

**LANGUAGE VARIATION FOUND IN THE INTERACTION BETWEEN BUYER-
SELLER AT TRADITIONAL MARKET**

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fullfilment of Requirement

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English Education Program

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the Language Variation found in The Interaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Market. The objective of this study was to describe (1) The types of language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market and to identify (2) The factors that influence language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative method, where data is collected through recording techniques and note-taking techniques in the form of accurate conversations in accordance with the natural characteristics of the informants and then transcribed by the researcher in the form of text. The findings of research is the variations found in the interaction of buyers and sellers in traditional markets are variations in terms of speakers such as dialect; variations in terms of usage , namely registers; variations in terms of formality such as casual style; as well as variations in terms of facilities, namely the oral style. This is due to several factors found in the data namely, age, social status and gender.

Keywords : *Language variations, Sociolinguistics, Traditional Market*

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INDTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

People who are involved in buying and selling transaction in the market must have a language used by buyer and seller. Language is used as a tool for communication and functions to establish relationships, maintain, and establish intimacy between speakers. The languages on the market are very diverse in use, this is because the speakers are heterogenous and have different social backgrounds and habits.

According to (Chaer and Agustina, 2012 : 55) a member of society in a language consists of various social status and different cultural backgrounds. This happens in the use of the language used by a society. The existence of people who have various languages makes this nation full of the diversity language used. Language diversity is usually influenced by the use of speakers and speech partners. The use of a language occurs in the speech community. Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010 : 36) states that a speech community is a society that knows at least one variation of language and norms according to its use.

Speech society is not only a group of people who speak the same language but a group of people who do have norms in using language forms. So that in a society that uses language it is formed because of mutual understanding, especially the existence of togetherness in using language codes. Language and it's use in society are not observed individually, but are associated with an activity that exists in community. Therefore, society and language are related and needs each other.

Without language, communication between an individual and another will not go well.

The use of a language has two basic aspects, namely aspects of form and meaning. If we pay attention, the relationship between form and meaning shows the difference in expression between one expression and another. Differences in form and meaning will affect the form of society. The use of language often occurs in community activities to exchange information or gain benefits in these interactions. The place where the interaction process usually occurs is the market. The market identical to the process of buying and selling transaction directly between buyer and seller. The language in interactions used in the market really describes the communication that occurs in daily conversations. The use of language used when communicating frequently characterized by the emergence of a unique language towards a group of language users.

The use of language has a level appropriate to the context in the conversation. The use of languages in the market can often be seen through the language used in terms of speakers based on social and sociolectal dialect. In sociolect, it can be examined the differences in the use of language variations or language variations based on status, class, and social class. It can show the factors that influence the use of languages in the market. The languages in the market are very diverse, because the market is a meeting place for buyer and seller of various ages, genders, ethnicities, occupations, education, and so on. In addition, the use of language is also influenced by situational factors, namely who is speaking, in what language, to whom, when, where and what problems are discussed, as formulated

by Fishman in Wardhaugh (2010 : 16) who speak, what language to whom and when.

This study will discuss "Language Variation found in the Interaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Markets". The reason for taking this topic is because not many people understand the variety of language and to dig deeper into the use of the language spoken by buyers to sellers in traditional markets. The use of language between buyers and sellers in traditional markets is interesting to research because there are differences language used in the Traditional Market and Modern Market (Supermarket). Such as in Traditional market where there is a transaction dialogue between buyers and sellers or bargaining transaction in Traditional Market. Meanwhile, in modern market or Supermarket the buyer doesn't have any conversations. The buyer immediately chooses the item she wants to buy and then pays for the item purchased without bargaining. In addition, the variety of languages in each region is also different. This is because the use of language different by place, different by types and styles.

Basically, communication between buyers and seller does not experience difficulties in transacting. This is because most interactions between buyers and sellers are generally characterized using intimate or intimate modes, namely variations in the language used by speakers with familiar relationships, such as family members or familiar friends. In addition, it is characterized by the use of language that is incomplete, short, and articulation that is often unclear. The language skills of sellers when selling transactions occur are usually obtained through learning or due to environmental factors and togetherness, thus communication between buyers and sellers can both understand each other's

language. In addition, the length of time that a person lives in an area to be used as a residence also affects the use of language.

So, based on that reasons the aimed of this research to investigate the types of variation language spoken by the sellers to buyers in Traditional market and choose Traditional Market is the object of this research because there is a linguistic phenomenon. This is indicated by the variety of languages used by sellers when selling in dialogue transactions take place and the factors that influence it. Therefore, this study uses the Traditional Market as the object of research in this thesis.

B. Identification of the Problem

The problem of this study were identified as being related to :

1. There are many differences in the language used by the buyers-sellers.
2. There are various factors that influence differences in language variations among buyers and sellers in traditional markets.
3. The way people talked based on differences background of habits and culture.
4. There were some features between buyers and sellers in dialogue transaction.

C. The Scope and Limitations

The scope of this research is focused on the Sociolinguistics Study that the use of language variation that occur in “The dialogue interaction” between buyer-seller . This is limited in buyer-seller in “Traditional Market”.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this study is formulated as the followings :

1. What types of the variation language between buyer-seller on dialogue interaction at Traditional Market?
2. What are the factors that influence variation language between buyer-seller dialogue interaction at Traditional Market.

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study is formulated as the followings :

1. To describe the types of variation language between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market
2. To find out the factors that influence variation language between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market.

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of this study divide into two, theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, it was expected that the findings of the study to enrich the theories of sociolinguistics such as; Language variation , especially for students

who want to observe buyers and sellers in dialogue interaction, as we know that every buyer and seller have different styles in speaking.

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for :

1. The Students university as reference the who are interested in studying sociolinguistics and interested in conducting any further studies especially sociolinguistics.
2. The Readers, especially for the students at FKIP UMSU .
The results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to language variation especially in dialogue transaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Market.
3. The Researcher, to increase knowledge in sociolinguistics and can be guiding in interaction between buyer-seller in dialogue transaction.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

Holmes (2013), *“An Introduction to Sociolinguistics”*. Routledge. Sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society, it examines the way people use language in a different social context, and people signal aspects of their social identity (Romaine, 2000. *“Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics”*. Oxford: University Press).

Wardhaugh (2010). *“An Introduction To Sociolinguistics”*. John Wiley & Sons. states sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication. Fishman in (Chaer and Agustina, 2010. *“Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal”*. Jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta) Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change one another within a speech community.

Thus, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology with the object of research being relationship

between language and social factors in a speech society (Chaer and Agustina 2010. *“Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal”*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta).

2. Language Variation

Variations or variety of language is the main topic in socioinguistics studies, so it's clear that Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2010). *“Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal”*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta. defines, sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and establish the correlation of the characteristics of these variations language with social characteristics. Then by quoting the opinion of Fishman, Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 61) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics and functions variety of language variations as well as the relationship between language and those characteristics and functions in language society.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 62) all languages have systems and subsystems that are understood equally by all speakers of that language. The language becomes diverse and varied. The diversity or variability of this language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogenous but also because the social interaction activities they carry out are very diverse. Every activity requires or causes the diversity of languages, this point of diversity will increase if the language is used by a very large number of speakers, as well as in a very wide area.

In terms of variety or variations of this language, there are two views. The first point of variation or variety of language is that seen as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of the language and the diversity of a language functions. So the

variation or variety of language occurs as a results of social diversity and the diversity of language functions, both variations or variety of language already exist to fulfill their function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. Both of these views can be accepted or rejected which is clear, the variations or variety of language can be classified based on the existence of social diversity and function of activities in social society.

3. Types of Language Variation

The following discusses the variety of variation language. Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 62) divide the variety of language variation, as follows :

3.1 Language Variation in Terms of Speakers

a. Idiolect

An idiolect is an individuals way of speaking, including sounds, words, grammar, and style (Wardhaugh, 2010:4). According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:62) Idiolect is an individual of language variation. According idiolect concept, every people has their own idiolect. Idiolect variations have a voice color, choice of word, style of language, structure of sentence, etc. However, the most dominant is color of sound/voice so if we know someone, we only hear their voice without seeing it. We can find out who they are. So, dialect differences will make it easy to identify who is speaking.

b. Dialect

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:64) Dialect is a language variation from a group of speaker that have relative amount, in the one place, region, or cartain area . Dialect means the language variation that comes from a group of users that is relative in numbers, living in one particular place, region, or area. Pronunciation and vocabulary differences probably are the easiest differences that people aware of between different dialect of English.

The examples of the pronunciation differences mentioned by Holmes (2001 : 124) in her book is the word “dad” pronounced by a New Zealander that to British ears sound like the “dead” that pronounces by an English person and the word “God” pronounced by an American that sounds like “guard” that pronounced by and English and word “latter” that sound like “ladder” to many non-American English speakers.

c. Temporal dialect (*Kronolect*)

Chaer and Agustina (2010:64) suggest that the temporal dialect (*Kronolect*) is a variation of the language used by social groups at particular time. For example, the variety of the languages spoken in the twenties and in use today. The variety of languages in the three periods must have been different, with different pronunciation, spelling, morphology and syntax. The most visible is usually from the lexicon because the lexicon is easy to change, but the effect of the revolution in the socio-culture, science and technology fields.

d. Social Dialect

Social dialect is a variation of language related to the status, group and social class of the speakers. In sociolinguistics, language variations are generally discussed. Because this language variation relates to speaker's problems such as sex/gender, education, age, opportunity, social level and socio economics situation. The differences in language variations are nor related to the content of the discussion but differences in morphology, syntax, and also vocabulary.

3.2 Language Variation in Terms of Usage

Nababan in Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 68) states that variation in a language in terms of use, usage, or function are called language variations with regard to their function variety or register. Variations of language based on this field of use are related to what language it is used for .

a. Variety of Journalistics language

The variety of journalistic languages has certain characteristics, namely simple, communicative and concise. Simple because it should be understood easily, Communicative because Journalism must convey news in an accurate and concise the manner because of limited space (in print media) and limited time (in electronic media).

b. Variety of Military language

The variety of military language is known for its concise and decisive characteristics, in accordance with military duties and life which is full of discipline and instruction.

c. Variety of Scientific language

The variety of scientific language is also known for its clear, straightforward and free from ambiguity and all kinds of metaphors and idioms.

d. Variety of Trade or Business (Variety of Buying and selling) .

Language variations based on this function are called registers. In talks about registers it is usually associated with dialect problems. If the dialect regarding the language is used by whom, where, and when, then the register regarding the language problem is used for what activity.

3.3 Language variations in Terms of Formality

Martin Joos in Chaer and Agustina (2010:70) divides the language into five groups as follows :

a. Frozen style (Oratorical Style)

It is the most formal style used in formal situations and ceremony such as in a palace, church, the speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than other styles. These quences of the sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by a specialist, professional orators, lawyers, and preachers.

b. Formal style (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is defined as the style of language that used for important or serious situations. It is also used in addressing an audience usually that is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker

and hearers. Through the forms are normal and not polished as those in oratorical style such in a typical classroom lecture is often carry out is formal style.

The formal style is usually topic-oriented and related to the fact, that formal writing is technical. The formal style used in school by students, teacher, lecturer, headmaster.

c. Consultative style

The consultative style is style that which used in the semi-formal communication situation. It is one type of language which is required from the everyday speakers. Consultative style is typically dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some business, translation. Doctor-patient conversation, a meeting with the school principal, or any the first meeting between strangers.

The typically of consultative style speech is used between two persons. While speaking at intervals the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory standard signals. There is basic part of the system among them are “Yes, No, Huh, Mm, That’s right”.

d. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation is relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversation with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when a students have a chat.

Casual style is characterized by the use of the first names or even nicknames rather than first and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is fast and often slurred, in addition to the use of slang. Another characterized feature of casual speech is the omissions of unstressed word, particularly at the beginning of sentence.

e. Intimate style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, loves, and close friends. The intimate labels are : Dear, sweetheart, Darling, Baby and even Mom,Dad, and other nicknames might use in this situation.

Intimate style is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication. And private code characterized. It is often unintelligible smallest social units.

3.4 Language variation in Terms of Facilities

In this term, there is an oral and written style or also in a language style using a means or tool called or Telegraph (Chaer and Agustina 2010:72). There are oral and written styles based on reality, oral and written styles do not have the same structural form. There is no the same structure because in oral or oral delivery of information we are assisted by non-segmental or non-linguistic elements, namely the form of tone sound, hand shaking and other physical indications. Even though in the written style it is said that it doesn't make sense.

4. The Factors of Language Variation

In sociolinguistics it is not only an individual phenomenon, but a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, language is not only determined by linguistics factors but also by non-linguistics factors. Other experts factors are factors related to gender, social status, age, etc (Chaer and Agustina, 2010)

The case study above provides the reason that not only one factor. Sometimes not all of the factors mentioned above always include. The language variation factors in this study are :

a. Gender/Sex

Gender/Sex specify a person using different variations. There is communication between female and male. They will respect each other. They will use fluent and slow but clear language.

b. Social Status (Education, High Social Status or Medium Social Status)

The level of social status or educational background means a person used a different style. For example, someone graduated high education will use intellectual language or use foreign language words more that junior high school graduates.

c. Age

Age determines a person to used different variations of language when talking to other people. For example, it is different if she/he talks to special friend , he/she will use a casual style.

B. The Previous Related Studies

The first research is Janis Androutsopoulos and Evelyn Ziegler (2003), *“Exploring Language Variation On The Internet: Regional Speech In A Chat Community”*. The researcher suggests a sociolinguistics approach to computer mediated communication (CMC), drawing on a case study of language variation in e-chat. While most linguistic research on CMC has focused on media or genre related language variation, we argue that more attention should be paid to user related language variation. The case study to be reported is concerned with the representation of regional speech in Mannheim, a German city-chat. Based on log files collected through participant observation, they discuss the range of regional variation represented in online conversation from a particular region, the frequency of selected regional features as well as the conversational functions of regional speech chat interactions.

Dialect Geography of Batak Toba Language Variation by Tomson Sibarani (2016). The main objectives of this research are to explore some dialectal variations of Batak Toba language which is administratively located in Tanah Batak. The empirical parts of this research were carried out in six regencies and the subjects were all native speakers who were chosen randomly as sample. In conclusion, this study argues that the BTL restriction in the six regencies are very difficult to determine because of immigration patterns and of speakers mobilization.

Ety Setiawati (2019), *Madura Language Variations : Phonological Change and It's Relationship with language change and ethnic identity*. Manduro Village has a similar name to Madura Island. The similarity of the name positively correlates

with the likeness of language and local culture. They call themselves Oreng Manduro 'Madurese'. The language used by residence is the Madurese Language called as ML. This study aims to look at variations of Language from the social perspective, in the form of age and ethnic main variables. Of the two variables, change in ML spoken by adults with what children say and how social contact affects these changes are also examined.

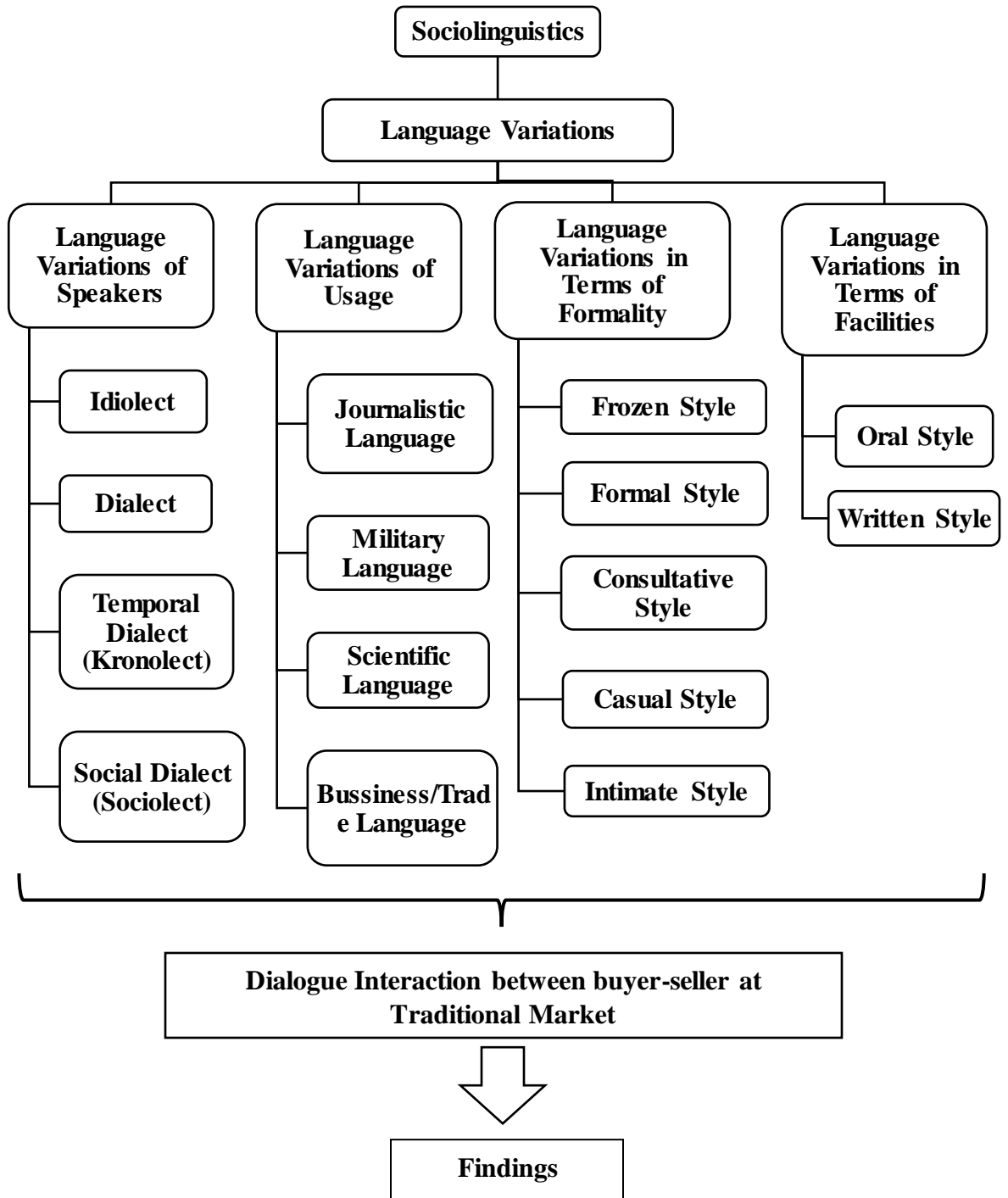
From those previous researchers, there are some comparisons that will differentiate this research with another . All of them are use different theory and also used the different elements model for analyzed the problem of their research but have same goal or aims of addressing language variations.

C. Conceptual Framework

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the use of language in society. And sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship and the interplay between language behavior and social behavior. Whereas variation in language are part of sociolinguistics. Then there are some types of Language Variation . This study deals with language variation to analyze the types of language variations and the factors that influence between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction dialogue at Traditional Market. And this study, the researcher identify and also described the types of language variations and the factors that influence which is found in dialogue interaction between buyer-seller used at Traditional Market .

Diagram 2.1

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Location of The Research

The research was conducted at Marelan Traditional Market . It was located at Jalan Marelan Raya no 50 and was held on 06th-26th July 2020. The reason for selecting the location that the researcher done observation because got the primary data easier and also research on language variation in this market had never been done before.

B. Research Design

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying naturalistic design. Ary (2010), the design is used in the research refers to the researcher's plan of how to proceed. Design decisions were made through out the study at the end and as well as beginning. Further, a qualitative research has five features, namely having natural setting and making the researcher as the key instrument, using descriptive words, concerning with process rather than simply with products, analyzing data inductively and having meaning as the essential concern. So, based on this definition, the way which in this study conducted followed those item quotes.

This method was used to find out, identify, analyze and describe about the dialogue transaction between buyer-seller. The naturalistic design allowed the researcher to analyze the behavior of the buyer-seller in making dialogue

transaction. Through naturalistic design, it was possible to define which methods tend to use to find the language variation in dialogue transaction between buyer-seller.

C. Sources of Data

The source data of this study was “*The script of dialogue that found at Traditional Market in Marelan and Random Video Blog at Traditional Market from Youtuber Channel*”. The data analysis focused on the dialogue transaction buyer-seller at Traditional Market. The conclusions was there are variations in terms of speakers such as dialect, variations in terms of usage namely registers. This is due to several factors found in the data namely age, social status and gender.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The data of this research was obtained by using the naturalistic method supported by Ary (2010) that naturalistic method is done by observing, making a conversation, recording, and taking notes. In collecting data, the researcher takes only as an observer. The tool used in collecting data is a pen, a book and a Realme C3 smartphone, this use to take dialogue interaction between buyer and seller.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Data Condensation

It refers to process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and or changing the data that appears in the complete corpus (body) of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By considering, 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 collecting proceeds, further episodes of data condensations occur : writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories and writing analytic memos. The data condensing/transforming process continue after fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline to newspaper 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 the 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 last 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 conclusion is still here, vague at first then increasingly explicit and grounded. Final conclusion 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 deadlines to be met.

Conclusion drawing in our view is only half of mini 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 through an 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 data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their confirmability that is their validity. Otherwise, we are left with interesting stories about what happened but of unknown truth and utility.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

After having data collection, this research is finally decided to 14 data that divided into dialogue transaction of buyers and dialogue transaction of sellers. The source of the data in this study was the “*The Script of dialogue that found at Traditional Market in Marelan and Random Video Blog at Traditional Market from Youtube Channel*”. This study was focused on analyzing the data of language variation in dialogue interaction between buyer-seller and the factors that influence language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market.

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, The researcher analysis the data from some script dialogue transaction data by recording it between randomly buyers and seller. The researcher classified data according to the following categories based on the types of language variation and also the factors that influence language variation between buyer-seller at Traditional Market.

In the data collecting the data were organized compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in to put the types of language variation utilized by the buyer and seller at Traditional Market. Then the data were analyzed as the following:

1. Language Variation

In this part the researcher find some variations. They are language variation in terms of speakers, language variation of usage, language variation in terms of formality, language variation in terms of facilities. The language variations in the transaction dialogue below are the language variations in the speakers terms.

The data can be seen in the appendix:

a. Language variations in terms of speaker

Language variations in terms of speakers include : idiolect, dialect, temporal dialect (kronolect) and social dialect (sociolect). Based on the result of the research and observation by researcher there are found variations in terms of speaker are as follows : dialect

The first dialogue taken based on video blogging (vlog) by Mr.Adrian Blaster on his Youtube Channel titled “Bule menawar di Pasar Solok Belanja di Kampung Keluarga” in the minute of 10:20 on this video which is conducted at Pasar Raya Solok, West Sumatra Province . Mr.Adrian as the buyer is looking for mukena with Pink color. Based on the video, Mr.Adrian did not tell the identity of the Mukena seller. In this video both of them use minangnese dialect because they understand each other Minang dialect.

The Minang dialect which has a vowel intonation ending in the letter O provides it's own peculiarities, such as the example in the word "iko" which means "this" in Indonesian. This uniqueness is a characteristic that can be a marker for the Minang community as in other languages, namely Madura, Batak, Aceh and others. Another example in this dialogue is that the seller calls Mr.Adrian with the word

"Uda" which is the term for the brother of a man in the Minang tribe and "Uni" is the name for the sister for women in the Minang tribe. The dialogue transaction elaborate in the data below :

1. Dialogue in Buying Mukena

- Mr.Adrian : *Iko gadang buek cewek?*(Is it big for a girl?)
- Mrs.Seller : *Iyo da* (Of Course, brother)
- Mr.Adrian : *Bara hargonyo?*(How much is it?)
- Mrs.Seller : *Iko duo ratuih tujuh limo da* (It's two hundred seventy five thousand rupiah's brother).
- Mr.Adrian : *Duo ratuih tujuh limo dah pas tu?* (is two hundred seventy five the right price?)
- Mrs.seller : *Duo ratuih satengah biso awak kasi.*(Maybe two hundred fifty thousand rupiah's , I'll give you)

The facts of dialogue above show the diversity of languages that the dialogue text identifies literally. In this case, the language variation in buying mukena above is a dialect contained in buyer and seller transactions based on the fact that the buyer and seller are people who come from the same tribe, meaning they come from the same city. The city is Padang which is identic with the Minang accent.

The second dialogue taken based on video blog (vlog) by Aldivo Channel on his Youtube Channel titled "Belanja sayuran di Pasar Tradisional saat pagi hari" in the minute of 02:15 on this video which is conducted at Pasar Alun-Alun Lodoyo, East Java Province . Mr.Aldivo as the buyer is looking for chicken . Based on the

video, Mr.Aldivo did not tell the identity of the Chicken seller. In this video both of them use javanese dialect because they understand each other Java dialect.

2. Dialogue in Buying Chicken

- Mr.Aldivo : Ayam ne pinten bu? (How much the chicken mam?)
- Mrs.Seller : Ayam ne dua enam mas. (It's twenty six thousand rupiah's bro)
- Mr.Aldivo : Dua enam? (Twenty six thousand rupiah's?)
- Mrs.Seller : Mau berapa kilo? (How many kilo do you want?)
- Mr.Aldivo : 1kg

The facts of dialogue above show the Blitar dialect that buyer and seller use Javanese accent. As in word "pinten" which is the word of Javanese language means "Berapa", it's own peculiarity in Blitar dialect.

The tirth dialogue taken from video blogging (vlog) by GoBatak TV on his Youtube Channel titled "Belanja di Pasar Tradisional Tomok Samosir Island" in the minute of 03:55 his wife buyers vegetables and chili , this video conducted at Pasar Tomok, North Sumatra Province. Among which was, to be more clear and complete could be seen in the appendix.

3. Dialogue in Buying Vegetables

- Mrs.Buyer : *Sadia* andaliman *inang*? (How much the andalimam mam?)
- Mrs.Seller : Berapa bikin? (How much you want?)
- Mrs.Buyer : Kalok saons *sadia*? (How much for 1 ons?)

Mrs.Seller : *Saons* 8 ribu (1 ons eight thousand rupiah's)

The facts of dialogue above show the diversity of languages that the dialogue text identifies literally. In this case, the language variation in buying vegetables above is a dialect contained in buyer and seller transactions based on the fact that the buyer and seller are people who come from the same tribe, meaning they come from the same city. The city is Samosir which is identical with the Batak accent.

b. Language variations in terms of usage

Language variations related to usage, are styles or registers. The use of various languages in traditional markets is a variety of buying and selling languages which include various business languages. In the following data, a register is found in the bargaining transaction dialogue that is often carried out by buyers. The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

This dialogue taken from observation by the researcher which conducted at Marelan Traditional Market. The researcher wrote and recorded the dialogue transaction between buyer-seller. In 4th dialogue, the buyer here is Mr.Tami (23 years old) and the seller is Mrs.Sarah (21 years old). In 5th dialogue, the buyer is Mrs.Ana (38 years old) with Mrs.Fatimah (37 years old) as the seller. And in 6th dialogue which not have clear information it's called Buyer and Seller. And the 7th dialogue, Mrs.Jamilah (52 years old) as The buyer and Mrs.Dewi (47 years old) as the seller. The bargaining transaction dialogue elaborate in the data below :

4. Dialogue in Buying Shirt

- Mrs.Tami : Kak ada kemeja cowok kak?(Excuse me sister, is there a shirt for man?)
- Mrs.Sarah : Ada kak. (Yes there is)
- Mrs.Tami : Ini aku mau ukuran XL ada?(This one, is Extra Large size available?)
- Mrs.Sarah : Iya bisa, tapi itu harus ambil 3 ya kak. Jadi 3 itu seratus ribu. (It's okay, but you must buy 3 pieces so you only pay one hundred thousand rupiah's).
- Mrs.Tami : *Mahal kali kak, delapan lima aja udah* (It's too expensive,how about eighty five thousand rupiah's?)
- Mrs.Sarah : *Gak bisa kak, udah harga pas itu.* (No, it can't. That's the fixed price)

5. Dialogue in Buying Fish

- Mrs.Ana : Berapa patin sekilo kak? (How much the catfish for 1kg?)
- Mrs.Fatimah : Dua puluh ribu sayang. (It's twenty thousand rupiah's dear)
- Mrs.Ana : Nila berapa sekilo?(How about this tilapia fish?)
- Mrs.Fatimah : Dua puluh delapan ribu kak, mau berapa kilo?(It's twenty eight thousand rupiah's, how many kg do you want?)
- Mrs.Ana : Sekilo aja, gak dua lima sekilo?Biasanya dua lima sama abang itu. (Just one kg, could it be twenty five thousand rupiah's for a kg?like usuall with that brother.)
- Mrs.Fatimah : Dua tujuh lah kak, *gak bisa kurang lagi.* Udah naik memang kak. Naik sepuluh ribu. (Twenty seven thousand

rupiah's sist, can't be any less. The price already up until ten thousand rupiah's.

6. Dialogue in Buying Potatoes

- Buyer : Miss, how much is it for a kilo of potatoes? (Mbak, kentangnya sekilo berapa ya?)
- Seller : It's twelve thousand rupiah's miss (Dua belas ribu mbak)
- Buyer : Ah, can you just give me for ten thousand rupiah's? (Ah, bisa nggak sepuluh ribu aja?)
- Seller : I can't , Miss . I wouldn't get any profit then. (Nggak bisa mbak. Nanti saya gak dapat untung.)
- Buyer : I want to buy a lot. (Saya mau beli banyak)

7. Dialogue in Buying Gamis

- Mrs.Seller : Apa buk? Cari apa? (Come here mam. What do you looking for?)
- Mrs.Jamilah : Berapa ini ? (How much is this price?)
- Mrs.Seller : Satu lapan kurang dikit. Biar jadi aja (It's one hundred eighty thousand rupiah's . It can any less and fix)
- Mrs.Jamilah : Seratus dua puluh bisa? (How about one hundred twenty thousand rupiah's?)
- Mrs.Seller : Berapa buk? (How much mam?)
- Mrs.Jamilah : Seratus dua puluh (One hundred twenty thousand rupiah's)

- Mrs.Seller : Seratus lima puluh buk, udah harga modal. (It's one hundred fifty thousand rupiah's. It's already capital price)
- Mrs.Jamilah : *Nggak, kuranglah lagi* (No , Make it less more)
- Mrs.Buyer : *Jangan dikurangi lagi ibuk ku cinta* (It can't less more mam)

The 4th , 5th , 6th and 7th dialogues above show language variations because dialogue transactions are clearly identified. In this case, the variation of language in the sense of uses is a dialect of function based on bargaining. Often there are traits that we know are haggling, there are sentences that signify such :

- *Mahal kali kak, delapan lima aja udah.* (It's too expensive, how about eighty five thousand rupiah's?)
- *Gak dua lima sekilo? Biasa dua lima sama abang itu.* (How about twenty five thousand rupiah's? like usually with that brother.)
- *Ah, bisa nggak sepuluh ribu saja?* (Ah, can you just give me for ten thousand rupiah's?)
- *Nggak, kuranglah lagi* (no, make it less more)

The sentence is clear and simple, which is said by the buyer to the seller in bargaining dialogue transaction for buying a shirt , in buying the fish, in buying potatoes. And in buying gamis So, this sentence is included in the variety of languages in terms of usage or registers based on bargain.

c. Language variations in terms of Formality

The result and observation did by researcher at Marelan Traditional Market and taken from Random Youtube Channel which is at Traditional Market . Most sellers and buyers who make buying and selling transactions in the market use a variety of casual language styles.

The place where the buying and selling transaction is the traditional market that uses daily conversations. In other hand, it can also be seen from the words or language used by sellers and buyers. Most of them use dialogue or language in informal situations. The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

The dialogue doing by Mrs.Hanum (32 years old) as the buyer and Mr.Ahmad (42 years old) as the seller in dialogue on Vegetables buying-selling transaction . This 8th dialogue shows and elaborate below :

8. Dialogue in Buying Vegetables

Mrs.Hanum : Berapa jipang sekilo bang?(How much the chayote for 1kg?)

Mr.Ahmad : Tujuh ribu. (It's seven thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Hanum : Buncis? (How about the green beans?)

Mr.Ahmad : Ehm, duo baleh (Ehm, it's twelve thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Hanum : Buncis ajalah setengah. (Give me green beans half a kg).

d. Language variations in terms of Facilities

The variation of language can be seen in terms of facilities, which there are oral and written style or also language styles using existing facilities or telegraph. There are oral and written styles based on reality but the oral and written styles do not

have the same structural form. Because in oral or deliver information orally we helped non-linguistics element namely in the form of tone of voice, hand movements, shaking heads and other indications.

In dialogue transaction with various language between buyer-seller at Traditional Market , both of them make transaction with oral speaking directly. During research activities, the researcher didn't find buyers or sellers making transaction in written style. So that in this research, language variation in terms of facilities are often used to transaction at Traditional Market.

2. The Factors Influence Language Variation between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market.

The 1st dialogue in sex/gender taken based on video blogging (vlog) by GoBatak TV on his Youtube Channel titled “Belanja di Pasar Tradisional Tomok Samosir Island” in the minute of 05:26 on this video which is conducted at Pasar Tomok, North Sumatra Province . The vlogger as the buyer is looking for corn. In this video both of them use bataknese dialect because they understand each other Batak dialect that is Toba accent . And the 2nd dialogue was taken from observation by the researcher which conducted at Marelan Traditional Market. The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

The factors influence language variations as follows :

1. Sex/Gender

Sex/gender in social interaction can be influenced by language variations. Identity can be describes in the data below :

Dialogue 1 in buying corn

- Buyer : Mr.Vlogger (Male)
- Seller : Mrs.Inang (Female)
- Mr.Vlogger : “*Jagung sadia inang?*” (How much is it for a kilo of the corn mam?)
- Mrs.Inang : “*Sapuluh ribu ito, sakilo*” (It’s ten hundred thousand rupiah’s for a kilo)
- Mr.Vlogger : “*Sabiji do sapuluh?*” (Is it for a pieces ten hundred thousand rupiah’s?)
- Mrs.Inang : “*Sakilo!!*” (It’s for a kilogram)

Dialogue 2 in buying shrimp

- Buyer : Mrs.Ratna (Female)
- Seller : Mr.Dayat (Male)
- Mrs.Ratna : *Berapa udang bang?*(How much this shrimp brother?)
- Mr.Dayat : *Tiga Puluh kak.* (It’s thirty thousand rupiah’s sister)
- Mrs.Ratna : *Yang ini?* (How about this one?)

Mr.Dayat : Ini udang sungai, ambil semua lima belas ribu aja.
(This one is river shrimp, take it all only fifteen thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Ratna : Yang itu? (How about that one?)

Mr.Dayat : Yang ini udang laut, tiga puluh ribu setengah.
(This one is the sea shrimp, thirty thousand rupiah's for half kilogram)

The first dialogue is about transaction in buying corn and the second dialogue is about transaction in buying shrimp. The buyer is Mr.Vlogger (Male) in first dialogue with Mrs.Inang (Female) as the seller and Mrs.Ratna (Female) and the seller is Mr.Dayat (Male) in second dialogue. It shows the factors that influence language variations between women and men.

2. Social Status

a. High Social Status

In this dialogue, a teacher buying shirt .

Buyer : Mrs.Jamilah (52 years old)

Seller : Mrs.Tarigan (50 years old)

Mrs.Tarigan : Tiga seratus ya ibu, bebas ukuran, Itu yang besarnya. (Buy three pairs of shirt only pay one

hundred thousand rupiah's ma'am, It's free all size include the big one.)

Cucu ibuk berapa tahun aja?(How old are your grand child ma'am?)

Mrs.Jamilah : 6 tahun (Six years old)

Mrs.Tarigan : Ini bu hajah, ibu mana mau coraknya?*Ndi*, yang ini. (Here are ma'am, which motive do you want?)

b. Medium Social Status

In this dialogue , there is a housewife buying tofu and tempe .

Buyer : Mrs.Yanti (42 years old)

Seller : Mrs.Tina (37 years old)

Mrs.Yanti : Tahu lima ribu . (Give me the tofu for five thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Tina : Tahu lima ribu?(the tofu five thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Yanti : Ya , lima ribu aja . (yes , of course just five thousand rupiah's)

Ndak masam kan kak?(Is that not sour?)

Mrs.Tina : Biasa nya ndak . (As usually is not)

Tempe berapa ni?(How much the tempeh?)

Mrs.Yanti : Lima ribu buk , (It's five thousand rupiah's)

This second dialogue about transaction in buying shirt. The dialogue was taken from observation by the researcher which conducted at Marelan Traditional Market. In the dialogue, Mrs.Jamilah prophecy as teacher (buyer). The seller's response to educated buyer can be seen from wearing uniforms so that the buyer has high social status. Meanwhile, in the third dialogue this about transaction in buying tofu and tempeh between Mrs.Yanti as buyer and Mrs.Tina as seller. Mrs.Yanti having a middle status social can be seen from her simple clothes. The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

3. Age

The age factor greatly influences in language variation. In this research, the researcher found interaction with older seller . The data could be seen in the appendix

The last dialogue a woman buying hijab.

Seller : Mrs.Rahmi (35 years old)

Buyer : Mrs.Dedek (22 years old)

Mrs.Rahmini : Cari apa sayang? Singgah ya, Jilbab ada, gamis ada, baju juga ada. Masuk sini.
(What do you looking for sist?Come in for a minute please?)

Mrs.Dedek : Kak, ada jilbab segi empat katun gak?
(Excuse me sist, is cotton square available here?)

Mrs.Rahmi : Oh ada, ada. Mau warna apa kam?Banyak warna nya ini.(Yeah, of course. What color you want?There are many colors.)

Mrs.Dedek : Mau warna merah kak, merah marun ada kak?(I need maroon color, is maroon available?)

The dialogue above , the first dialogue the data was taken from observation by the researcher which conducted at Marelan Traditional Market The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

C. Findings

This research describes the variety of languages used by sellers and buyers in Traditional Markets. By analyzing the data it can be concluded that the total variety of languages used by sellers and buyers are varies, but based on research conducted by researchers, 14 case data were found. The data is taken from the entire interaction dialogue between sellers and buyers from various sources. The data analysis shows that there are differences in the use of various languages between each seller and buyer involved in every Traditional Market.

The findings of research is the variations found in the interaction of buyers and sellers at traditional markets are variations in terms of speakers such as dialect; variations in terms of usage , namely registers; variations in terms of formality such as casual style; as well as variations in terms of facilities, namely the oral style. This is due to several factors found in the data namely, age, social status and gender.

D. Discussion

Based on these findings, this research discusses the use of variation languages found at the interaction dialogue between buyers and sellers in Traditional Markets. The purpose of this study is to determine the types of language used by the buyers and sellers and the factors that influence language variations between buyers and sellers. This research has differences with previous related studies where the before research was conducted by Tomson Sibarani (2016). The main objectives of this research are to explore some dialectal variations of Batak Toba language which is

administratively located in Tanah Batak. The empirical parts of this research were carried out in six regencies and the subjects were all native speakers who were chosen randomly as sample. In conclusion, this study argues that the BTL restriction in the six regencies are very difficult to determine because of immigration patterns and of speakers mobilization. That was the dissimilarity .

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

1. The forms language of variations used by the buyer-seller in dialogue transaction at Traditional market are as follows :
 - a. Variations of Language in the terms of speakers it is found idiolect, dialect and also in social dialect with different person. That is due to differences in the region or where the speakers lives.
 - b. Variations of language in terms of usage. It's found marketing field involved in the word "Gak bisa kurang?" "Udah harga pas!". It means the buyer bargain to the seller. It's included language variations in terms of usage based on marketing field.
 - c. Variations of language in terms of Formality found at casual style in every dialogue from the data. The language or the words in the data above are casual style between dialogue transaction buyer-seller.
 - d. In dialogue variations of language between buyer-seller in Traditional Market, buyer and seller transaction use oral directly. During conducting research, the researcher has not found written style in buyer-seller dialogue transaction. Most of language variations in terms of facilities use in Traditional Market is Oral Style.
2. Gender, social status includes type of work and level of education, and also age become factors influence language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market.

B. SUGGESTIONS

There are some points which suggested as follows :

1. Language variations in buying and selling transaction at Traditional Market according to the researcher have idiolect, dialect and social dialect from one individual to another. This can be seen from the dialogue between buyers and sellers. They use their language variation depend on the conditional where each seller and buyer has different language variation.
2. The students university as references them who are interested in studying sociolinguistics and interested in conducting an further studies in Language variations.
3. The researcher to increase knowledge in sociolinguistics and can be guiding in language variation between buyer-seller at Traditional market.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 :

SCRIPT OF DIALOGUE INTERACTION BETWEEN BUYER-SELLER

Dialogue 1 :

Mr.Andrian : Iko gadang buek cewek? (Is it big for a girl?)

Mrs.Seller : Iyo da (Of Course Brother)

Mr.Andrian : Bara Hargonyo? (How much is it?)

Mrs.Seller : Iko duo ratuih tujuh limo da (It's two hundred seventy five thousand rupiah's brother)

Mr.Andrian : Duo ratuih tujuh limo dah pas tu? (Is two hundred seventy five the fix price?)

Mrs.Seller : Duo ratuih satangah biso awak kasi (Maybe, I'll give you two hundred fifty thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Andrian : Ah , mano ado duo ratuih satangah (Ah, it impossible two hundred fifty thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Seller : Da, iko bordiran da . Pinggiran nyo (It's a embroidery brother)

Mr.Andrian : Alah, duo ratuih tu cukuik lah (Ah , I think two hundred thousand rupiah quite enough)

Dialogue 2 :

Mr.Aldivo : Ayam ne pinten bu? (How much the chicken mam?)

Mrs.Seller : Ayam ne dua enam mas. (It's twenty six thousand rupiah's bro)

Mr.Aldivo : Dua enam? (Twenty six thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Seller : Mau berapa kilo? (How many kilo do you want?)

Mr.Aldivo : 1kg

Mrs.Seller : 1kg dipotong disini? (Cut here?)

Dialogue 3 :

Mrs.Buyer : *Sadia* andaliman *inang*? (How much the andalimam mam?)

Mrs.Seller : Berapa bikin? (How much you want?)

Mrs.Buyer : Kalok saons *sadia*? (How much for 1 ons?)

Mrs.Seller : *Saons* 8 ribu (1 ons eight thousand rupiah's)

Dialogue 4 :

Mrs.Sarah : Belanja, bajunya . Ada *dress* juga, celana pendek juga ada. Masuk, singgah-singgah. Dipilih aja. (Come here , please . Available here a dress, a shorts too. Came in , please. Just choose one of them)

Mrs.Tami : Kak, ada kemeja cowok kak? (Excuse me sister, is there available shirt for man?)

Mrs.Sarah : Ada kak (Yes, of course)

Mrs.Tami : Ini aku mau ukuran XL ada? (This one, is Extra Large size available?)

Mrs.Sarah : Iya bisa, tapi itu harus ambil 3 ya kak. Jadi 3 itu seratus ribu (Allright, but you must buy 3 pieces so you only pay one hundred thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Tami : Mahal kali kak, delapan lima aja udah (It's too expensive, how about eighty five thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Sarah : Gak bias kak, udah harga pas itu (No, it can't . That's the fixed price)

Mrs.Tami : Ini warnanya apa aja kak? (What the colour of this?)

Mrs.Sarah : Boleh pilih semua warna kak, pilih aja mau yang mana (You can choose all of the colour, choose which do you want)

Mrs.Tami : Yaudah kak ini warna biru, hitam, sama putih (Ok , this blue , black and the white colour please)

Mrs.Sarah : Ok kak . 3 seratus ya (Ok sister, 3 pieces one hundred thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Tami : 95 lah ya? (How about ninety five thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Sarah : Gak bias kak , udah harga pas itu (No, it can't sist . That's the fixed price)

Dialogue 5 :

Mrs.Ana : Berapa patin sekilo kak? (How much the catfish for 1 kg?)

Mrs.Fatimah : Dua puluh ribu sayang (It's twenty thousand rupiah's dear)

Mrs.Ana : Nila berapa sekilo? (How about this tilapia fish?)

Mrs.Fatimah : Dua puluh delapan ribu kak, mau berapa kilo? (It's twenty eight thousand rupiah's, how many kg do you want?)

Mrs.Ana : Sekilo aja, gak dua lima sekilo?Biasanya dua lima sama abang itu. (Just one kg, could it be twenty five thousand rupiah's for a kg?As usuall with that brother)

Mrs.fatimah : Dua tujuh lah kak, gak bisa kurang lagi. Udah naik memang kak. Naik 10 ribu. (Twenty seven thousand rupiah's sist, can't be any less. The price already up until ten thousand rupiah's)

Dialogue 6 :

Buyer : Mbak, kentangnya sekilo berapa? (Miss, how much is it for a kilo of potatoes?)

Seller : 12.000 mbak, (It's twelve thousand rupiah's miss)

Buyer : Ah , bisa nggak 10 ribu aja? (Emm, can you just give me for ten thousand rupiah's?)

Seller : Nggak bisa mbak. Nanti saya nggak dapet untung. (It can't sist, I wouldn't get any profit then)

Buyer : Saya mau beli banyak. (I intend to buy many)

Seller : Berapa kilo? (How many kilos?)

Buyer : 5 kg , gimana kalua 50 ribu buat 5kg? (5kg, how about fifty thousand rupiah's for 5kg?)

Seller : Ngga bisa mbak, 60 ribu 5kg . (It can't miss. Sixty thousand rupiah's for 5 kg)

Buyer : Yaudah deh, Tapi kasih yang mateng dan bagus-bagus ya. Jangan ada yang busuk. (It's okay, but give me the ripe and nice ones . I don't anything rotten.)

Seller : Jangan khawatir mbak . Kentang nya segar-segar , baru datang dari lading pagi ini. (Don't worry sist. The potatoes fresh, they just came this morning straight from the plant.)

Dialogue 7 :

Mrs.Seller : Apa buk? Cari apa? (Come here mam. What do you looking for?)

Mrs.Jamilah : Berapa ini ? (How much is this price?)

Mrs.Seller : Satu lapan kurang dikit. Biar jadi aja (It's one hundred eighty thousand rupiah's . It can any less and fix)

Mrs.Jamilah : Seratus dua puluh bisa? (How about one hundred twenty thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Seller : Berapa buk? (How much mam?)

Mrs.Jamilah : Seratus dua puluh (One hundred twenty thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Seller : Seratus lima puluh buk, udah harga modal. (It's one hundred fifty thousand rupiah's. It's already capital price)

Mrs.Jamilah : *Nggak, kuranglah lagi* (No , Make it less more)

Mrs.Buyer : *Jangan dikurangi lagi ibuk ku cinta* (It can't less more mam)

Dialogue 8 :

Mrs.Hanum : Berapa jipang sekilo bang? (How much the chayote for 1 kg?)

Mr.Ahmad : Tujuh ribu (It's seven thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Hanum : Buncis? (How about the snaps?)

Mr.Ahmad : Ehmm, duo baleh. (Ehm, it's twelve thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Hanum : Buncis ajalah setengah (Give me the snaps half a kg)

Dialogue 9 :

Mr.Vlogger : Sadia jagul inang? (How much the corn ma'am?)

Mrs.Inang : 10 ribu sakilo . (It's ten thousand rupiah's for a kilo)

Mr.Vlogger : Sada biji sepuluh ribu? (ten thousand rupiah's for one pieces?)

Mrs.Inang : Sakilo do. (It's for a kilo)

Mr.Vlogger : Baen ma sakilo kak. (Give me one kilo sist)

Dialogue 10 :

- Mrs.Ratna : Berapa udang bang? (How much this shrimp brother?)
- Mr.Dayat : Tiga puluh kak. (It's thirty thousand rupiah's sist)
- Mrs.Ratna : Yang ini? (How about this one?)
- Mr.Dayat : Ini udang sungai, ambil semua lima belas ribu aja (This one is river shrimp, take it all of this only fifteen thousand rupiah's)
- Mrs.Ratna : Yang itu? (How about that one?)
- Mr.Dayat : Yang ini udang laut, Tiga puluh ribu setengah (This one is sea shrimp, thirty thousand rupiah's for a half kilogram)

Dialogue 11 :

- Mrs.Tarigan : Tiga serratus ya ibu, bebas ukuran. Itu yang besarnya.(Buy 3 shirt only pay one hundred thousand rupiah's ma'am. It's free all size include the big one) Cucu ibuk berapa tahun aja? (How old are your grand child ma'am?)
- Mrs.jamilah : 6 tahun (Six years old)
- Mrs.Tarigan : Ini bu hajjah, ibu mana mau coraknya?*Ndi*, yang ini. (Here are ma'am. Which motive do you want?)
- Mrs.Jamilah : 1 tahun setengah? (One half years old?)
- Mrs.Tarigan : Ya itu yang ibuk pegang. (That one is your holding)

Dialogue 12 :

Mrs.Yanti : Tahu lima ribu. (Give me the tofu for five thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Tina : Tahu lima ribu? (The tofu five thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Yanti : Ya, Lima ribu aja. (Yes, of course. Five thousand rupiah's)
Ndak masam kan kak? (Is that not sour?)

Mrs.Tina : Biasa nya ndak. (As usually it's not)
Tempe berapa ni? (How much the tempeh?)

Mrs.Yanti : Lima ribu buk. (Five thousand rupiah's)

Dialogue 13 :

Mrs.Rahmini : Cari apa sayang? Singgah ya, Jilbab ada , gamis ada, baju juga ada.
Masuk sini. (What do you looking for dear?Come in for a minute,
Please?)

Mrs.Dedek : Kak, ada jilbab segi empat katun gak? (Excuse me sist, is cotton
square hijab available here?)

Mrs.Rahmini : Oh ada. Ada. Mau warna apa kam? Banyak warna nya ini.
(Yeah, of course. What color you want? There are many
colours)

Mrs.Dedek : Mau warna merah kak, merah marun ada kak? (I need the
maroon colour, is available?)

Mrs.Rahmini : Merah marun?Bentar ya. (Maroon? Wait for a fiew minute please)
Ini nah , baru Nampak (Here , it is)

Mrs.Dedek : Boleh dicoba kan kak? (Can I try it before?)

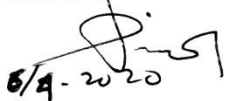
Mrs.Rahmini : Boleh (Of course)



PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Madinatul Munawaroh
NPM : 1602050005
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Language Variation Found In The Interaction Between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing



Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon



Madinatul Munawaroh



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 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id


Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Madinatul Munawaroh
 NPM : 1602050005
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,49

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Language variation found in the Interaction between buyer-seller at traditional Market	
	An analysis of code switching used by an English Teacher in Teaching Process	
	A Semiotical analysis in Pantun of Langkat Malay Traditional Wedding Ceremony	

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Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Madinatul Munawaroh

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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Nama : Madinatul Munawaroh
NPM : 1602050005
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Language variation found in the Interaction between buyer-seller at traditional Market

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Dra.Diani Syahputri M.Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Madinatul Munawaroh

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Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Madinatul Munawaroh**
 N P M : 1602050005
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Language Variation Found in the Interaction Between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market

.Pembimbing : **Dra. Diani Syahputri M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku ***Panduan Penulisan Skripsi*** yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **27 April 2021**

Medan, 04 Ramadhan 1441 H

27 April 2020 M

Wassalam

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)**



UMSU

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Lamp. : -- 19 Juni 2020 M
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
Di
Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Madinatul Munawaroh**
NPM : 1602050005
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Language Variation found in the Interaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Market

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Pertinggal



BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL


Pada hari ini Kamis Tanggal 11 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Madinatul Munawaroh
N P M : 160200005
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Language Variation Found in The Interaction Between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Language Variation Found in The Interaction Between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market
BAB I	Background of The Study, Identification of Problems, Formulation of Problem
BAB II	Conceptual Framework
BAB III	Research Design, References must be Revised
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 11 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

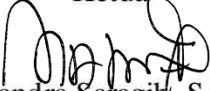

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Dosen Pembimbing


Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hu



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

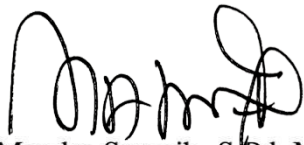
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N P M : 16020050006
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Judul Penelitian : Language Variation Found in The Interaction Between
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Pada hari Kamis bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

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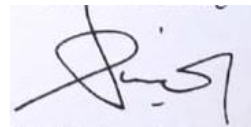
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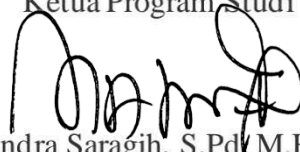
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SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Madinatul Munawaroh
NPM : 1602050005
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Language Variation found in The Interaction Between Buyer-Seller at Traditional Market

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh oranglain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Hormat Saya

Yang Membuat Pernyataan



Madinatul M

Madinatul Munawaroh

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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Nama : Madinatul Munawaroh
NPM : 1602050005
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Language Variation found in The Interaction between Buyer Seller at Traditional Market

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
31- Agustus 2020	Abstract, Acknowledgment, Table of contents Introduction, Review of literature, Previous Study, conceptual frame work, Research Design, data, data Analysis, Research findings, conclusions, References.	
18-September 2020	Abstract, Acknowledgment, table of contents Introduction, Review of literature, conceptual frame work	
29- sept 2020	Abstract, Acknowledgment, table of contents, Background, Review of literature conceptual frame work, Research Design Data & Data Analysis, References, conclusion.	
1 oktober 2020	Acc untuk dihidangkan	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, Oktober 2020
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