

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE TRADITIONAL MARKET

EXCHANGES AT GAMBIR TEMBUNG

PROPOSAL

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By :

RIRIS WULANDARI

NPM. 1302050218



**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2017

ABSTRACT

Wulandari, Riris. 1302050218. "Illocutionary Acts in the Traditional Market Exchanges at Gambir Tembung". Skripsi.English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2017.

This study deals with illocutionary acts in the Traditional Market. It was aimed at investigating the kinds of illocutionary acts, and the most dominant of illocutionary acts used by buyer and seller. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of data from daily routines in the Traditional Market. The instrument in this study was video recording. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis technique, by describing the kinds of illocutionary acts, and the dominantly directives of . The result showed that there were 5 concepts illocutionary act used by buyer and seller in the Traditional Market, namely: declaration, representatives, expressive, directives and commissives. It consist of 1 (2.06%) for declaration, 11 (22.44%) for representatives, 9 (18.36%) for expressive, 25 (51.02%) for directives and 3 (6.12%) for commissives. It can be concluded that directives dominantly was used by buyer and seller transaction in the Traditional Market.

Key Word: Illocutionary Acts, Buyer and seller, Traditional Market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given her chances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era in to bright era.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn for more about this thesis. Meanwhile, she has also received a lot of helpful, suggestions, and comments from many people. In this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents, Thus the researcher would like to express her thank first to her dearest parent, Mrs. Sujarni for her pray, advice, courage, moral and material supports from she born until forever, may Allah swt always bless and protect her, and thank you so much for my brother and sister for your support.

Then, she would like to express her sincere thanks for her academic guidance and moral support during the completion this study.

1. Drs. Agussani, M.AP., as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara.

2. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M. Pd., as Dean of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M. Pd as the vise dean 1 of FKIP UMSU, who has encorage her education in FKIP.
4. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Pd as the Head and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum as the Secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU, who have allowed and guided the researcher to carry out of the research.
5. Prof. Dr. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D who have given their guidance and valuable suggestions and advice to complete the ideas of this study.
6. Her lecturers for their invaluable counsel and the knowledge they shared with her together with all of the Faculty staffs for all the faculties given to her throughout the academic years at the university.
7. Her best friends, Dewi Ambar Sari, Halimah Tussa'diah, and Reni Indah Triana thank you so much for help her in giving support, love, suggestion, and always being her best friends although she is full of weakness.
8. Her lovely cousin Elvira Wahyuni thank you so much for your supports, suggestions, motivations, and never let her down
9. Her classmate A-evening class, Mawar Diana, Novia Fatriana, Ratna sari, Ridha Sayyidatina, Reyzsa Putri Aditya, and Winda suharfina who have given support each other in finishing this study.
10. Also her friend in PPL, Ema Melati, Maya Sari, Nur Hasanah, Vera Oktari, i never forget you all and thank you for all the the things.

11. And last but not least, to everyone that she cannot mention one by one ^
help to finish the thesis, thank you very much, may Allah bless you all.
Aamiin.

Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Department of FKIP UMSU. Also the researcher realizes that her thesis is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this thesis.

Medan, Oktober 2017
The Researcher,

RIRIS WULANDARI
NPM 1302050218

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF TABLE.....	vii
LIST OF CHART.....	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of the Study	1
B. The Identification of the Problem	3
C. The Scope and limitation	3
D. The formulation of the Problem.....	3
E. The Objectives of the Study	4
F. The Significantly of the Study	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
A. Theoretical framework.....	6
1. Definition of Pragmatics	6
2. Description of Speech Acts.....	9

2.1. The Meaning of Speech Acts	9
2.2 Locutionary Act	11
2.3 Illocutionary Act	12
2.3.1 The Categories of Illocutionary Act.....	13
2.4 Perlocutionary Act	16
3. Definition Traditional Market	16
4. Definition Exchanges	17
B. Relevant Studies.....	18
C. Conceptual Framework	19
CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH.....	20
A. Research Design.....	20
B. Source of Data.....	20
C. Technique of Data Collection	20
D. Technique of Data Analysis	21
CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS	24
A. Data Collections	24
B. Data Analysis	26
1. Kind of Illocutionary Acts used by Buyer and Seller	27
2. The Most Dominant Type of Illocutionary Acts.....	27
3. The Reason of Illocutionary Acts Used in The Traditional Market Exchanges at Gambir Tembung	34

C. Research Findings	35
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	37
A. Conclusions	37
B. Suggestions	38
REFERENCES	39

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Data of Speech Style Used by Broadcaster.....	32
Table 4.2: Kinds of speech style	39

LIST OF CHART

Chart 1: The result of kinds of speech style.....	39
---	----

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix I Script between Announcer and Listener in “Request Program”	45
Appendix 2 From K1	57
Appendix 3 From K2	58
Appendix 4 From K3	59
Appendix 5 Lembar Pengesahan Seminar	60
Appendix 6 Surat Keterangan Seminar	61
Appendix 7 Surat Plagiat	62
Appendix 8 Surat Izin Riset	63
Appendix 9 Surat Keterangan Telah Menyelesaikan Riset.....	64
Appendix 10 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal	65
Appendix 11 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi.....	66
Appendix 12 Curriculum Vitae.....	67

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is a one of the human basic need and it can be separated from their life. As social creatures, people need language to communicate and interact with the other to fulfill their needs. People create language by forming words which have meaning and can be understood to all people. People can express their ideas, share information and feelings directly, in a form of spoken or written by using language.

Language was a means of communication (sending or receiving information). Language is an important aspect in society. It is used as a tool of communication in daily activities. Because everyday we use language to communicate. Language as a mean of communication is a way to make a social interaction.

Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings. We use language to express inner thoughts and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture. Language can be defined as verbal, physical, biologically innate, and a basic form of communication.

Based on the explanation above, that language is a means of how we in speaking, a tool of how we communicate and how we in speech acts against other human beings. Speech act is behavior of a person speaking in the form of speech of someone in a situation or particular speech position. Speech act in a certain situation or position of the speech is also used in novel dialogue. Speech act is a communication process that occurs between the speaker and said opponents were conducted to obtain the necessary information. Every speech that is spoken by humans carry different meanings according to the message or inform. One general classifications system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declaration, representatives, expressive, commissive, and directives. For the example of the dialog transaction in traditional market.

Buyer : "*nang berapa wortelnya sekilo ?*".

(mam, how much is a kilogram of carrot ?)

Seller : "*6 ribu sekilo mak*".

(six thousand per kilogram mam)

Buyer : "*aku ambil 2 kg, 10 ribu ya nang*".

(I take two kilogram, ten thousand yes mam)

Seller : "*yaudah ambilah*"

(yes, take it)

Based on the conversation above the buyer said "*aku ambil 2 kg, 10 ribu ya nang*". This is directives cause the buyer ask the price is cheaper if she took 2 kg of carrots.

Related to this case, pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate (Parker, 1991, p.11). The type of the study involves the meaning in the particular place and situation, during the use of language in communication. It means that the meaning is not literal, but contextual. A consideration is necessary by the communicator to manage what they want to say and to get what they want (Yule, 1996, p.3).

In this research, the researcher is interested to make a research about speech act, with the title. Illocutionary Acts in The Traditional Market Exchange at Gambir Tembung.

B. The Identification of the Problems

This study is identified as being related to

1. the types of illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung,
2. the most dominant type of illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung, and
3. the used illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused about speech act study. In this analysis, the researcher only discusses illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung.

D. The Formulation of the problems

The problems of this study are formulated the following.

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in the traditional market exchanges at Tembung ?
2. What is the most dominant of illocutionary acts used in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung ?
3. Why is the speech act used in the ways it is ?

E. The objectives of the study

In line with the problems, of this research are

1. to investigate the types of illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung,
2. to derive the most dominant of illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung, and
3. to reason for their use.

F. The significance of the study

Findings of the study are expected to offer both theoretical and practical significance.

Theoretically, the result of research could be reference of the writer or those who plan to do further researcher in the similar topic in linguistics field especially on speech act and the reader who wants to increase their knowledge about pragmatics, especially the application of speech acts in the traditional market.

Practically, writer hoped that this study would be useful for the students of English Departement who are interested of analyzing the study of research using pragmatics subject.

- a. Lecturers that specialize in teaching speech acts so that better understand more deeply.
- b. Librarians as source for getting information or learning speech acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meanings.

This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

Yule (1990: 33) state that there are four area that pragmatics are concern with. To understand how it got to be that way, we have to briefly review its relationship with other area of linguistic analysis.

4. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. *Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning.*
5. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with how they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. *Pragmatic is the of contextual meaning.*
6. This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. *Pragmatic is the study of how more meaning gets communicated than it said.*

7. This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determines how much needs to be said. *Pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance.*

This approach necessarily explores how to listener make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

In pragmatics is the study of speech acts is a new subfield of linguistics. It can be compared to semantics, which in one sense is the study of the literal meaning of an utterance. Often, however people speak sentences that mean more than or even something apparently different from what they actually say and furthermore listener understand this additional or literal meaning.

Generally, pragmatics is defined as the study of languages use in communication or in other words. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning from definition above we know that pragmatics the study of

language which discuss the structure and the relationship of language to the context of the situation.

2. Description of Speech Acts

2.1 The Meaning of Speech Acts

A speech act in linguistics and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. The linguistic framework of any linguistic research serves as the tool for the analysis of data. According to David (2013:17), the theory of speech acts would serve as an appropriate spread sheet for the analysis and evaluation of the selected speeches. The choice of Speech Acts theory as the linguistic framework for the analysis of the two Speeches is premised on the fact that people perform various actions through the use of words.

Yule (1996:4) defined actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech act apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing and utterance. Naturally, an utterance may have conventional meaning, but the interpretation of the actual meaning of the utterances as it is used in discourse depends on evaluating the utterance in the context of the set of intentions which represent the illocutionary mode of its presentation. The speaker's intention is to produce understanding, consisting of the

knowledge of conditions on the speech act being performed. The central hypothesis of Searle's book (1962: 21) describes speech act as follows:

“Speech acts are acts characteristically performed by uttering expressions in accordance with certain constitutive rules. To give a full analysis of what this involves, Searle must give an account of the difference between merely uttering sounds and performing speech acts, and this means that he must supply an analysis, in terms of the counts as formula, of what it is to mean something by an utterance, the analysis he give stands in contrast to that of Husserl (and Aristotle) in that it starts not with uses of language as they occur in silent monologue but rather with acts of speech, acts involving both a speaker and a hearer. More precisely still, Searle starts with the utterance of sentences, since he follows Frege in conceiving word-meaning as derivative of sentence-meanings”.

From the explanation of speech act above, speech act can be defined as acts which the speaker intends to his or her hearer by express their selves in producing utterances. When hearer listens to the speaker, he/she may be act as what the speaker intents to him or her. The act that performed by the hearer depend on the utterances were the spoken to the hearer. Searle (1962:21) proposed that speech acts are the basic unit of communication. Speech act theory basically concerned on what people do with language with the functions of language. Austin (1962) observed that utterances simultaneously involve three elements:

- a. Locutionary act (the actual word uttered)
- b. Illocutionary act (the force of underlying the utterances)
- c. Perlocutionary act (the effect of the utterances on the listener)

In common situation, someone may say 'I'm busy' (locution), 'you are disturbing me' (illocutionary force) and the visitor disappear and give the apologies for the interruption (perlocutionary effect). The locutionary act is the basic act of utterances, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly, people don't just produce well-performed via the communicative. We form an utterances with some kind of function in mind, this called illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative purpose. These three parts of speech can be explained as follow:

2.2 Locutionary act

Every time we direct language at some audience, we perform there simultaneous acts: a locutionary act is to say something in what Austin (1962:94) calls "the full normal sense". It includes:

- a. The phonic act: uttering noises, phones
- b. The phatic act uttering noises as belonging to a certain vocabulary and confirming to a certain grammar, that is as being part of a certain language. The noises seen from this perspective are called phemes.

- c. The rhetic act using these noises with a certain sense and reference. The noises seen from this perspectives are called rhemes.

According to Searle (1969:81), whereas locutions are defined on a particular language, reference is defined on particular worlds. Different speakers using different locutionary and utterance acts can refer to the same thing for instance, at a gathering in which there are speakers of English. Indonesian and other language sound will be referring to the same dog.

- a. The dog's barking
- b. Anjing menggonggong

Obviously, under normal conditions of use, speaker made utterance, used a locution and refered with it, all at one and the same moment.

2.3 Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is a term in linguistics introduced by the philosopher John L. Austin in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. In Austin's framework, locution is what was said, illocution is what was meant, and perlocutionary is what happened as a result. For example, when somebody says " Is there any salt ?" at the dinner table, the illocutionary act (the literal sentence) was to ask a question about presence of salt. The perlocutionary act (the actual effect), was to cause somebody to hand over the salt.

Many define the term “illocutionary act” with reference to examples, saying for example that any speech act (like stating, asking, commanding, promising, and so on) is an illocutionary act.

Akmajian et.al (1979) points out there are some characteristics of illocutionary act:

- Illocutionary act can often be successfully performed simply by uttering the tight explicit performative sentence, with the right belief, and under the right circumstances.
- Illocutionary acts are central to linguistic communication. The normal conversation is composed in the right part of statement, request, order thank, ask and the like. The performed acts are governed by rules. When one does perform perlocutionary acts of persuading, one does so by performing illocutionary act of stating or informing.
- Most illocutionary act which are used to communicate have the feature that one performs them successfully, simply by getting one’s illocutionary intention recognize for example, when someone says, “*I’m thirsty*”. Which means that the speaker wants the listener to give him a glass of water. His illocutionary intention will be recognized if the listener responds it by giving a glass of water to the speaker. Then the speaker will successfully tell the listener his intention.

2.3.1 The Categories of Illocutionary Act

Searle (1969: 68-70) has set up the following classification of illocutionary speech acts:

a) **Declarations**

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world their utterance. Speech acts that change the reality accord with the proposition of the declaration, e.g. baptisms, pronouncing someone guilty or pronouncing someone can husband and wife. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

Example:

Priest : I now pronounce you husband and wife

Police : I'm telling you to go to by the book.

b) **Representatives**

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. According to perceri (1999:51) states that representatives are speakers represent external reality by making their words fit the world as they believe it to be (stating, describing, affirming).

Example:

a. It was a warm sunny day

c) **Expressive**

Expressive are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Expressive can be uttered in a form of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, complaining, deploring, condoling, congratulating and they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience.

Example:

- a. Congratulation!
- b. I'm glad to hear your voice
- c. I'm really sorry

d) **Directives**

Directives are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. Directives can be uttered in a form of requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, they can be positive negative.

Example:

- a. Could you give me a bunch of rose, please?

b. Don't catch cat

e) **Commissives**

Commissives are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. Commissives can be uttered in a form of promises, threats, guarantees, contracts, vows, refusal, and pledges.

Example:

- a. They promise to come on time
- b. I'm going to get it right next time

2.4 Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act (perlocutionary effect) is a speech act, as viewed at the level of its psychological consequences, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. This is contrasted with locutionary and illocutionary acts (which are other levels of description, rather than different types of speech act).

Unlike the notion of locutionary act, which describes the linguistic function of an utterance, a perlocutionary effect is in some sense external

to the performance. It may be thought of, in a sense, as the effect of the illocutionary act via the locutionary act.

Speech acts can be grouped into general categories which are based on the relationship between the words and the world and on who is responsible for bringing about the relationship, Peccei (1999:56).

3. Definition Traditional Market

Traditional market is open space that occurs the process of buying and selling transactions with the process of bargaining. In this traditional market the visitors are not always a buyer because he can also be a seller. Traditional markets can be classified into 3 forms: special markets, regular markets and daily markets. (Honor et al: 2011). Traditional market is a Market where all forms of buying and selling are done traditionally, transactions are still done with bargaining system. Traditional markets are also held on an impromptu basis and are temporary because only at one time. For example, the dawn market is only held at dawn.

But there is also a traditional market that has been by the government to be used as a market and at this location the type of shop in the form of small shop and seller who roll merchandise on the ground. Because the location is in the open, usually the cleanliness of the traditional market is less awake because the garbage scattered everywhere and cause that is not tasty. But because of the cheap and negotiable prices, buyers are still willing to shop at traditional markets. For now the

government has tried to change the image of the traditional market that was originally shabby and the smell becomes cleaner and orderly.

4. Definition Exchanges

An exchange is a marketplace in which securities, commodities, derivatives and other financial instruments are traded. The core function of an exchange is to ensure fair and orderly trading, as well as efficient dissemination of price information for any securities trading on that exchange. Exchanges give companies, governments and other groups a platform to sell securities to the investing public. Exchange is an occurrence in which people give things of similar value to each other or giving or taking anything in return for another thing (Merriam Webster).

B. Relevant Studies

Learning about how people use language to share their idea to other people in particular ways is an interesting subject to study in order to improve our skill in communication. Here are some previous studies related to the writer's study which is relevant with speech acts.

The first previous study was done by Nurfliyanti (2005) who studied the use of speech act in WH. Harrison's inaugural address. The statement of the problem of her research how the speech acts used in inaugural address. She found the five types classification from Searle in the inaugural address of William Henry Harrison. The result of her study revealed that the representative speech acts was the most commonly appeared in the inaugural address then followed by commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. In the end of her study, she gave

suggestions to the speaker to prepare a good speech before having the speech and commit the content of the speech in order to build the trust from the audience.

The second reference is gained from the researcher of Dian Amelya (2016) who studied directive speech acts in the movie “the sleeping and beauty”. She aimed to know what the happened of the child after watching this film and the effect of the child abase reflected of the mayor character’s psychological development.

C. Conceptual Framework

Pragmatic is study of language used and linguistic communication, which centrally concerned with the study of speech acts, that is the study of how we perform something by using sentences under certain condition. This study tries to discover whether this investigation will support for realizing the speech act appeared through the dialogs of the traditional market. There are three type of speech act: locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, the researcher’s analysis uses speech act by identifying and classifying the type of speech act and also find out the dominant types of speech acts use in the traditional market.

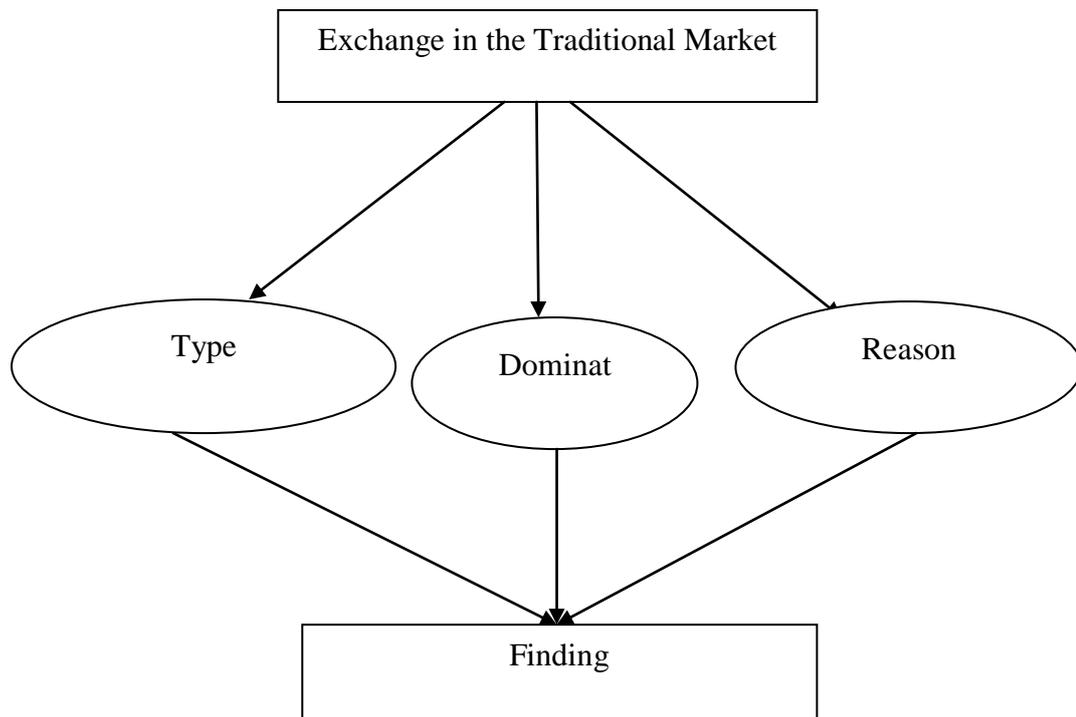


Figure 2.1 Diagram of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

A qualitative research design was applied in this study. Bogdan and Taylor (1975: 21-22) state that qualitative research is a research of which the data in the form of written and oral words that are descriptively analyzed. The writer can say that qualitative research involves spoken and written communication toward natural occurrences in the individual or group of people in the society.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in research was obtained from daily routines illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung. The data can be forms table.

C. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

Before completing analyzing the data some observations were conducted. Moleong (2008: 175) states that the observation optimizes researcher skill in the motif, belief, attention, unconscious, habitual, and other sides. To get the data the researcher will be observed and listened in the traditional market in Tembung for 5 days and the researcher acted as the observer who used a blank sheet of paper, recording instrument, and camera to record activities

exchanges during observation. The writer noted down key points about speech activity.

2. Documentation

The writer also used some document to analyze the research. The document are, conversation recording, photos, and other documents which were needed.

D. Technique of Analysis the Data

The data analysis of this research was analyzed based on Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), there were three steps of data analysis namely data condensation, data display, and drawing and verification conclusion.

1. Data condensation

It refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur: writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos. The data

condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something—either analyze further or take action— based on that understanding. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data in the past has been extended text. It is dispersed, sequential rather than simultaneous, poorly structured, and extremely bulky. Using only extended text, a researcher may find it easy to jump to hasty, partial, and unfounded conclusions. Humans are not very powerful as processors of large amounts of information. Extended text overloads our information-processing capabilities and preys on our tendencies to find simplifying patterns.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there,

vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. “Final” conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met.

Conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also *verified* as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst’s mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “inter subjective consensus” or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their confirm ability—that is, their validity. Otherwise, we are left with interesting stories about what happened but of unknown truth and utility.

These four streams can also be represented as shown in figure 1 below.

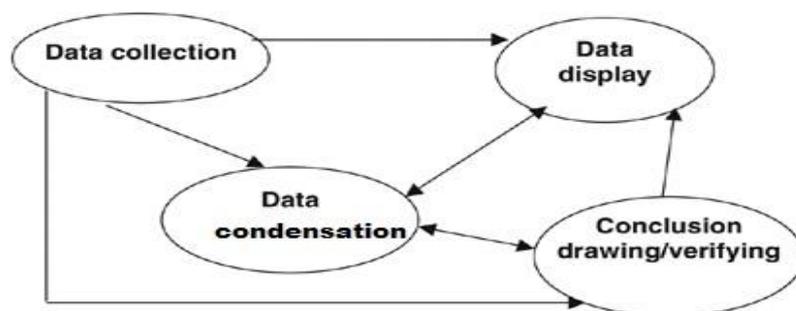


Figure 1: Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this study were from the dialog between buyer and seller in Gambir the traditional market. Result of this research finds four classification of speech acts, i.e., Declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives and commissive. Representative speech acts consisted of declaring, refusing, asserting, informing, and showing. Commissive speech acts prevailed is acts of promising and offering. Directive acts occurred in the forms of requesting, instructing, and prohibiting. Meanwhile, expressive speech acts happened through blaming, expressing, dissatisfaction and thankfulness, making a joke, and persuading.

Transactional patterns in the purchasing and sale transaction is found by using closest utterance pairs which consist of thirteen kinds as follows: questioning and answering pairs, receptive questioning pairs, refusal questioning and answering pairs, receptive questioning pairs, refusal questioning pairs, returning questioning pairs, griping reasoning pairs, questioning alluring pairs, agreeing and refusing pairs, requesting and refusing offering pairs, refusing and returning offering pairs, returning and offering questioning pairs, refusing and offering question pairs, and returning greeting pairs.

The language aspects are identified from dictions and utterance used by buyers and seller. Dictions found during the transaction are common and special dictions, concrete and abstract dictions, and denotative and connotative dictions. In the mean time, utterance founds are acceptance and refusal utterance as the presenting utterance in speech act. Transactional language procedures are steps in buyers' and seller's speech acts. The procedures are distributed in three phases: beginning, middle and ending. The

beginning phase proceeds this way: (1) buyers looked for things to buy, (2) seller asked buyers what hers or she need, (3) seller suggested the buyers which to buy, and (4) buyers ask about the prior price. In the middle phase, buyers: (1) finally selected things to buy and (2) bargained for the final price. Then the last phase proceeds with: (1) making the price deal, (2) thanking, and (3) saying goodbye. In conclusion, language activity requires the use of various language forms in accordance with situation, participants, location, and topics of utterance.

The utterances have been transcribed into dialog watching and listening the video recorder carefully. The data were listened repeatedly to get the maximal research. Then, the transcriptions of all the utterances were made. Then were 49 utterances used by three broadcasters to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting analysis illocutionary acts in all utterances used by buyers and seller in the traditional market.

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done in line with Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) who stated that there were three steps, namely: data cosedansation, data display and drawing conclusion and verification.

In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all utterances that uttered Illocutionary acts buyer and seller transaction in traditional market. That's why, the researcher tried to select whether the utterances are illocutionary acts or not to get the data. After that focused on illocutionary acts which contained from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. In this process, the bold-typed was used as the sign of utterances related to the strategies. Next, simplified the types of illocutionary and the dominantly. The researcher placed them into table that presented in data analysis with each category by categorizing the utterances into types of Illocutionary acts and

dominantly of illocutionary. Then, data analysis was abstracted by describing in tabulation and together with research findings in this research. This step became the formation or unification of important ideas from the research in answering two research problems (types of illocutionary acts and the dominant of illocutionary). The last transformed the data have been displayed in tables.

In data display, the data were organized. The organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of illocutionary acts in the traditional market. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each categories.

In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problems. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about kinds of illocutionary acts and the second answer for the research problem about the dominantly of illocutionary acts in analyzing the data, only two examples of data that were shown as interpretation of data analysis in each category. The data analysis can be seen as follows:

1. Kind of illocutionary acts used by buyer and seller

There were five kinds of illocutionary acts used by buyer and seller, namely declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives.

2. The Most Dominant type of Illocutionary Acts in the Traditional Market Exchanges at Gambir Tembung

After analyzed data, then the researcher showed the most dominant of illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at gambir tembung. For make it clear, it can e seen in table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1

Propositions Speech Acts

No.	Kinds	Number	Percentage
1.	Declarations	1	2.06%
2.	Representatives	11	22.44%
3.	Expressive	9	18.36%
4.	Directives	25	51.02%
5.	Commisives	3	6.12%
	Total	49	100%

From Table 4.1 it can be found that there are 1 (2.06%) for declaration, 11 (22.44%) for representatives, 9 (18.36%) for expressive, 24 (51.02%) for directives and 3 (6.12%) for commissives. It can be concluded that directives dominant type was used by buyer and seller daily transactional communication in the traditional market.

Based on the table, the dominant type of illocutionary acts was directives. There were 25 utterances of directives found in this research. It meant that illocutionary act in the traditional market used directives as the highest proportion. Buyer and seller used directives to express his feeling. There were 11 utterances found of this research. It meant that illocutionary act in the traditional market used representatives as the second proposition. The last proposition of illocutionary acts in the traditional market. There was 1 utterance of declarations with the total percentage 2.6%. It meant that of illocutionary acts in the traditional market used commissives as the last proposition. The following are examples of illocutionary acts used in the traditional market.

1.1 Declaration

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world their utterance. Speech acts that change the reality accord with the proposition of the declaration. Based on data collection, there is 1 utterance of declaration

that found of this research. The percentage of declarations was 2.06%. It meant that declaration used in the traditional market as the last proportion.

For example:

“Mahal ya buk, tapi ini kecil, ada ukuran L buk untuk saya.”

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Saturday, 08-09-2017. This condition buyer showed if the body wasn't small and she wants a larger size for the body because the clothes shown are too small.

1.2 Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. According to Peccei (1999:51) states that representatives are speakers represent external reality by making their words fit the world as they believe it to be (stating, describing, affirming). Based on data collection there were 11 utterances that found in this research. It meant that representatives as the second proposition.

For example:

- a. *“Gak bisa mak, memang lagi naek harga beras mak.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Friday, 01-09-2017. It was representatives because the meaning of this sentence was demanding assertion. In this condition seller showed in fact the rice is being up the price.

- b. *“iya mak tadi minyak sekilo, dua belas ribu, bubuk the sepuluh ribu sama beras seratus ribu jadi semuanya Rp. 122.000 mak”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Friday, 01-09-2017. It was representatives because the meaning of this sentence was conclusion. In this condition seller counted the total of price item purchased from buyer.

- c. *“Ada yang tujuh ribu ada yang yang dua belas ribu buk, ibuk mau yang mana.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Monday, 03-09-2017. It was representative because the meaning of this sentence was description. In this condition seller showed there are many kind of price of "*plastic meteran*".

1.3 Expressive

Theoretically expressive are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Expressive can be uttered in a form of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, complaining, deploring, condoling, congratulating and they can be caused by something. Based on data collection, there were 9 utterances of expressive that found of this research. The percentage of expressive was 18.36%. It meant that expressive was the third proportion of illocutionary acts in the traditional market.

For example:

- a. "*Tapi berasnya kok kuning ya ka.*"

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Monday, 03-09-2017. It was expressive because the meaning of this sentence was deploring. In this condition buyer said that the rice does not look good.

- b. "*Ohh untuk kakak pastilah.*"

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Friday, 01-09-2017. It was expressive because the meaning of this sentence was pleasure. In this condition seller feel happy because the customers still shopping in her shop.

- c. "*Oalah gak ada bang, udah aku setorkan tadi.*"

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Wednesday, 04-09-2017. It was expressive because the meaning of this sentence was deploring. In this condition seller1 regretted that because he couldn't lend money.

1.4 Directives

Directives are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. Directives can be uttered in a form of requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, they can be positive negative. Based on data collection, there were 925 utterances of directives that found of this research. The percentage of expressive was 51.02%. It meant that directive was the highest proportion of illocutionary acts in the traditional market.

For example:

- a. *“kok larang tenan kak? Kurang nopo?”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Friday, 01-09-2017. It was directives because the meaning of this sentence was requesting. In this condition buyer ask the price is reduced.

- b. *“iya mak, masaknya pake royco rasa sapi aja mak.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Tuesday, 04-09-2017. It was directives because the meaning of this sentence was suggesting. In this condition seller give advice to cook using royco so that the better.

- c. *“kasih mamak ini cabe campur seperampat dek.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Monday, 10-09-2017. It was directives because the meaning of this sentence was commanding. In this condition seller 1 gives command to seller 2.

1.5 Commisives

Commissives are those types of speech acts that state what the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. Commissives can be uttered in a form of promises, threats, guarantees, contracts, vows, refusal, and pledges. Based on data collection, there were 3

utterances of commissives that found of this research. The percentage of commissives was 6.12%. It meant that expressive was the fourth proportion of illocutionary acts in the traditional market.

For example:

a. *“Gapapa ini kak, kalau dimasak putih nanti.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Monday, 03-09-2017. It was commissive because the meaning of this sentence was guarantees. In this condition seller the seller provides guarantee when cooked will be white.

b. *“besok aku ganti.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Wednesday, 04-09-2017. It was commissive because the meaning of this sentence was promises. In this condition seller1 promised to return the money tomorrow.

c. *“ohh, iya kak, gapapa letak aja disini, amanya itu.”*

This sentence was taken from buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market on Friday, 01-09-2017. It was commissives because the meaning of this sentence was pledges. In this condition seller give a guarantee if her good will be safe.

3. The Reason of Illocutionary Acts Used in The Traditional Market

Exchanges at Gambir Tembung

After analyzing ways illocutionary acts in the traditional market, this discussion explained about the reason of the illocutionary acts used in the way they are in the traditional market exchange at Tembung. It discussed based on the processed transaction between buyer and seller in the traditional market. Transactional language procedures are steps in buyers' and seller's speech acts. The procedures are distributed in three phases: beginning, middle and ending. The beginning phase proceeds this way: (1) buyers looked for things

to buy, (2) seller asked buyers what her or she need, (3) seller suggested the buyers which to buy, and (4) buyers ask about the prior price. In the middle phase, buyers: (1) finally selected things to buy and (2) bargained for the final price. Then the last phase proceeds with: (1) making the price deal, (2) thanking, and (3) saying goodbye. In conclusion, language activity requires the use of various language forms in accordance with situation, participants, location, and topics of utterance.

For Example:

Buyer : *“Bulek berapa harga udang sekilo?”*

Seller : *“Sekilo empat puluh lima ribu”*

Buyer : *“Mahal kali, kuranglah.”*

Seller : *“Gak bisa. Mahal harga udang.”*

Buyer : *“Kurang dikit kenapa.”*

Seller : *“Yaudah, mau ngambil berapa kilo?”*

Buyer : *“Setengah kilo aja loh.”*

Seller : *“Setengah kilo aja, yaudah gapapa.”*

In this condition there is transaction process buyer looked this to buy, buyer ask about the prior price and in the middle phase finally selected things to buy and the last phase processed making price deal.

Transaction processed between buyer and seller especially influenced illocutionary acts in the traditional market. That's why directives was most dominantly where directives many used buyer and seller in transaction process from requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, they can be positive negative.

C. Research Findings

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of the findings as follows:

1. There were 5 concepts illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung namely: declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives, commissives. Every utterances buyer and seller has category in illocutionary acts and has meaning when they did transaction in the traditional market.
2. There are 1 (2.06%) for declaration, 11 (22.44%) for representatives, 9 (18.36%) for expressive, 25 (51.02%) for directives and 3 (6.12%) for commissives. It can be concluded that directives dominantly was used by buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market.
3. The reason of illocutionary acts used in ways they are in the traditional market. It was discussed based procedures are distributed in three phases: beginning, middle and ending. That's why directive was most dominantly influenced illocutionary acts in the traditional market. Where directives many used buyer and seller in transaction process from requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, they can be positive negative

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it is obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were 5 concepts illocutionary acts in the traditional market exchanges at Gambir Tembung namely: declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives, commissives. Every utterances buyer and seller has category in illocutionary acts and has meaning when they did transaction in the traditional market.
2. There are 1 (2.06%) for declaration, 11 (22.44%) for representatives, 9 (18.36%) for expressive, 25 (51.02%) for directives and 3 (6.12%) for commissives. It can be concluded that directives dominantly was used by buyer and seller transaction in the traditional market.
3. The reason of illocutionary acts used in ways they are in the traditional market. It was discussed based procedures are distributed in three phases: beginning, middle and ending. That's why directive was most dominantly influenced illocutionary acts in the traditional market. Where directives many used buyer and seller in transaction process from requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, they can be positive negative.

B. Suggestions

Referring to the result of this research, the following suggestions were given:

1. The student of English Departement are advised to study more about speech function, so they can get better understanding how illocutionary acts are used especially in the traditional market.
2. For the other researcher, it is suggested that be result of the study will be very useful for them in conducting a research related to the same study, and for the reader are suggested to know how and why speech function use in communication or use in their communication to avoid misunderstanding.
3. Those who interested to analyzing traditional market are suggested to enlarge their knowledge what types of illocutionary acts.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J. L. 1962. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Bogdan, Robert and Steven. J. Taylor. 1975. *Pengantar metode penelitian kualitatif*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice hall inc.
- Leech, Geoffrey N. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Principle of pragmatics*. Longman Group Limited: United States of America
- Moleong, Lexy. 2009. *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Parker, Frank. 1986. *Linguistics for non Linguistics* London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Peccei, Jean Stilwell. 1999. *Pragmatics*. Routledge: USA & Canada
- Searle, J. 1968. 'Austin on locutionary and illocutionary acts,' *The Philosophical Review*.

1969. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*.
Cambridge:Cambridge University Press

Yule, Georg. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exchange>.

APPENDIX I

Data	Types of Illocutionary Acts				
	Declaration	Representatives	Expressive	Directives	Comissives
<i>"Beli minyak sekilo, bubuk teh sekotak, sama berasnya ya kak."</i>				✓	
<i>"kok larang tenan kak? Kurang nopo?"</i>				✓	
<i>" Gak bisa mak, memang lagi naek harga beras mak."</i>		✓			
<i>"Iya mak tadi minyak sekilo dua belas ribu, bubuk teh sepuluh ribu sama beras seratus ribu jadi semuanya Rp 122.000 mak"</i>		✓			
<i>"Sama langganan kasih bedalah harganya kak he..he.."</i>				✓	
<i>"Ohh untuk kakak pastilah."</i>			✓		
<i>"Kak, aku titip dulu belanjannya ya. Nanti aku balek lagi kemari."</i>				✓	
<i>"ohh iya kak, gapapa letak aja disini, amanya itu."</i>					✓
<i>"Beli rokok sempurna, buk."</i>				✓	
<i>"Rp.43000 dek semuanya."</i>		✓			
<i>"Yang ini 10000, yang ini 11000, terus yang ini 12000."</i>		✓			
<i>"Tapi berasnya kok kuning ya kak."</i>			✓		

<i>"Gapapa ini kak, kalau dimasak putih nanti."</i>					✓
<i>"63000 semuanya kak."</i>		✓			
<i>"Ada yang tujuh ribu ada yang dua belas ribu buk, ibuk mau yang mana."</i>		✓			
<i>"Ini yang tujuh ribu tipis yang buk, bagus ibuk ambil yang dua belas ribu tebal buk."</i>				✓	
<i>"Yang dua belas ribu itu bisa kurang harganya bang?"</i>				✓	
<i>sebelas ribu itu udah gak kurang lagi</i>		✓			
<i>"Belitelornya sepapan sama minyak makan 1 kg."</i>				✓	
<i>"Telur sepapan yang harga seribu dua ratus tadi ya, jadi 36000 ditambah minyak 13000, jadi semuanya Rp.49000 dek."</i>		✓			
<i>"Masak sayur asam gorengg ikan asin sama tempe, nyambel belacan enak itu mak!"</i>				✓	
<i>"Seger itu ya, sama kacang panjang."</i>			✓		
<i>"Iya mak, Masaknya pake royco rasa sapi aja mak."</i>				✓	
<i>dua ribunya kasih asem potong aja."</i>				✓	
<i>"Yang rasa soto aja"</i>			✓		
<i>memang cocok ini cuaca mendung masak mie kuah."</i>				✓	

<i>"Di tempat wak lontong mak, datang aja mak nanti sekalian ada pengumuman untuk tabliq akbar mak."</i>				✓	
<i>"Mahal ya kak, gak bisa kurang lagi ,karena kan mau aku jual lagi."</i>				✓	
<i>"Engga kak, karena memang lagi naek, itupun tipis untung ku kak."</i>			✓		
<i>"Bang, pake dulu uangmu seratus ribu."</i>				✓	
<i>Besok aku ganti."</i>					✓
<i>"Oalah, gak ada bang, udah aku setorkan tadi."</i>			✓		
<i>"Yahh,, aku gak tau tadi uang jula-jula harian ku belum kubayar."</i>			✓		
<i>"Mahal kali, kuranglah."</i>				✓	
<i>"Gak bisa. Mahal harga udang."</i>				✓	
<i>"Kurang dikit kenapa."</i>				✓	
<i>"Mahal ya buk, tapi ini kecil, ada ukuran L buk untuk saya."</i>	✓				
<i>"Dua ratus ribu bisa buk?"</i>				✓	
<i>"Dua setengah la ya buk."</i>				✓	
<i>"Yaudah buk bungkuslah yang ukuran L untuk saya."</i>			✓		
<i>"Empat setengah mak seperempat, boru sinaga mamak?"</i>			✓		
<i>"Kasih mamak ini cabe campur seperempat dek."</i>				✓	

<i>“Cabe empat setengah ditambah tomat lima ribu. Sembilan setengah semua mak.”</i>		✓			
<i>“Kasih sekilo ya kak, paha sama dada.”</i>				✓	
<i>“Iya kak, duburya dibuang ya kak.”</i>				✓	
<i>“Setengah lah kak.”</i>				✓	
<i>“Kak hitung dulu punya ku, nanti lama kali disini gak pulang-pulang.”</i>				✓	
<i>“Ihh,, kenapa uang orang besar-besar semua ya?”</i>		✓			

APPENDIX II

Data of Illocutionary Acts used by Buyer and Seller

Data	Buyers and Seller Description	Time
<p>Seller :<i>“Mau beli apa kak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Beli minyak sekilo, bubuk teh sekotak, sama berasnya ya kak.</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Berasnya berapa kilo mak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“kalau 10 kilo berapa kak?”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“seratus dua puluh ribu mak”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“kok larang tenan kak? Kurang nopo?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“ Gak bisa mak, memang lagi naek harga beras mak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Yaudah kak kasihlah berasnya 10 kilo, sekalian hitung berapa semuanya sama</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail dealer • Female, age 35 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time at 10 a.m. • Friday, 01-09-2017

<p><i>minyak gula tadi”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Iya mak tadi minyak sekilo dua belas ribu, bubuk teh sepuluh ribu sama beras seratus ribu jadi semuanya Rp 122.000 mak”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Iya beli ya kak”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Iya mak”</i></p>		
<p>Seller : <i>“Udah lama gak kemari kak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Iya malas belanja kepajak lagi repot ngurusin anak sekolah kak.”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Jadi mau beli apa ini kak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Harga-harganya tetap kak.”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Ya gitulah kak ada yang naek ada yang turun”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Yang naek apa aja kak?”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Sembako lah kak naek terus harganya.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Sama langganan kasih bedalah harganya kak he..he..”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Ohh untuk kakak pastilah.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Kak, aku titip</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneur • Female, age 38 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 09 a.m. • Friday, 01-09-2017

<p><i>dulu belanjannya ya. Nanti aku balek lagi kemari.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“ohh iya kak, gapapa letak aja disini, amanya itu.”</i></p>		
<p>Buyer :<i>“Beli rokok sempurna, buk.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Berapa?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Sebungkus, sekalian koreknya.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Apa lagi?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Gula sekilo sama kopi seperempat, berapa semuanya buk?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Rp.43000 dek semuanya.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Makasih buk.”</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male, entrepreneur • Age 36 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 11.30 a.m. • Friday, 01-09-2017
<p>Buyer :<i>“Mau beli apa kak?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Beras, yang ini berapa harganya?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Yang ini 10000, yang ini 11000, terus yang ini 12000.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Tapi berasnya kok kuning ya kak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Gapapa ini kak, kalau dimasak putih nanti.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Yaudah saya</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, teacher • Age 50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 09.00 a.m. • Monday, 03-09-2017

<p><i>mau 5 kg kak yang 10000, karena itu lebih bagus saya liat.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Ok, yang lain apa lagi kak.”</i></p> <p>Seller: <i>“Minyak kemasannya berapa 1 kg mbak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“yang ini 13000 kak 1 kg.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Yaudah kak minyak 1 kg berasnya 5 kg, berapa semuanya kak ?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“63000 semuanya kak.”</i></p>		
<p>Buyer : <i>“Bang, Plastik meteran ada?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Ada, mau berapa meter buk?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Ada berapa aja harganya bang?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Ada yang tujuh ribu ada yang dua belas ribu buk, ibuk mau yang mana.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Boleh liat bang?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Ini yang tujuh ribu tipis yang buk, bagus ibuk ambil yang dua belas ribu tebal buk.”</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heri • Age 50 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age 42 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 02.00 p.m. • Monday, 03-09-2017

<p>Buyer : “Yang dua belas ribu itu bisa kurang harganya bang?”</p> <p>Seller : “Bisa buk, sebelas ribu itu udah gak kurang lagi. ibuk mau ambil berapa meter?”</p> <p>Buyer : “Yaudah bang, saya mau ambil 10 m.”</p>		
<p>Seller : “Mau beli apa?”</p> <p>Buyer : “Belitelornya sepapan sama minyak makan 1 kg.”</p> <p>Seller : “Lainnya apa?”</p> <p>Buyer : “Ada jual harpic disini bang?”</p> <p>Seller : “ohh gak ada dek.”</p> <p>Buyer : “Ohh yaudalah bang jadi berapa semuanya?”</p> <p>Seller : “Telur sepapan yang harga seribu dua ratus tadi ya, jadi 36000 ditambah minyak 13000, jadi semuanya Rp.49000 dek.</p> <p>Buyer : “Ini uangnya bang.”</p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amin • Age 40 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, student • Age 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 10.00 a.m. • Tuesday, 04-09-2017
<p>Seller : “Cari apa kak?”</p> <p>Buyer : “Apa ya,, Bingung mau masak</p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 09.00 a.m. • Tuesday, 04-09-2017

<p>apa.”</p> <p>Seller :“<i>Masak sayur asam gorengg ikan asin sama tempe, nyambel belacan enak itu mak!</i>”</p> <p>Buyer :“<i>Seger itu ya, sama kacang panjang.</i>”</p> <p>Seller : “<i>Iya mak, Masaknya pake royco rasa sapi aja mak.</i>”</p> <p>Buyer :“<i>Yaudah kak kasih serenteng royconya biar awet, sama kacangnya setengah kg, berapa semuanya kak?</i>”</p> <p>Seller :“<i>Kacang setengah delapan ribu sama lima ribu, jadi semuanya tiga belas ribu mak.</i>”</p> <p>Buyer :“<i>Ini kak, dua ribunya kasih asem potong aja.</i>”</p> <p>Seller :“<i>Makasih mak.</i>”</p>	<p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age 38 	
<p>Buyer :“<i>Mak putri, mie sedapnya kasih 5 ya.</i>”</p> <p>Seller :“<i>Yang rasa apa mak amin?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Yang rasa soto aja</i>”</p> <p>Seller :“<i>Apa lagi mak?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer :“<i>Sama telurnya 5, berapa semuanya.</i>”</p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age, 50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 09.30 a.m. • Tuesday, 04-09-2017

<p>Seller :<i>“Dua puluh satu ribu lima ratus mak, memang cocok ini cuaca mendung masak mie kuah.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Mak putri, nanti malam Kamis wirit ditempat siapa? Minggu semalam aku ora teko.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Di tempat wak lontong mak, datang aja mak nanti sekalian ada pengumuman untuk tabliq akbar mak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Yauweslah, nanti teko aku, aku mau pulang dulu selak ujan nanti.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Iya mak hati-hati.”</i></p>		
<p>Buyer : <i>“Kak tepung sekilo, telur 15 biji.”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Apa lagi kak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Oiya, Gula 2 kg, kalau mie 100 berapa sekotak mbak?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“90 ribu kak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Mahal ya kak, gak bisa kurang lagi ,karena kan mau aku jual lagi.”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Engga kak, karena memang lagi naek, itupun tipis untung</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur • Age, 41 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, dealer pulsa • Age 39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 12.00 p.m. • Wednesday, 04-09-2017

<p><i>ku kak.”</i></p>		
<p>Seller 1 :<i>“Bang, pake dulu uangmu seratus ribu. Besok aku ganti.”</i></p> <p>Seller 2 : <i>“Oalah, gak ada bang, udah aku setorkan tadi.”</i></p> <p>Seller 1 :<i>“Yahh,, aku gak tau tadi uang jula-jula harian ku belum kubayar.”</i></p> <p>Seller 2 :<i>“Oalah telat kali abang.”</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amin • Age, 40 <p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamzah • Age, 38 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 11.00 a.m. • Wednesday,04-09-2017
<p>Buyer :<i>“Bulek berapa harga udang sekilo?”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Sekilo empat puluh lima ribu”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Mahal kali, kurangnya.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Gak bisa. Mahal harga udang.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Kurang dikit kenapa.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Yaudah, mau ngambil berapa kilo?”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Setengah kilo aja loh.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Setengah kilo aja, yaudah gapapa.”</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heni • Age, 40 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, taylor • Age, 56 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 09.00 a.m. • Thursday, 05-09-2017
<p>Seller :<i>“Cari apa sayang? Sini masuk liat-liat dulu manatau ada</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 01.00 p.m. • Saturday, 08-09-

<p><i>yang cocok.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Buk gamis ini yang warna biru berapa buk?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Ohh, yang ini tiga ratus ribu, bisa kurang.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Mahal ya buk, tapi ini kecil, ada ukuran L buk untuk saya.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Cocok harga dulu buk, ukuran kita ada.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Dua ratus ribu bisa buk?”</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>“Belum bisa buk, memang ini modalnya tinggi, tambah sikitlah.”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Jadi berapa buk yang bener.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Yaudah harga jadi ya buk, dua ratus delapan puluh ribu ya buk.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Dua setengah la ya buk.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Udah buk dua ratus enam puluh ribu,udah harga net itu.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Yaudah buk bungkuslah yang ukuran L untuk saya.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age, 22 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age, 36 	<p>2017</p>
---	--	-------------

<p>Seller 1 : “<i>Apa kak ee?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Berapa cabe ini bang seperempat?</i>”</p> <p>Seller 1 : “<i>Empat setengah mak seperempat, boru sinaga mamak?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Enggak lah, aku jawa, kasih seperempat ya bang campur sama rawit.</i>”</p> <p>Seller 1 : “<i>Kasih mamak ini cabe campur seperempat dek.</i>”</p> <p>Seller 2 : “<i>Iya bang, apalagi mak?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Tomat berapa bang sekilo?</i>”</p> <p>Seller 2 : “<i>Sepuluh ribu mak sekilo?</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Yaudah bang kasih setengah tomatnya, sayur kosong ya bang?</i>”</p> <p>Seller 1 : “<i>Kosong sayur mak.</i>”</p> <p>Buyer : “<i>Yaudah hitung bang semuanya berapa.</i>”</p> <p>Seller 1 : “<i>Cabe empat setengah ditambah tomat lima ribu. Sembilan setengah semua mak.</i>”</p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malau, leo • Age 40 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age 56 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time, 08.00 a.m. • Monday, 10-09-2017
<p>Buyer : “<i>Berapa ayam sekilo kak?</i>”</p>	<p>Seller :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time, 09.00 a.m.

<p>Seller :<i>“Dua puluh enam ribu kak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer :<i>“Kasih sekilo ya kak, paha sama dada.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Potong kak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>“Iya kak, duburya dibuang ya kak.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Iya kak.”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santi • Age, 50 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, entrepreneur • Age, 37 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuesday, 11-09-2017
<p>Seller :<i>“Apa kak?”</i></p> <p>Buyer 2 : <i>“Kak kain merah ini setengah meter berapa kak?”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Empat belas ribu. Ehh salah setengah meter tujuh ribu, 1 meter empat belas ribu”</i></p> <p>Buyer 2 :<i>“Setengah lah kak.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Merah aja?”</i></p> <p>Buyer 2 :<i>“Iya kak.”</i></p> <p>Buyer 1 : <i>“Kak hitung dulu punya ku, nanti lama kali disini gak pulang-pulang.”</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>“Ohh iya iya,, bentar ya kak saya hitung yang ini dulu. Punya kakak semuanya enam belas ribu. Tapi besar kali pelastiknya ini ya</i></p>	<p>Seller :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dona • Age, 52 <p>Buyer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female, taylor • Age 56 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversation took time 10.00 a.m. • Friday, 15-09-2017

<p><i>kak?"</i></p> <p>Buyer 1 :<i>"Udah gapapala."</i></p> <p>Seller :<i>"Ihh,, kenapa uang orang besar-besar semua ya?"</i></p>		
---	--	--