Up Season 4* used by makeup artists are discussed in this section. To discuss the reflection of register used, it is divided by makeup artist since each makeup artist has the makeup area that only mastered by them. From the data collected regarding the previously mentioned registers, the reflection on the use of the registers for the makeup area mastered by each makeup artist is as follows.

#### Ratz

The registers *prosthetic, avant-garde, blending, gothic, model, texture, covered, popping, and blend* used by Ratz show his value, which shown from the presentation of the skill that shapes Ratz's actions, *reflect his makeup area which is character makeup*. It could be seen from the meaning and the situational characteristics when he used those registers were matched. Character makeup is makeup that is applied to change a person's appearance in terms of age, character, face, ethnicity, and nation so that it matches the character being played (Paningkiran, 2013). As its definition, this type of makeup focuses on creativity to be able to manipulate one's appearance. Therefore, this type of makeup is widely used in film creation like in episode 3 of the competition show, which is making alien characters, which will be used in the *Doctor Who* series.

The most striking register as an indication that character makeup is the makeup area that Ratz is good at

is *prosthetics*. The register *prosthetic* is used in his sentence "I am actually super excited, right, because it is *prosthetics*, which I am studying at university" in episode 3. The sentence "it is *prosthetics*, which I am studying at university" shows his value which reflects his identity as a character makeup artist because he has the skill of applying *prosthetics* as a skill of character makeup that he learned from university. This statement is supported by the judge's comments in the same episode saying "I am seeing a complete character and now we got a *prosthetic* tooth. That is clever".

In addition, it is strengthened by the comments of other judges in the same episode who said "I just think it is incredible, it looks so real" when commenting on Ratz's *prosthetics*. The fact that the character made by Ratz looks real reflects that Ratz can choose the right type of *prosthetics* in character building and can apply it with the right technique so that the *prosthetics* are not applied but are part of the model's real body. Ratz's deep understanding of *prosthetics* is also evidenced by his winning the professional assignment challenge to create character makeup in episode 3 of the competition show, which is aliens, which will be used in the Doctor Who series.

#### Meager

The registers *dramatic looks*, *dimension*, *painting*, *prosthetic*, and *bald cap* used by Meager show his value, which is shown from the presentation of the skill that shapes Meager's actions, *reflect his makeup area which is character makeup*. It could be seen from the meaning and the situational characteristics when he used those registers were matched. Character makeup is makeup that is applied to change a person's appearance in terms of age, character, face, ethnicity, and nation so that it matches the character being played (Paningkiran, 2013). As its definition, this type of makeup focuses on creativity to be able to manipulate one's appearance. Therefore, this type of makeup is widely used in theatrical performances like in episode 2 of the competition show, which is the stage look makeup for a live theatrical performance.

The most striking register as an indication that character makeup is the makeup area that Meager is good at is *dramatic looks*. He masters character makeup which specializes in show makeup so it registers a dramatic look in his sentence, "the style that I am best at is a dramatic look" in episode 2. The sentence "the style that I am best at is a dramatic look" shows his value which reflects his identity as a character makeup artist because he has confidence in making *dramatic looks* which bold and popping that are suitable for show makeup because makeup with this style points to the character of the actor must be seen even from the rearmost seat of the audience.

*Dramatic look* here supports character building because the makeup that is applied shows what role the actor is taking, the age level of the character, and the nature of the character in a performance such as the theatrical performance in the episode 2 challenge which is part of the show makeup in the character makeup area. The skill to make the show's makeup was validated by the judges with their comment "I think that is the best applique application that I have seen" which led Meager to win the professional assignment challenge in episode 2. Therefore, the use of the register reflects that he mastered the technique so that the look he created became the best look of all the contestants.

#### Rose

The registers *contour*, *glam*, *glitter*, *foundation*, *highlight*, *skin color*, *shade*, *makeup kit*, *mixing*, *eyeshadow*, *eyeliner*, *color palette*, *shimmery*, *lip liner*, *gloss*, *fierce*, *popping*, *brush*, *blend*, and *lashes* used by Rose show her value, which shown from the presentation of the skill that shapes Rose's actions, *reflect her makeup area which is corrective makeup*. It could be seen from the meaning and the situational characteristics when she used those registers were matched. According to Paningkiran (2013), corrective makeup is makeup that is applied to cover imperfections on the face and accentuate facial features to achieve facial perfection. Corrective makeup focuses on the beauty portrayed in the makeup applied to the face because this makeup can hide skin problems. Therefore, this type of makeup is widely used in online campaigns like in episode 4, which is summer party looks.

One of the most striking registers as an indication that corrective makeup is the makeup area that Rose is good at is *shade* and *foundation*. The judges commented on episode 1 by saying "The way you have used that lighter *shade* of *foundation* gives a real sort of three-dimensional feel to the makeup". The sentence "the way you have used that lighter *shade* of *foundation*" shows her value which reflects her identity as a corrective makeup artist because she has product knowledge and its placement so that the application can be matched to what look she wants to create. The register *foundation* here is a product so the use of the register *shade* reflects that Rose can combine product colors to add dimension to the face. This means that Rose has product knowledge and its placement so that the application can be matched to what look she wants to create.

Having this ability means she has great skills in applying base makeup because she does not need other supporting products to make her base makeup look more dimensional. This was also supported by winning the professional assignment challenge to create summer party looks for a global retailer's online campaign for the H&M brand in episode 4 and receiving good comments from the

judges with the comment "the makeup feels fresh and light". Therefore, the registers reflect that Rose mastered corrective makeup supported by Rose's skills in applying corrective makeup so that Rose won the professional assignment challenge twice in a challenge requiring corrective makeup skills, which are in episode 4 with the challenge of making summer party looks for a global retailer's online campaign and in episode 5 with the challenge of creating editorial looks for a magazine shoot.

#### **Lily**

The registers *model, texture, color palette, brush, airbrush, coloring, mixing, blending, transition, color scheme, line, pop art, blend, paintbrush, popping, and base painting* used by Lily show her value, which is shown from the presentation of the skill that shapes Lily's actions, *reflect her makeup area which is style makeup*. It could be seen from the meaning and the situational characteristics when she used those registers were matched. According to Paningkiran (2013), style makeup is makeup made with one's imagination to create art to produce a masterpiece in the form of makeup. So that the whole body is like a canvas of a painting made using makeup.

One of the most striking registers as an indication that style makeup is the makeup area that Lily is good at is *brush* and *airbrush*. Those registers were used in episode 2 in the creative brief challenge to make body paint look inspired by all things weird and wonderful which emphasizes the abilities of the style makeup in the judges' comments by saying "I also really love the way you manipulated different products, different tools, different finishes, you used paint, you used *brush*, you used *airbrush*, I thought it was genius". The sentence "you used *brush*, you used *airbrush*" shows Lily's value which reflects her identity as a style makeup artist because Lily understands correctly the application of the tools used in style makeup, which are *brush* and *airbrush* so that she can adjust to apply different products that match her tools and produce various finishes with the appropriate techniques. With that, Lily was able to create an entire look that not only matched the challenges but also created an extraordinary look that won praise from all the judges.

Even the judges also say "when you get great body work and attention to detail, that is when you get a really big tick" in the same episode which is episode 2. So that the use of the right tools affects the time management of makeup artists in making facial paintings and body paintings. Therefore, the remaining time can be used for refinement and adding small details to the look created. Supported by her victory with Calendula in episode 6 which raised style makeup as the theme of the episode, she proved her knowledge and ability in the makeup area, which is makeup style.

#### **Calendula**

The registers *model, pearl, color blend, blend, line, brushstrokes, mixing, watercolor, painting, coloring, paintwork, transition, texture, brush, colorful, popping, and metallic finish* used by Calendula show her value, which shown from the presentation of the skill that shapes Calendula's actions, *reflect her makeup area which is style makeup*. It could be seen from the meaning and the situational characteristics when she used those registers were matched. According to Paningkiran (2013), style makeup is makeup made with one's imagination to create art to produce a masterpiece in the form of makeup. So that the whole body is like a canvas of a painting made using makeup.

One of the most striking registers as an indication that style makeup is the makeup area that Calendula is good at is *brushstrokes*. This register is used which reflect Calendula's identity of style makeup by the judges' comments in episode 2 regarding her painting skills by saying, "She proved she is an innovative painter, it was beautiful, the swirls and the movement and the *brushstrokes*". The word "*brushstrokes*" shows her value which reflects her identity as a style makeup artist because she knows to apply the tools, so she can choose the right tools and techniques so that the results can also vary depending on the tools and techniques used.

Unfortunately, in episode 2 the painting that Calendula produced was not perfect even though it was very good. This can be seen from the comments of the judges who said that "but you are running out of time so when you get up to the top it does not have the same effect". But that does not make Calendula less skilled because, during the following episodes, Calendula can make good paintings and does not run out of time to perfect her paintings. So, the lack of detail in Calendula's painting in episode 2 is not due to a lack of ability, but because she is still adapting to the competition. Therefore, the use of these registers reflects that Calendula has expertise in the makeup area which is style makeup. Supported by her victory with Lily in episode 6 which raised style makeup as the theme of the episode, she proved her knowledge and ability in the makeup area, which is makeup style.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Conclusion**

From the data found, there are 122 makeup registers used by makeup artists in the competition video show *Glow Up Season 4*. These registers are divided into three types based on word formation, which are affixation, compounding, and derivation without affixation in the form of clipping and prosodic morphology. There are 30 makeup registers that have affixation word formation, 65 makeup registers that have compounding word formation, and 27 makeup registers that have derivation without



affixation word formation which 3 registers are included in clipping word formation, and 24 registers are included in prosodic morphology word formation. The word formation that appears most often is compounding because the register with compounding word formation can vary, like tools, material, makeup finish, and makeup technique. Meanwhile, the word formation that appears the least is clipping under the derivation without affixation category because there are not many terms that can be shortened to make it more efficient.

Each of these registers is then supported by their situational characteristics in the form of actual time and place to get the context of the situation from the use of each register, as the second research question. The actual time of each register follows the step in the form of before and after of the registers. Meanwhile, the actual place of the registers follows the challenges given per episode and round in the competition. For the professional assignment challenge round, the actual location follows the professional field that is the challenge. As for the creative brief and face-off elimination rounds, the actual location is always in the same place, which is *Glow Up Season 4* makeup studio. Therefore, with actual time and location, it can show the area of makeup that is a challenge in each episode of the competition show.

By knowing the area of makeup that is a challenge per episode, the use of the makeup registers of each makeup artist reflects the identity of the area makeup mastered by the makeup artist as the third research question, and whether or not the makeup artist achieves the look is used as a challenge to reflect personal identity in the form of the area of makeup mastered by each makeup artist. This is because even though there is a makeup register which is a general term used in makeup and is a basic thing that every makeup artist must master. However, some makeup registers are registers that are only used in certain areas of makeup, so their use of register can reflect the area of makeup mastered by the makeup artist.

### **Suggestion**

The results of this study are intended to help people who are not familiar with makeup registers to understand the register, especially in *Glow Up Season 4* competition show. There are still many topics that can be explored related to makeup registers, especially the makeup registers used in *Glow Up Season 4* competition show which not used in this study such as the makeup register used by the judges when demonstrating techniques for the audience at home which was used as a challenge in the face-off elimination round which the bottom two makeup artists underwent to survive in the competition show. This study may be useful for future studies as additional information in the study of the same topic and theory.

For further study, the study of registers needs to be developed further with the number of people who need to do research on registers to then form a linguistic corpus towards making makeup dictionaries. That way, people who are interested in pursuing work as a makeup artist, especially makeup artists who learn makeup on their own and not through formal education or informal education, are not confused with makeup terms. Research in other fields related to makeup can also be helped by further research on this register.

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