

A STUDY ON REGISTER USED IN BIRD TRADING



RESEARCH PAPER

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by

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TESTIMONIAL STATEMENT

Herewith, I testify that in this research paper, there are no plagiarisms of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by other, except those which the writing was referred in the manuscript and mentioned in bibliography.

Hence, later if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, hence I will hold fully responsible.

Surakarta, 10 July 2009

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MOTTO

THE SWEETEST FACTOR IN SUCCES IS HARDWORK

(Time)

EVERYTHING IS CREATED BY GOD, WE ONLY TRY OUR BEST

AND PRAY

(Writer)

DEDICATION

Truly deeply do, I dedicate this research
paper to :

- My Lord Allah SWT, and my Prophet Muhammad SAW.
- My beloved parents.
- My future wife, and
- All my friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin. Glory to Allah the Almighty, Lord of the universe that has blessed the researcher with the life, health, mercy, strength, and tremendous energy in order to finish this research paper. However, the researcher realizes that it is impossible for him to finish this research paper by himself. Therefore, in this opportunity the researcher would like to salute and express his great honor to the following persons:

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11. Lastly, for those who contribute a lot in the research that made by the researcher that he could not count one by one, once again he salutes them sincerely.

The researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect; therefore, he would be very pleased to admit any constructive criticism from the audiences. Ultimately, the researcher wishes that this research paper would contribute in a useful way for the other researchers who are interested in the same issue. Amien.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Surakarta, 10 July 2009

Anggar Rustiyono

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SUMMARY

ANGGAR RUSTIYONO. A 320 040 324. A STUDY ON REGISTER USED IN BIRD TRADING. Research Paper. University Muhammadiyah of Surakarta. 2009

This research aims to describe the registers of bird trading found in *Depok* market, Surakarta, and the meanings of registers found in *Depok* market, Surakarta.

The research is descriptive qualitative. The data are conversation in bird trading, as including vocabularies spoken by buyers and sellers which are considered are register. The writer uses observation and documentation method. The data are analyzed based on the linguistic forms and meaning. In analyzing the meaning of the register, the writer employs the theory proposed by Halliday and Biber Douglas.

The results of the study, show that; First, the registers found are classified into three categories; nouns “(*tembakan, poci, setelan, ngipas-ngipas, and lapangan*)”, verb “(*mbagong, ndlosor, menteleng, nyentel, jalan-jalan, nabrak, and nyemplung*)” and adjective “(*teler, klasik, ring, and munculan*)”. Second, The meaning of the register based on Halliday’s and Biber’s theory influend by three features, they are fields, tenor, and mode. Based on the context of situation, registers found in the trading bird at *Depok* market have the following meanings: “*Tembakan*” means *song of bird*, “*poci*” means *a kind of bird*, “*mbagong*” means *to surrender*, “*setelan*” means *the way and composition to feed a bird*, “*ngipas-ngipas*” means *a style of bird which shakes the tail*, “*teller*” means *a style of bird*, “*ndlosor*” means *to bow while moving the body with a good bird song*, “*klasik*” means *to shake the neck*, “*menteleng*” means *not to sound*, “*nyentel*” means *to win*, “*jalan-jalan*” means *to walk to right and left on and on*, “*ring*” means *taken from cantle*, “*munculan*” means *taken from forest*, “*nabrak*” means *to hang on the wall of cage*, “*nyemplung*” means *to put a new bird into the cage*, “*lapangan*” means *a place of bird competition*.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

God the Almighty creates human beings different from other creatures.

Human beings are social creatures among the others. God gives human being with thought and feeling. As human being, they always interact with other persons. To have this interaction they need language to gain a communication.

Language is an important aspect in our daily life. We need and we use language everyday. Language plays an important role in communication. Through language people are able to express their feelings, ideas, or intention clearly. They are also able to get information easily by reading newspaper, watching television, or listen to the radio with the help of language. In short, language is the main and important tool in communication.

In communication there are at least two parties. They are speaker or writer and listener or reader. Besides, there is also another element in communication that is quite important channel, e.g. telephone, television, and later or printed media.

In using language people do not use the standard language which is easy to be understood by other people. They sometimes use language variation which will show their identity. They use register in their communication process which is clearly understood by a particular people. That is why, to

make the communication fluent, people also need to know and understand register of particular field which they frequently use in their communication.

Linguistic varieties linked ... to occupations, professions, or topic have been termed register (Harold 1996: 40). The register of law, for example is different from the register of medicine, which in turn is different from the language of engineering – and so on. Registers are usually characterized solely by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words, or by the use of words in a particular sense.

In society, people use many kinds of language varieties that describe the changes in situational factors, such as address, setting and topics. Each occupational group or social group has the difference of specific vocabularies associated. Therefore, each group has a different register, for example in bird trading.

In the bird market, people use the specific lexicons especially when they talk about bird or when they sell, buy, offer, or bargain in trading. The following is the example of a piece of a dialogue which shows the use of register in bird trading.

Buyer : *Oleh dicobo nang lapangan ?*
'May it be tried in "lapangan" ?'
Seller : *Nang lapangan regane bedo.*
'In lapangan the price is different.'

Register found in this piece of the dialogue is lexicon *lapangan*. Register *lapangan* has meaning ‘a place of bird competition’, whereas the real meaning of *lapangan* is a place used for many activities like sport, ceremony etc.

Although there are many people who understand the meaning of the registers, they usually do not know when or how the register is used. For that reasons, the writer is interested in doing this research closely related to register in trading bird and hopes it can help the readers to find out the solution of their problem in understanding the register.

B. Previous Study

The study of register has been conducted by several researchers. The followings are some of them. Budhiono (2001) investigated registers used in National Basket Ball Association (NBA) Games in US of America. In his analysis, he found that generally registers used in the NBA games are in form of word or phrase. This means that each register used in represents one event that is happened in either the games or the NBA in general.

In similar vein, Eko (2003) studied the register used by a group of transsexual in Solo using sociolinguistic approach. He found that registers used by a group of transsexual in Solo consist of three types: word which can be traced back to its original, word which becomes a term, and sentence. The first type of data is word which can be traced back to its original. In this type, the data can be classified into six further types, namely: (1) prefix {*si-*} variant, (2) infix {*e*} + suffix {-*ong*} variant, (3) suffix {*se-*} variant, (4) infix {*e*} + suffix {-*i*} variant, (5) infix {*e*} + suffix {-*es*} variant, and infix {*in*

become a term, e.g. *racun*, *brondong*, *sundari*, *sedot*, *njambu*, etc. He concluded that those words are formed without using the morphological process and those words are formed free without using a certain rule. Finally the third type is the sentence. He concluded that the transsexual usually do not speak by using the complex sentence, their language is very simple.

In little different mode, Iskandar (2005) conducted his research on registers used in Billiard Game. He showed that the registers used in Billiard Game are in the form of word and compound word. He also found that register on billiard game are able to be divided based on characteristic and the meaning. Based on the characteristic, register can be divided into four terms. They are Technical term, Shot term, Instrument term, and General term. Whereas based on the kinds of meaning, registers can be grouped into six categories: the register meaning is narrower than the real meaning, the register meaning is broader than the real meaning, the register meaning shares some features of meaning, the register meaning is identical to real meaning, and the register meaning presents new word that has no real meaning.

Considering the above researchers, it is clear that the register about bird trading has not been yet conducted. Therefore, this topic is interesting to study and it is useful to enrich the previous research about register.

C. Research Problem

In order to specify the topic discussed, the writer would like to formulate the problems as follows:

1. What are registers of bird trading found in *Depok* market, Surakarta?, and
2. What are the meanings of registers found in *Depok* market, Surakarta?

D. Limitation of the Study

This research is done in *Depok* market. This location is chosen because of some reasons such as; the first, it is a centre of bird trading in Surakarta, and over there registers can be found easily, the second it is easy to reach by the researcher because the location is not far from him. The observation here is done by asking some *Kicau Mania* (the calling to bird lovers) and listening to their conversation.

E. Objective of the Study

In this analysis, the writer has the following objectives:

1. to find out registers of bird trading in *Depok* market, and
2. to clarify the meaning of each registers.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that his research on bird trading registers has some benefits to the readers in general. The benefit is divided into two categories, those are:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. Giving a clear description about the meaning of each registers used.
 - b. Giving some contributions to enlargement of vocabularies to the practical.
 - c. Supporting the development of the subject dealing with the language acquisitions.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. Teacher

The result of this research can be used as additional material in teaching, especially register.

- b. Student

The result of this research can be used to increase their knowledge about register.

- c. Reader

The result of this research hopefully enables the readers to know the registers used on bird trading and can give a clear explanation about the registers. So that, the readers can uses the registers appropriately.

F. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization is given in order that the readers could easily understand about the content. The organization for his research paper will be follow:

Chapter I is an introduction that consists of the background of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, limitation of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory; it covers the notion of the register and approach to analyze real meaning.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of the type of the research, the data source and the technique of the data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It describes the characteristics of register and the meaning of registers and the discussion.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORY

In doing this research, the writer uses some theories to support his analysis. The theories are used to find out the solution of the problem. Because of that, he applies the following theories, namely; the notion of register and context of situation.

A. The Notion of Register

This sub chapter will discuss language variation, the definition of register, characteristics of registers, kinds of register meaning, and some types of register

1. Language Variation

Hudson in Wardhaugh defines a variety of languages as “a set of linguistic item with similar distribution”. While Ferguson offers another definition of variety as stated in Alwasilah (1985: 65) as the following:

The variation is anybody of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogenous to be analyzed by available technique of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of element and their arrangement processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

The language we use in everyday living is remarkably varied. In fact, to many investigators it appears that it is very variety which throws serious abstract to all attempts to demonstrate that is possible to write a complete

grammar for a long which makes use of categorical rules, when we look closely at any language, we will discover time and time again that there is considerable integral variation and that speaker make constant use of many different possibilities offered to them.

So variation of language is a specific set of linguistic item or human speech pattern (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features, etc) which we can uniquely associate with some external factor, (presumably, a geographic or a social group).

Language uttered by community will be varied since community, as the actor in communication process, are homogenous. Each of them has distinctive social characteristics, a group of community which might consist of society whose various cultural and social background.

The diversities influence the use of language varieties. The classification of the varieties are as follows:

a. Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions to describe object or condition. Slang is vocabulary that is meant to be interpreted quickly but not necessarily hardly as slang words of term are often a metaphor or an allegory.

Slang is sometimes regional in that it is used only in a particular tempters. Slang term are frequently particular a certain subculture, such as musicians or members of minority groups. A slang term could be like calling someone from China and Canada a Canadian. Nevertheless, usage of slang expressions can spread outside their originals arenas to become commonly used, such as

“cool and jive”. While some words eventually lose their status as slang, others continue to be considered as such by most speakers. In spite of this, the process tend to lead the original users to replace the word with other, less-recognized term to maintain group identity. Few linguists have endeavored to clearly define what constitutes slang. Attempting to remedy this, Bethany K. Dumas and Jonathan Lighter argue that an expression should be considered “true slang” if it meets at least two of the following criteria:

1. It lowers, if temporarily, “the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing”; in other words, it is likely to be seen in such contexts as a “glaring misuse of register.”
2. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to, or with a group of people who *are* familiar with it and use the term.
3. “It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people of a higher social status or greater responsibility.”
4. It replaces “a well-known conventional synonym.” This is done primarily to avoid “the discomfort caused by the conventional item [or by] further elaboration.

An example would be “getting a pop, meaning getting a haircut, or buying threads as in buying clothes.” Slang should be distinguished from jargon, which is the technical vocabulary of a particular profession. Jargon, like many examples of slang, may be used to exclude non-group members from the

conversation, but in general has the function of allowing its users to talk precisely about technical issues in a given field.

b. Jargon

Jargon is terminology that relates to a specific activity or professional of group. Much like slang it develops as a kind of shorthand, to quickly express ideas that are frequently discussed between members of a group. In many cases a standard term may be given a more precise or specialized usage among practitioners of a field. As an example, the words *RAM*, *Hard Disk Drive*, *CPU*, and *Graphics Card* are jargon as they are related to computers. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/jargon>).

c. Sociolect

In linguistics, a sociolect is the variety of language characteristic of a social background or status. It is a portmanteau term combining the morphemes “socio-“, meaning social and “lect-“, meaning a variety of language. A dialect with evolves from regional speech may also have sociolectical implications. For example, standard Italian is a dialect in that it is particular to Tuscany; yet, being the national language of Italy, it is also a sociolect in that it carries a certain prestige from being the lingua franca throughout the country – both in broadcasting, in the press, and by people of high social

status. Such as the socio-economic groups in Europe and the USA.

For example, is associated with high class, whereas in Britain it is not, as the word “fourth”

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolect>).

d. Idiolect

An idiolect is a variety of a language unique to an individual. It is manifested by pattern of word selection and grammar, or words, phrases, idioms, or pronunciations that are unique to that individual. Every individual has an idiolect; the grouping of words and phrases is unique, rather than an individual using specific words that nobody else uses. An idiolect can easily evolves into a ecolect – a dialect variant specific to a household.

Forensic linguists can use idiolect to decide if a certain person did or did not procedure a given piece of writing (or transcribed speech). The supposed confession of Derek Bentley was inconsistent with his idiolect, and modern analysis of the confessions led to a posthumous pardon. The family of the Unabomber recognized his idiolect and informed the police of their suspicions.

While often passing unnoticed in speech, some idiolects, particularly unusual ones employed by famous individuals, are immortalized in the form of nicknames. A famous example is the

nickname of Willie Mays (“the say-Hey kid”), who frequently used “say hay” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/idiolect>)

e. Argot

Argot is primarily slang use by various groups, including but not limited to thieves and other criminals, to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. Victor Hugo as one of the first to research argot extensively. He describes it in his novel “Les Misérable” as the language of the dark at one point ‘he says’.

Argot is the language of misery. Bruce Starling defines argot as “the deliberately hermetic language of a small knowledge clique...a super-specialized geek cult language that has no traction in the real world”.

Under the strictest definition, an *argot* is a proper language, with its own grammar and style. However, such complete secret languages are uncommon, because the speakers usually have some public language in common, on which the argot is largely based. Argots are mainly versions of other languages with a part of its vocabulary replaced by words unknown to the larger public. For example, the term is used to describe systems such as verlan and louchébem, which retain French syntax and only apply transformations to individual words (and often only to a certain

subset of words, such as nouns, or semantic content words). Such systems are examples of *argots à clef*, or "coded argots."

f. Dialect

Dialect is a complex and often misunderstood concept. For linguistics, a dialect is the collection of attributes (phonetic, phonological, syntactic, morphological, and semantic) that make one group of speakers noticeably different from another group of speakers of the same language.

Dialect is not a negative term for linguists. Often times, for example, we hear people refer to non-standard varieties of English as "dialect", usually to say something bad about the non-standard variety (and those who speak it). But, the term dialect refers to any variety of a language. Thus, by definition, we all speak dialect of our native language.

The term **dialect** is used in two distinct ways, even by scholars of language. One usage refers to a variety of a language that is characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers. The term is applied most often to regional speech patterns, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class. A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a **sociolect**; a regional dialect may be termed a **regiolect** (or **topolect**). The other usage refers to a language socially subordinate to a

regional or national standard language, often historically cognate to the standard, but not a variety of it or in any other sense derived from it. This more precise usage enables distinguishing between varieties of a language, such as the French spoken in Nice, France, and local languages distinct from the superordinate language, e.g. Nissart, the traditional native Romance language of Nice, known in French as Niçard.

A dialect is distinguished by its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (phonology, including prosody). Where a distinction can be made only in terms of pronunciation, the term *accent* is appropriate, not *dialect* (although in common usage, "dialect" and "accent" are usually synonymous).

Other speech varieties include: standard languages, which are standardized for public performance (for example, a written standard); jargons, which are characterized by differences in lexicon (vocabulary); slang; patois; pidgins or argots. The particular speech patterns used by an individual are termed an idiolect.

g. Accent

Accent term refer to phonological variation, i.e. variation in pronunciation. Thus, if we talk about a Southern accent, we are talking about a generalized property of English pronunciation in the

southern part of the US. But, Southern dialects have more than particular phonological properties.

An accent is a manner of pronunciation of a language. Accents can be confused with *dialects* which are varieties of language differing in vocabulary, syntax, and morphology, as well as pronunciation. Dialects are usually spoken by a group united by geography or social status.

Children are able to take on accents at a fast rate; children of travelling families, for example, can change their accents within a short period of time. This generally remains true until a person's early twenties, after which, a person's accent seems to become more entrenched.

All the same, accents are not fixed even in adulthood. An acoustic analysis by Jonathan Harrington of Queen Elizabeth II's Royal Christmas Messages revealed that the speech patterns of even so conservative a figure as a monarch can continue to change over her lifetime.

h. Register

In linguistics, a register is a subset of a language used for a particular purpose or in particular social setting. Halliday (1964)

identifies three variables that determine register: field (the subject matter of the discourse), tenor (the participants and their relationship) and mode (the channel of communication, e.g. spoken or written). Any or all of the elements of language may vary in different register. Register often also have non-linguistic prescriptions such as appropriate dress code, body language, and proximity of speakers to one another.

As with other types of language variation, we tend to find register continua rather than discrete varieties – there is an endless number of registers we could identify, with no clear boundaries. Discourse categorization is a complex problem, and even in the general definition of register given above (language variation defined by use not user), there are cases where other kinds of language variation, such as regional or age dialect, overlap. As a result of this complexity, there is far from consensus about the meaning of terms like register, field, or tenor; different writers' definitions of these terms are often in direct contradiction of each other. Additional terms such as diatype, genre, text type, style, acrolect, mesolect and basilect among many others may be used to cover the same or similar ground. Some prefer to restrict the domain of the term register to a specific vocabulary (Wardhaugh, 1986) (which one might commonly call jargon), while others argue against the use of the term altogether. These various approaches with their

own register or set of terms and meanings fall under disciplines such as sociolinguistics, stylistics, pragmatics, or systematic functional grammar.

2. Definition of register

Register is part in language. Wardhaugh said that register is set of the language terms associated with discrete occupational or social groups (200: 48). Holmes said that registers is the language of group of people with common interest or jobs or the language used in situation associated with such groups (1992: 276). Biber states that register is the communication situation that recurs regularly in a society (in terms of participant, setting, communicative function and so forth) will tend to over time to develop identifying markers of language structure and language use, different from the language of other communication situations (1994: 20). Mackey in Ibrahim states that register is a term employed by some linguist to indicate the uses to which a language is put occupational, emotive, and informative of groups (1984: 76).

From those definitions, the writer infers that register is the particular vocabulary choices made by an individual or s group to fulfill the variety functions that add up to communication.

3. Characteristics of Registers

Register studies still need a comprehensive analytical framework to complete the data. Such a framework should clearly distinguish between linguistics and non-linguistics characterization. As Fergusson says ‘people participating in recurrent communicating situation tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristics bit of syntax and phonology that they use in these situation (1994: 20). Biber said that the general characteristics of register analysis have three components of typical register studies: description of the situational characteristics of a register, description of the linguistics characteristics, and analysis of the functional or conventional association between the situational and linguistics features (1994: 33). Situational characteristics influence the choice of linguistic form, whiles the choices of linguistics features in turn helps to create the situation. The primary goal of the framework is to specify the situational characteristics of register in such a way that the similarities and differences between any pair of register will be explicit (Biber, 1994: 41).

Register is used to any language variety associated with particularly or specific characteristics. Biber stated that the register studies have four types of characteristics (1994: 352), they are:

- 1) Register studies involve descriptive analysis of actually occurring discourse. In the discourse analysis, it still needs taxonomy, a

discourse, types, and way of distinguishing among them, such as taxonomic framework.

- 2) Register studies aims to characterize language varieties rather than either the linguistic style of individuals or specific linguistic structures. The register is considered to be a language variety along with dialect, argot, slang, jargon, for example: register in the framework include aviation language, journalese, legalese, literacy, etc.
- 3) Register studies present formal linguistic characterizations of language. Register can range from extremely high-level varieties such as formal vs. informal, and spoken vs. written. To extremely low level varieties such as methodology section in psychology articles and newspaper headlines.
- 4) Register studies also analyze the situational characteristics of language varieties, and functional or conventional relationship between form and situation are posited. Register analysis should provide tools for all three components, they are analysis of the linguistics characteristics of register, analysis of the situational characteristics of register, and analysis of the functional and conventional association between linguistic and situational, for example in the register framework.

4. Some Types of Register

- a. Formal registers: a type of register that incorporates Standard American English and is used by professionals or in situations where people are not familiar with one another.
- b. Informal register: a type of register used with more familiar people in casual conversation. In the informal style of register, constructions are used more often, rules of negation and agreement may be altered. Informal register also permits certain abbreviations and deletions, but they are rule governed.
- c. Over-formal register: a type of register that can be characterized by the use of a false high-pitched nasal voice.
- d. Motheres: a type of register characterized by high-pitched, elongated sound and sing-song intonations.
- e. Reporting register: a type of register characterized by easily observable verbal and non verbal cues; flat intonation, rapid rate of speech, relatively low pitch, absence of market facial expressions, and gestures.

B. Context of Situation

A term of context is used to refer to the words that surround the words. Besides, the terms of context are not only understood between the speaker and the participant about their experiences, general knowledge of

something and some of their problems, but also it can be understood towards the situations, time, place and other matters.

Halliday and Biber (1994:39) said that the context of situation is built around the three features, they are:

1. Fields means the social setting and purpose of the interaction.
2. Tenor refers to the relationship between participants in the event..
3. Mode refers to the medium of communication.

From the opinions about register, the writer takes the conclusion for the Halliday's explanation that the register aims at using of language variation especially in the certain expressions (lingual form) that is related to the kinds of job or certain social group that the meaning shows the differences of used in the different context situation. This situation shows in some factors that influence when an expressions happens. In this case the explanation about register can be special identify by discrete occupational or social group.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Research

This research belongs to qualitative research. Moleong holds that qualitative research is a research of which the data in the form of written or oral word are descriptively analyzed (1983: 3). Moreover, Miles and Huberman in Moleong argue that qualitative data tend to be in form of words than series number (1989: 3). It does not present the data and the research results in the form of digits or statistics but it yields the data and the results in the form of phenomena description. In this case, the researcher analyzed the bird trading registers that used in *Depok* market for investigating the form, dimension, and meaning, then drew conclusions. The data of this research is in the form of words not series of number that we may conclude that this is a qualitative research.

B. Object of the Study

The object of this study is the register of bird trading in *Depok* market, Surakarta

C. Data and Data Source

The data of this research are bird trading register in the forms of words and sentences. The source of the data refers to the subject from

which data are obtained. They are considered as the material of the research (Sudiyanto, 1991 : 18).

D. Method for Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer employs the methods as follows:

1. Observation

The writer observes bird trading and selects the registers. This is done by technique of participant when they have conversation and then the writer writes the specific data of register.

2. Documentation

Besides the writer also takes note and makes list of the registers. These techniques the writer makes some list of register by writing the specific data of register.

E. Technique for Analyzing Data

The writer uses sociolinguistic frameworks analysis in analyzing the data which employs the following steps:

1. Describing the form and the meaning of register of bird trading by using frame work from sociolinguistic perspectives on register proposal by Douglas Biber.
2. Explaining the function of register of bird trading considering the contextual factors that influence the use of the register.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents data analysis and discussion of the finding to answer the research problems, i.e.; the forms of bird trading registers and the meanings of bird trading registers in *Depok* market Surakarta.

A. Data Analysis

All data in this research are Javanese conversations which involve sellers and buyers taken in *Depok* market Surakarta. The buyers look for the particular birds they want to buy where as the sellers offer their birds. From the conversation, it is not difficult to find out registers used. Both buyer and seller know and understand each other because all participants in the conversations are bird lovers and it happens in bird market, so the phenomena of the use of bird trading registers often occur and easy to find.

The following is the analysis of data by describing the forms of registers used and the meaning of registers used based on the context situation proposed by Halliday and Biber which involve field, tenor, and mode. The analysis is done integrative in addition the letter S is for seller and B is for buyer. The word in bold is register.

Data 1

- S : *Pados nopo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Pados murai batu, mas. Jenengan gadah?*
“I’m looking for *murai batu, mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *Wonten mas?*
“Yes I have, *mas* ?”
- B : *Ingkang pundi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”
- S : *Niki murai batu lahat super*
“This is *murai batu lahat super*”
- B : *Tembak’ane opo wae ?*
What kinds of **Tembak’ane** are there?
- S : *Tembak’ane cililinan,jenggotan, love birdtan mas.*
“**Tembak’ane**”of *cililinan,jenggotan* *love birdtan mas*.
- B : *regane piro, mas ?*
how much , *mas*?”
- S : *rongewu mas.*
two million rupiahs *mas*”

From the conversation, it is known that there is register found. It is lexicon *tembakān*. *tembakān* is a noun because the word is modified by suffix an attached to base verb. Besides, there is also categorized by -e. *Tembakane* that means Javanese (-nya in Indonesian)and it can also become a subject in the sentence *Tembak’ane cililinan,jenggotan, love birdtan mas* so that the word class of lexicon *tembakān* is noun.

To know the meaning of registers the people need to know the context of situation. Based on the tenor this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. Because they are bird lovers so both speakers can understand each other although the registers they use have different meaning if it is used in different situation. The real meaning of

lexicon *tembakan* is how someone shoots or the result of shooting. However it is different in the following context ***Tembak'ane cililinan,jenggotan, love birdtan mas*** the lexicon *tembakan* means *kicauan* ‘song of the bird’. It can be proven with ***Tembak'ane cililinan, jenggotan, love birdtan***, the word *cililinan, jenggotan, love birdtan* are kinds of bird whistle.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that from the conversation it is found one register. It is lexicon *tembakan* ‘song of bird’ as a noun.

Data 2

- S : *Pados nopto mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Pados kacer, mas. Jenengan gadah?*
“I’m looking for *kacer, mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *poci mas?*
“**poci**, *mas* ?”
- B : *Ingkang pundi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ? ”
- S : *Niki, ora mbagong.*
“This doesn’t **mbagong**”
- B : *Tenane mas?*
“ really,*mas* ?”
- S : *Goleki setelane sing pas., nak Ngipas-ngipas terus*
“ find the right **setelan** it surely **ngipas-ngipas** on and on”
- B : *Ya genah mas..*
of course

Register found in data 2 are lexicons *poci*, *mbagong*, *setelan*, and *ngipas-
ngipas*. *Poci* is categorized as a noun because in this context, *poci* is something to offer. Lexicon *mbagong* is a verb. In Javanese language prefix *m* before noun can change the word class to be a verb. Lexicon *setelan* is a noun. The evidence is the suffix *e* that means Javanese in the word *setelane*. A word followed by possessive must be noun. Lexicon *ngipas-
ngipas* is

categorized as a verb. The basic form of *ngipas* is *kipas*, a noun. Because it changes k to ng has *ng* then the word class of a noun to be a verb.

From the context of situation, people will know the meaning of registers. Based on the tenor this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. The real meaning of *poci* is a teapot but in this context it means a kind of bird. It is known when the buyer asked if the seller had *kacer*, a kind of bird, then the seller offered the other kind of bird, it was *poci*. *Mbagong* has real meaning *being Bagong* (one of wayang character). In this case, it is surrender. *Setelan* has real meaning *installation* but in this case it is the way and composition to feed a bird. Where as the real meaning of *ngipas-ngipas* is to fan with a fan but in bird trading register it is a style of bird which shakes the tail.

The data 2 contains four registers, *poci* ‘a kind of bird’ as a noun, *mbagong* ‘having a style that is is surrender’ as a verb, *setelan* ‘the way and composition to feed a bird’ as a noun, and *ngipas-ngipas* ‘a style of bird which shakes the tail’ as a verb.

Data 3

- S : *Golek opo, mas ?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Golek cerbang, mas. Nduwe gak?*
“ I’m looking for cerbang, *mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *enek mas?*
“ Yes I have, *mas* ?”
- B : *Endi, ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”

- S : *Iki wes teler mas.*
 “it has been **teler** mas.”
- B : *gayane ndlosor gak, mas ?*
 “ does it **ndlosor** mas ? ”
- S : *gayane klasik mas*
 “ it has **klasik** style, mas “
- B : *iki gor menteleng wae, mas ?*
 “ it just **menteleng** ? ”
- S : *La gak enek musuhe. iki wingi nang Manahan nyentel no 1*
 “it doesn't have partner. It **nyentel** in Manahan, number 1.”

Data 3 has five registers. They are lexicon *teler*, *ndlosor*, *klasik*, *menteleng*, and *nyentel*. *Teler* and *klasik* are categorized as an adjective, where as *ndlosor*, *menteleng*, and *nyantel* are including verbs.

People need the context of situation to know the meaning of registers. Based on the tenor, this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. *Teler* has real meaning *unstable condition*. In *Iki wes teler mas* the lexicon *teler* means a style of bird. The real meaning of *ndlosor* is laying down with a facing down on the floor but in this context it is to bow while moving the body with a good bird song. The real meaning of *klasik* is classic. From this context it is a usual bird style. *Menteleng* has real meaning *staring at* but here means that the bird does not sound. Where as the lexicon *nyentel* has real meaning hanged but from the context it is to win.

From data 3 it is known there are five register found. They are *teler* ‘a style of bird ’as adjective’, *ndlosor* ‘to bow while moving the body with a good bird song’ as a verb, *klasik* ‘classic’ as adjective, *menteleng* ‘not to sound’ as verb, and *nyentel* ‘to win’ as a verb.

Data 4

- S : *Golek opo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Golek kenari, mas. Nduwe gak?*
“I’m looking for kenari, *mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *enek kenari bon ijo mas?*
“I have kenari bon ijo, *mas* ?”
- B : *Endi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”
- S : *Tarunge jalan-jalan mas?*
“it **jalan-jalan**, *mas* ?”

The register found in the data 4 is lexicon *jalan-jalan*. *Jalan-jalan* is categorized as a verb because it shows an action. Based on the tenor, this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. Lexicon *jalan-jalan* has real meaning *to take a walk* but in *Tarunge jalan-jalan mas?* it means *to walk to right and left on and on*.

From data 4 it is known that there is one register found. It is lexicon *jalan-jalan* ‘to walk to right and left on and on’ as a verb.

Data 5

- S : *Golek opo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Golek kacer kembang, mas. Nduwe gak?*
“I’m looking for kacer kembang, *mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *enek sing ring opo munculan mas*
“Yes It is **ring** and **munculan**, *mas* ”
- B : *Sing ring piro, mas ?*
“how much is the **ring**, *mas* ?”
- S : *mangatus ; mas*
“five hundred ,*mas*”

In data 5 it is found two registers. They are lexicons *ring* and *munculan*.

Both *ring* and *munculan* are categorized as noun. .

From the context of situation, people will know the meaning of registers. Based on the tenor this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. Lexicon *ring* is taken from English language which means jewels for fingers but in this case it means *it is from catle* where as *munculan* has real meaning appearance.

The register meaning of *munculan* is *taken from forest*.

Based on the analysis it is known that the registers found are *ring* ‘from catle’ as noun and *munculan* ‘*taken from forest*’ as noun.

Data 6

- S : *Ciblek mas?*
“Ciblek, mas ?”
- B : *Piro pak,*
“How much is it sir?
- S : *25 wae mas.?*
only 25 mas
- B : *Wes muni during?, tek nabrak wae pak ?*
“ Has it sounded?, why does it **nabrak** sir ?”
- S : *Gak muni balekne.marai lagi wae tak cemplungne.*
“,Return if it hasn’t sounded. I have just **cemplung** it mas ?”

In the data 6 there are two registers found. Those registers are *nabrak* and *cemplungne*. Nabrak and cemplungne are categorized as verbs. From the context of situation, people will know the meaning of registers. Based on the tenor, this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that

both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. Lexicon nabrak has real meaning *to hit* but based on this context it is to hang on the wall of cage. Lexicon *cemplungne* has real meaning *to put into the water* but in this case it is to put the new bird into the cage.

From the analysis it is concluded that in data 6, it is found two registers. They are *nabrak* ‘to hang on the wall of cage’ as a verb and *cemplungne* ‘to put a new bird into the cage’ as a verb.

Data 7

B : *Oleh dicobo nang lapangan* ?

’May it be tried in ”**lapangan**” ?’

S: *Nang lapangan regane bedo.*

’In **lapangan** the price is different.’

Register found in the data 7 is lexicon *lapangan*. Register *lapangan* is categorized as a noun. It is called a noun because there is *lapang + an* is a noun.

From the context of situation, people will know the meaning of registers. Based on the tenor this conversation is done by a seller and a buyer that both of them are bird lovers. Based on the field, it is used in bird trading in bird market. Based on the mode, it is a speech. Lexicon *lapangan* has meaning, a square or a place used for sport or ceremony but in this context *Oleh dicobo nang lapangan* ?*Nang lapangan regane bedo.* Lexicon *lapangan* is competition of bird. It is known from the speech *Nang lapangan regane*

bedo. In bird trading, the price of bird will increase after joining competition moreover if the bird can win it. So that lexicon *lapangan* in bird trading means competition.

From the analysis it is found one register. It is *lapangan* ‘a place of bird competition’ categorized as a noun.

B. Discussion of the Finding

After analyzing all of the data, the writer finally finds out and arranges several findings. The findings are the bird trading registers used in *Depok* market and the meaning of each register found.

1. Bird Trading Register

The bird trading registers found can be classified into three word classes, they are:

1) Noun

This term is the typical name entities such as individual and object. The data which belongs to this category are; *tembakan*, *setelan*, *ngipas-ngipas*, *ring*, *munculan* and *lapangan*.

2) Verb

This term is the characteristically designed action, and states of register in bird trading. The data which belongs to this category are; *mbagong*, *ndlosor*, *menteleng*, *nyentel*, *jalan-jalan*, *nabrak*, and *nyemplung*.

3) Adjective

4) This term is designed to denote the properties of attributes of the entities denoted by noun. The data belongs to this category are; *teller* and *klasik*.

Table. 1. 1

Linguistic Forms of Register Used In Bird Trading

No	Linguistic Forms	Data	Σ	%
1	Noun	<i>tembakan</i> <i>poci</i> <i>setelan</i> <i>ngipas-ngipas</i> <i>ring</i> <i>munculan</i> <i>lapangan</i>	7	43,75 %
2	Verb	<i>mbagong</i> <i>ndlosor</i> <i>menteleng,</i> <i>nyentel</i> <i>jalan-jalan</i> <i>nabrak</i> <i>nyemplung</i>	7	43,75 %
3	Adjective	<i>teller</i> <i>klasik</i>	2	12,50 %
			16	100 %

1. Meaning of Register

The meaning of the register by using Halliday's and Biber's which theory involves in three features, they are fields, tenor, and mode. **Field** is the social setting and purpose of the interaction. The context of the registers is, it is used in bird trading at *Depok* bird market. **Tenor** is the relationship between participants in the event. The register in bird trading is used by both buyers and sellers. **Mode** refers to the medium of communication. All the register used to in bird trading are in the form of speech.

Based on the context situation, registers found in the trading bird at *Depok* market have the following meanings. *Tembakan* means *song of bird*, *poci* means *a kind of bird*, *mbagong* means *to surrender*, *setelan* means *the way and composition to feed a bird*, *ngipas-ngipas* means *a style of bird which shakes the tail*, *teller* means *a style of bird*, *ndlosor* means *to bow while moving the body with a good bird song*, *klasik* means *to shake the neck*, *menteleng* means *not to sound*, *nyentel* means *to win*, *jalan-jalan* means *to walk to right and left on and on*, *ring* means *taken from cantle*, *munculan* means *taken from forest*, *nabrak* means *to hang on the wall of cage*, *nyemplung* means *to put a new bird into the cage*, *lapangan* means *a place of bird competition*.

Table 1.2
Register of Bird Trading and The Meaning

Data	Register	Word class	Meaning of register
1	<i>Tembak'an</i>	Noun	Song of bird
2	<i>Poci</i>	Noun	A kind of bird
	<i>Mbagong</i>	Verb	To Surrender
	<i>Setelan</i>	Noun	The way and composition to feed a bird
	<i>Ngipas- ngipas</i>	Noun	A style of bird which shakes the tail
3	<i>Teler</i>	Adjective	A style of bird
	<i>Ndlosor</i>	Verb	To bow while moving the body with a good bird song
	<i>Klasik</i>	Adjective	Classic
	<i>Menteleng</i>	Verb	Not to sound
	<i>Nyentel</i>	Verb	To win
4	<i>Jalan-jalan</i>	Verb	To walk to right and left on and on
5	<i>Ring</i>	Noun	From catle
	<i>Munculan</i>	Noun	Taken from forest
6	<i>Nabrak</i>	Verb	To hang on the wall of cage
	<i>Nyemplung</i>	Verb	To put a new bird into the cage
7	<i>Lapangan</i>	Noun	A place of bird competition

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer draws some conclusion as follow.

In analyzing the registers of bird trading at *Depok* market , the writer employs the theory proposed by Halliday and Biber Douglas :

1. The registers found are classified into three categories; nouns (*tembakan, poci, setelan, ngipas-ngipas, ring, munculan* and *lapangan*), verb (*mbagong, ndlosor, menteleng, nyentel, jalanan-jalan, nabrak*, and *nyemplung*) and adjective (*teler* and *klasik*).
2. The meaning of the register by using Halliday's and Biber's which theory involves in three features, they are fields, tenor, and mode.

Field is the social setting and purpose of the interaction. The context of the registers is, it is used in bird trading at *Depok* bird market. **Tenor** is the relationship between participants in the event. The register in bird trading is used by both buyers and sellers. **Mode** refers to the medium of communication. All the register used in bird trading are in the form of speech.

Based on the context situation, registers found in the trading bird at *Depok* market have the following meanings. *Tembakan* means *song of bird*, *poci* means *a kind of bird*, *mbagong* means *to surrender*, *setelan* means *the way*

and composition to feed a bird, ngipas-ngipas means a style of bird which shakes the tail, teller means a style of bird, ndlosor means to bow while moving the body with a good bird song, klasik means to shake the neck, menteleng means not to sound, nyentel means to win, jalan-jalan means to walk to right and left on and on, ring means taken from cantle, munculan means taken from forest, nabrak means to hang on the wall of cage, nyemplung means to put a new bird into the cage, lapangan means a place of bird competition.

B. Suggestion

After drawing the conclusion of the bird trading register used at *Depok* bird market, the writer would like to propose suggestion as follows:

1. To Other Researchers

Other Register can analyze the come logic using some other approaches the sociolinguistic, one of them is syntactical. The researcher suggests another researcher to analyze the register with other point of view and other approaches.

2. To Readers

In relation to the use of register, the writer suggest the readers to know the context of the register. Besides, the readers should improve their knowledge on other kind of registers.

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APPENDIX

Data 1

Location : *Depok* Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 1

Setting : At middle market on Sunday, February 1, 2009 10.50 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 30, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.
2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 23, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

- S : *Pados nopo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Pados murai batu, mas. Jenengan gadah?*
“I’m looking for *murai batu, mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *Wonten mas?*
“Yes I have, *mas* ?”
- B : *Ingkang pundi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”
- S : *Niki murai batu lahat super*
“This is *murai batu lahat super*”
- B : *Tembak’ane opo wae ?*
What kinds of **Tembak’ane** are there?
- S : *Tembak’ane cililinan,jenggotan, love birdtan mas.*
“**Tembak’ane**”of *cillinan,jenggotan* love *birdtan mas*.”
- B : *regane piro, mas ?*
how much , *mas*?”
- S : *rongewu mas.*
two million rupiahs *mas*”

Data 2

Location : *Depok* Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 2

Setting : At middle market on Sunday, February 1, 2009 11.00 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 20, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.

2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 26, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

- S : *Pados nopo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Pados kacer, mas. Jenengan gadah?*
“I’m looking for *kacer, mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *poci mas?*
“**poci**, *mas* ?”
- B : *Ingkang pundi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”
- S : *Niki, ora mbagong.*
“This doesn’t **mbagong**”
- B : *Tenane mas?*
“ really,*mas* ?”
- S : *Goleki setelane sing pas., nak Ngipas-**ngipas** terus*
“ find the right **setelan** it surely **ngipas-**ngipas**** on and on”
- B : *Ya genah mas..*
of course

Data 3

Location : Depok Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 3

Setting : At middle market on Sunday, February 1, 2009 11.20 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, female, early 32, wearing a T-shirt and a rock.
2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 22, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

- S : *Golek opo, mas ?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Golek cerbang, mas.Nduwe gak?*
“ I’m looking for *cerbang, mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *enek mas?*
“ Yes I have, *mas* ?”
- B : *Endi, ?*
“Which one , *mas* ?”
- S : *Iki wes **teler** mas.*
“it has been **teler** mas.”

B : *gayane ndlosor gak, mas ?*
“ does it **ndlosor** mas ? ”
S : *gayane klasik mas*
“ it has **klasik** style, mas “
B : *iki gor menteleng wae, mas ?*
“ it just **menteleng** ? ”
S : *La gak enek musuhe. iki wingi nang Manahan nyentel no 1*
“It doesn't have partner. It **nyentel** in Manahan, number 1.”

Data 4

Location : Depok Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 1

Setting : At middle market on Monday, February 2, 2009 10.20 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 25, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.
2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 25, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

S : *Golek opo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ? ”
B : *Golek kenari, mas. Nduwe gak?*
“I'm looking for kenari, *mas*. Do you have it?”
S : *enek kenari bon ijo mas?*
“I have kenari bon ijo, *mas* ? ”
B : *Endi, mas ?*
“Which one , *mas* ? ”
S : *Tarunge jalan-jalan mas?*
“it **jalan-jalan**, *mas* ? ”

Data 5

Location : Depok Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 2

Setting : At middle market on Monday, February 2, 2009 10.45 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 30, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.

2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 23, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

- S : *Golek opo mas?*
“what are you looking for, *mas* ?”
- B : *Golek kacer kembang, mas. Nduwe gak?*
“I’m looking for kacer kembang, *mas*. Do you have it?”
- S : *enek sing ring opo munculan mas*
“Yes It is **ring** and **munculan**, *mas* ”
- B : *Sing ring piro, mas ?*
“how much is the **ring**, *mas* ? ”
- S : *mangatus ; mas*
“Five hundred, *mas* ”

Data 6

Location : *Depok* Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 3

Setting : At middle market on Monday, February 2, 2009 11.00 a.m.
Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 29, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.
2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 21, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

- S : *Ciblek mas?*
“Ciblek, *mas* ?”
- B : *Piro pak,*
“How much is it sir?
- S : *25 wae mas.?*
only 25 *mas*
- B : *Wes muni during?, tek nabrak wae pak ?*
“Has it sounded?, why does it **nabrak** sir ?”
- S : *Gak muni balekne.marai lagi wae tak cemplungne.*
“Return if it hasn’t sounded. I have just **cemplung** it *mas* ? ”

Data 7

Location : *Depok* Market of Solo
Time : February 2009

Speech event 4

Setting : At middle market on Monday, February 2, 2009 11.20 a.m.

Participants : 1. S (Seller) : Javanese, male, early 30, wearing a T-shirt and a jeans.
2. B (Buyer) : Javanese, male, early 20, wearing T-shirt and a jeans

B : *Oleh dicobo nang lapangan ?*

'May it be tried in "**lapangan**" ?'

S: *Nang lapangan regane bedo.*

'In **lapangan** the price is different.'