A STUDY OF REGISTER ON ONLINE SHOP IN FACEBOOK

SKRIPSI

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

By:

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ABSTRACT

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Language used in online shop was different from that used by people in daily conversation. There were specific terms to explain the event that happens in online shop. Many registers used in online shop could be found especially in English. In this case, this research analyzed the linguistic form and the meaning of register used in online shop. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research was the register used in online shop. The data were register words and phrases included in printed material used in online shop. The data source is dialogue between the buyer and seller in online shop. In collecting the data, the wrote looked for the dialogue in online shop, reads the dialogue repeatedly, gave a sign to the register words, and writes down the dialogue, register words, and phrases. In analyzed the data, the writer classified the data, analyzed the linguistics form and meaning, analyzed the context of situation and identified the differences between lexical and contextual meaning and draws conclusion. Based on the analyzed, the researcher found the data based on the linguistics form (13 data of noun, 9 data of verb, 2 data of adjective, 7data of compound word, 8 data of abbreviation, and 6 data of noun phrase). Based on the meaning, the writer found 26 data in contextual meaning and 19 data in lexical meaning.

Keywords *: Languange variation, register,onlineshop,facebook*

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Resercher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

The use of social media in communicating nowdays increase sharply and influence the development of language various new forms of language with enourmous variation in number. The social media chatter new words, phrases or sentences arbitrarily, which did quite communicative and also very popular among them. They were very creative, they modified words and creating new words that can be understood easily. The prior research showed that the phenomen on appeared as a result of economizing language because whether the company of telephone cellular or the provider of social media applications had only required some limited spaces for a status or a comment characters number.

Nevertheless, the reason was not longer relevant since the technology of telephone cellular become more sophisticated.The use of language in social media was not just a language production but it was also a process of self-representation, the process of dialogue between capitalism andusers, the process of constructing identity by the social media users. Holmes (1992:1) states that language and society explained why we speak differently in a social context and that context was different because it deals with social function in language and how the language was used as the delivery of social meaning.

In its development communication of language use can be done through various media such as the internet. Through internet communication between

humans it was getting easier both with people who are already well-known and unknown people from various parts of the world. Facilities provided on the internet between social networks like Facebook, in Facebook the language used by users has various language variants. Language variations occur because of social interactions,social interaction was the process of interplaying individual or group actions through simple language symbols and how one can interact with people in social and community life.

Social interaction can occur anytime and anywhere while there were things that can be discussed between someone and others either directly or indirectly. Social interaction can also use social media through messages or short conversations, through short messages that occur interactions that use language variations from each social media users.The growth and development of a new language that was more often used in social media, for example in the discussion of language variations in the form of registers.

Register is variety of language based on social context. It means that the way of how use the language which used base on what was being done and the nature of its activities. In certain group or community,the people who live in there usually use the language that was different from others. Linguistic forms a meaningful unit of speech, as a morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, etc. These three parameters can be used to specify the context of situation in which language is used. Holmes (1992:246) states that the term register here describes the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs, or the language used

in situational associated with such groups. The differences of each language were related with the context of situation, which consist of field, mode, and tenor.

Registers have various languages based on their functions, register patterns that usually follow existing ones. However, they also develop with additions or reductions because registers were so dynamic that they always follow the development of society. There were many new words made in online stores but not all users can understand the true meaning, the existence of a new word in an online shop or symbols used by researchers trying to develop or introduce language science about registers, that every word used can be analyze.

In the statement above there were problems found such as many people today who use social media, in social media shopping activities and many registers are used by sellers and buyers in online shop transactions on Facebook and many online store users did not know the meaning of the language in the word the words were abbreviated as for example in the words COD (Cash on delivery), PO (Pre-order), PM (Private message). It was possible that online shop users think this is not important, but for users of language and language, it was very important to address the word forms found in the online shop.

In this study, the authors focused on registers as a kind of language variation. The author uses an online shop on Facebook because there were so many new words or special languages in online shop. So, from that, the researchers tried to A study of registers on online shop in Facebook.

B. The Identification of Problem

Related to the background above, the problems was identified as follow:

1. The terms of registers were not clearly used in online shop in Facebook so that many types of words were used.

2. Register used online shop in facebook had a variety of language styles so that online shop users did not understand because of the language models.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research was register and it was limited on type and meaning register in online shop facebook.

D. The Formulation of Problem

Based on the background above, the writer formulated the problem statement,as follow :

1. What were the linguistic forms (word and phrase) of the register used in online shop in facebook?

2. What were the meaning (lexical and contextual meaning) of the register used in online shop in facebook ?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the aims of the study were :

1. To identify the linguistic forms (word and phrase) of the register used online shop in facebook

2. To identify the meaning (lexical and contextual meaning) of the register used online shop in facebook

F. The Significance of Study

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically,

a. Theoretically

1. To increase knowledge about registers

2. It was helpful to help the other researchers who had the same research to analyze register in online shop.

3. To be references for futher study

b. Practically

1. For the society used online shop, they were expected to know about register from chat saller and buyer.

2. For the researcher, it could guide them in teaching sociolinguistic especially in register.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic range widely in their interest,and the term sociolinguist has very broad application. Some observes draw adistinction between "thesocilogy of language'',with a focus on sociological matters and''sociolinguistic'',with on language.In many instances the same inquiry and the same analysis may be viewed by some as sociological and by others as linguistic.The definition of sociolinguistic offred in the standard linguistic lexicon(crystal 1991) was broad : "A branch of linguistic which studies all aspects of language and society .''inhedefinition,thewordandportyas sociolinguistic at its broadest.

According to Holmes (1992), particularly sociolinguistics studies the rationship between language and society. They were interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and they were concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it was used to convey social meaning (1992: 1).

Holmes (2001) states "sociolinguistic was the study the relationship between language and society. They were interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contextand they areconcerned with identifying functions of language and the ways it was used to converysocial meaning" In this

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case sociolinguistic focuses more on explaining register words used by online shop sellers in facebook and register meaning used online shop in facebook.

Based on several observations according to expert above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic was a branch of science that closely related to sociology ,the relationship between language with social factors in a speech society as well as studying of language variation(register).

Beside the things that have been explained above,there are four dimension analysis in sociolinguistic according to holems (2001):

a. A social distance scale concerned with participant relationship.The use of languge influenced by the closenessof relationships that the speaker and the speaker's partner.

b. A status scale concerned with participant relationships.The used of language influenced by social status and power.

c. A formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction.Talking about formality, there are about high formality and low formality.The variety of languages used in the context of the situation.

d. Two functional scale rating to purposes or topic interaction.The message delivered can be social (affective) and informative (refential) message.

Sociolinguistics also studies the understanding of language variations. As a langue form language had systems and subsystems shared by all speakers. However, since the speakers of that language are in a

speech society, not a homogeneous set of humans, but a concrete form of language called parole, which makes it uniform. Until then, the language becomes diverse and varied. The occurrence of diversity and the cultivation of this language was not only caused by its non homogeneous speakers, but also because of the variety of social interaction activities they perform.

2. Language Variation

Language variations occur in bilingual or multilingual societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it. This will only happen if there is interaction,Existing social interaction was due to talk activity between speakers and speech partners. The social interaction activities as aforementioned were occurring in various milieu, including social domains such as markets, schools, hospitals, supermarkets, to special places like home. The relationship between situational sociofactor in the use of language, as well as the occurrence of mutual influence between the grammatical rules and the norms of use in were in accordance with their function and situation (Padmadewi, et al, 2014: 7-8). Mesthrie (2009) suggests that the fundamental reason for the emergence of language-related variations was very close to social networking. It was stated that "people tend to talk like the people they talk to most of the time". In line with that, Sunahrowi (2007: 87) argues that many things can affect language variations in interesting social life to discover. Learning the language used in social life aims to enable

knowing what causes language variations.. However, since the speakers of that language were in a speech society, not a homogeneous set of humans, but a concrete form of language called parole, which makes it uniform. Until then, the language becomes diverse and varied. The occurrence of diversity and the cultivation of this language was not only caused by its non homogeneous speakers, but also because of the variety of social interaction activities they perform.

Each activity requires or causes the diversity of the language. This diversity will increase if the language is used by a very many speakers, as well as in a vast region. For example the Indonesian language used by all the people of Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke.

a. Terms of speakers

Language variations based on the speakers wre divided into four sections. The first variation of a language called idiolek, that was the individual language variation. According to the concept of idiolek, each person has a variation of his language or idiolek with respect to the color of sound, choice of words, language style, sentence arrangement, and so forth. The second variation of language was called dialect, that was language variation of a relative number of speakers, located in a certain place, region, or area. The third variation of language was called the variation of kronolek or temporal dialect, that was variations of language used by social groups at certain times. The latter variations of the language were called variations of sociolek or social dialect, that were variations of language with respect to the status, class, and social class of the speakers.

b. Terms of usage

Language variations with respect to usage were called functions, variations or registers. This variation was usually discussed based on the use of force or degree of formality and means of use. Language variation based on this usage involves the use of the language for the purposes or what field. The variation in language based on this field of activity that stands out prominently appears in the type of vocabulary.

c. Terms of formality

Based on the level of formality, Martin Jobs (1967) in his book The Five Clocks, divides the language variation of five styles, namely frozen style or variety, official variety, business variety, casual variety, and familiar variety. Frozen variety was the most formal language variant, used in solemn situations and formal ceremonies. Official or formal variations were variations of the language used in state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, religious lectures, textbooks and so on. Business variety was the language variation used in results-oriented or production-oriented conversations. While casual variety was a variety of languages used in unofficial situations to chat with family or close friends at rest, exercise, recreation and so forth. The latter is the familiar variety, the variation of the language commonly used by the speakers who have a familiar relationship, such as between family members or between friends who have intimate friends

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d. Terms of means

Language variations can also be viewed in terms of means or pathways used. In this case can be called the existence of verbal and written variety, or also variety in the language by using certain means or tools, for example in a phone and SMS. The existence of oral and written vocabulary was based on the fact that spoken and written languages have unequal structures.

3. Social interaction

Social interaction was a matter dynamic social relations. Relationships social   was in the form of relationships between individuals and other individuals,between groups and other groups,or between groups and individuals.The most ideal social interaction was face-to-face or direct social interaction,because face to face get more reciprocity directly and in nature dynamic, there was weakness in face to face that was time inefficient because it must face to face in the same place and the same time so you can find out directly the feedback we give.

3.1   Social contact

Basically social contact was a relationship between one party and another. Social contact was the beginning of social interactions where each party will respond to each other's actions even though there is no physical contact.

The process of social contact can be divided into two types, namely:

1. Primary Social Contacts or direct social contacts; i.e. the balancing relationship between individuals or between groups of people that

occurs in a face-to-face (physical) manner. For example, shaking hands, doing dialogue / talking.

2. Secondary Social Contacts or indirect social contacts; i.e. the balinese relationship between individuals or between groups carried out with the help of intermediaries. For example, communicating by telephone, chatting, or sending messages through other people.

3.2   Social Communication

Communication was a process of delivering information, both messages, ideas, and ideas from one party to the other parties that are carried out to influence each other. The communication process can occur in two ways, namely:

- Verbal Communication; that was the form of oral and written communication, for example speaking or correspondence.

- Non verbal communication; namely the form of communication using symbols, such as body gestures, or sign language

3.3   Social interaction in social media

Communication was a transmission from one people to other people with sendersor specific recipients. At first, communication system was still traditional with rely on doves, smoke of fire,lighthouse, or horse riding post. When the world have known printing machines, telegraph radios,then the communication model has changed faster. What's more after there is telephone, radio, television, up to now the internet,the world community can access one each other faster and even more interaction can be more smooth with the media social. Technological advances such as television,cellphones, laptops, not even the internet only enjoyed

by the people who live in urban, but can be enjoyed by communities in remote areas of the village.

Humans were social beings, changes in someone's interaction can occur because of the influence of globalization. The interaction of someone was influenced by several social media factors are media designed to make it easy social interaction was interactive with internet-based technology, which changes pattern of information dissemination from before is one to many audiences, but now for many audiences.

This social media supporting the creation of democratization information and science change the behavior of the audience from that before consuming the content switch to producing content. Utari in Devita Maulida Choiru Uma said that: Social media was a media online where users can easily participate. Participating in the sense that someone will easily share information, create content or content that you want to convey to people others, give comments on input received and so on all can be done quickly and not limited.

The social media mentioned was media often referred to as media online where you can represent the people users to interact with fellow in the outside world whether known or not. Use of Social Media According to Chris Heuer (in Maulana Yoga Son) founder of social media club and innovator new media states that there are 4 use of social media including:

a. context

How to form a message or story (information) like the form of a message itself, use the language and content of the message.

b. Communication

How to share stories or information includes how to listen, respond in various ways such as adding picture or packaging of messages loading users feel comfortable and message conveyed well.

c. Collaboration

Collaborate with an account or company with its use on social media for make good things more effective and efficient.

d. Connection

Maintenance of the relationship already built up. Can do something that is sustainable so that the user feels closer to an account or a user's company social media.Through social media, users can establish friendships and share information with other users without any obstacles in the form of distance and time. Social media becomes new media interaction that makes room for people to share with each other, tell stories, and channel ideas. As a result, people migrate virtual (virtual space) to be able to interact with other users.

4. Register

Wardhaugh (1998: 48),Register was another complicating factor in study of language varieties beside style. Register was a set of language items which is associated with occupation or social groups. Every profession, such as pilot, bank manager, musician, sales clerk, and sport commentator Employ different registers. Holmes (1992: 277) says that people when talk about sporting event usually use different language. Register also involves features, such as syntactic reduction and inversion of normal word order in sentence.

Language plays an important role in the daily life of human beings. Hence, it was commonly understood that language exists in a society. They were interdependent. In other words, the language needs the society where it exists, and the society needs the language in their daily life. The language of teaching was different from the language of delivering of speech, for example. Each of them has its own characteristics that were called register. In linguistic analysis, different styles of language are technically called register. Register refers to properties within a language variety that associates language with a given situation (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/register).

The register study has four specific characteristics, The characteristics are:

1. Register studies involve descriptive analysis of actually occuring discourse.

2. Register studies aim to characterize language varieties.

3. Register studies present formal linguistic characterizations of language varieties.

4. Register studies also analyze the situational characteristics of language varieties, and functional or conventional relationships between form and situation are posited.

From the defin itions above, we may conclude that sociolinguistic views each register were different from the others. The difference can be analyzed from different points of view.Further, Halliday and Hasan (1985) propose three aspects that make register different from each other. The three aspects were field, tenor, and mode. They say that register was a configuration of

meaning that was typically associated with a particular situational configuration of field, tenor and mode.

The Concept of Registering According to Functional Systemic Linguistics Halliday (1978: 32) explains that registers were a form of prediction, in the sense of knowing the situation and social context of language usage, language that will occur and be used. Thus, the phenomenon of registering certainly will experience a development, both from the vocabulary and expressions, and developments in reference to its meaning.

Halliday's register did not only discuss variations in word choice, but also covers the choice of using text structures and textures, cohesion and lexicography, and their phonological and graphological choices,because registers cover all aspects of language the registers were often referred to as style. The choice of language variations in the register will be tied to the context of the situation which includes 3 variables, namely,and field. (field), engagement (tenor), and means (mode). Medan will refer to what happens as a description of social processes, what participants are doing with language, and the environment in which they occur; involvement will refer to anyone who plays a role in social events, how their characteristics, status and social roles are owned; the means will refer to what was played by language (persuasive, expository, or didactic) what channels were used (written or oral). All three work simultaneously to form contextual configurations or meaning configurations.

5. Online Shop

The were thousands of reasons why the business community must connect to the internet, and indeed one of the fastest growing internet segments was the commercial sector. The internet did create an environment as a land for doing business. There were many stories about small and large businesses that have managed to increase their relatively small investment by issuing cost-connection to the internet. They search for information on the internet, maintain relationships with customers, or provide online services and open virtual stores.

In terms of language, online stores come from two syllables, namely stores and online. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a store means a permanent place or building to sell goods (food, drinks, etc.). Whereas online Indonesian language translation was in the network or abbreviated online according to wikipedia was the situation when someone was connected to a larger network or system. So departing from the two meanings in the language we could interpret the online store as a place of occurrence of trade activities or buying and selling goods that were connected to a network in this case the internet network.

Online shop becomes a big business opportunity because there was not market limit. Everyone in all corners of the world can access the website business. The market is very big. This business is also open 24 hours, and does not limit time. Online business is indeed different from conventional business, the difference is the means used. If in conventional business (offline), the parties who play a role in business meet and interact directly in a place in the real world, then online businesses were parties that play a role in the online business world and

interact in cyberspace through the internet without time and territory restrictions. One of the most important factors in online business was trust. That is, between parties must have a sense of trust in each other. During running an online business, parties did not meet directly, For the Indonesian market itself online business opportunities were very tempting. This is because internet users in Indonesia were increasing rapidly.

In the world of business marketing was a very important thing, because with this marketing the products produced will be known by consumers. In marketing, online shoppers usually take advantage of several services and applications available on their computers or smartphones.

6. Facebook

Nowadays, there were a lot of new social network such as friendster, facebook, flickr, tumblr, twitter, etc. Facebook is an online social networking service launched in February 2004, operated and privately owned by Facebook. Inc. As of January 2012, facebook has more than 800 million active users, which around 21.195.800 are Indonesian citizen (Madcoms, 2011 : 9).

Facebook allows any users who declare themselves to be at least 13 years old to become registered users of the sites. Users must register before using the site after which they may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages, including automatic notifications when they update their profile. Additionally, users may join common-interest user group, organized by workplace, school or college, or other characteristic.Facebook was founded by

Mark Elliot Zuckerberg or well-known as Mark Zuckerberg an innovatif young programmer from Harvard University, who was born in Dobbs Ferry, New York, on May 14th 1984. He developed facebook together with his college roomates Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovits, and Chris Hughes. The web site's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students then it started to be used by some senior high school and some big factory. Since September 11th 2006, it is open to all people around the world.

The appearance of facebook has encouraged changing in the way of communication. Facebook which is used as written communication tools that not should use formal language, Holmes(2001) states the technology such as television also take part in the speed of language change because it just takes a few minutes to get the newest information updates from whole places in the world. This fact is also seen by Kuntjara (2011) who say that social network such as facebook has a big contribution in ruining the language because this media use written spoken language. Usually written language is more formal then the spoken one, but here in facebook, the user write in spoken way which is formal.

B. Previous Studies

There some studies that related to this research had been conducted before :

1. The study was conducted in the skripsi by Alis Rahmati. On her tittle skripsi entite : A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Register Used in Soccer Page of Social Media Facebook.2014. The data was collected from status or chat in facebook.The data was analyzed from claasifying the data which categories as
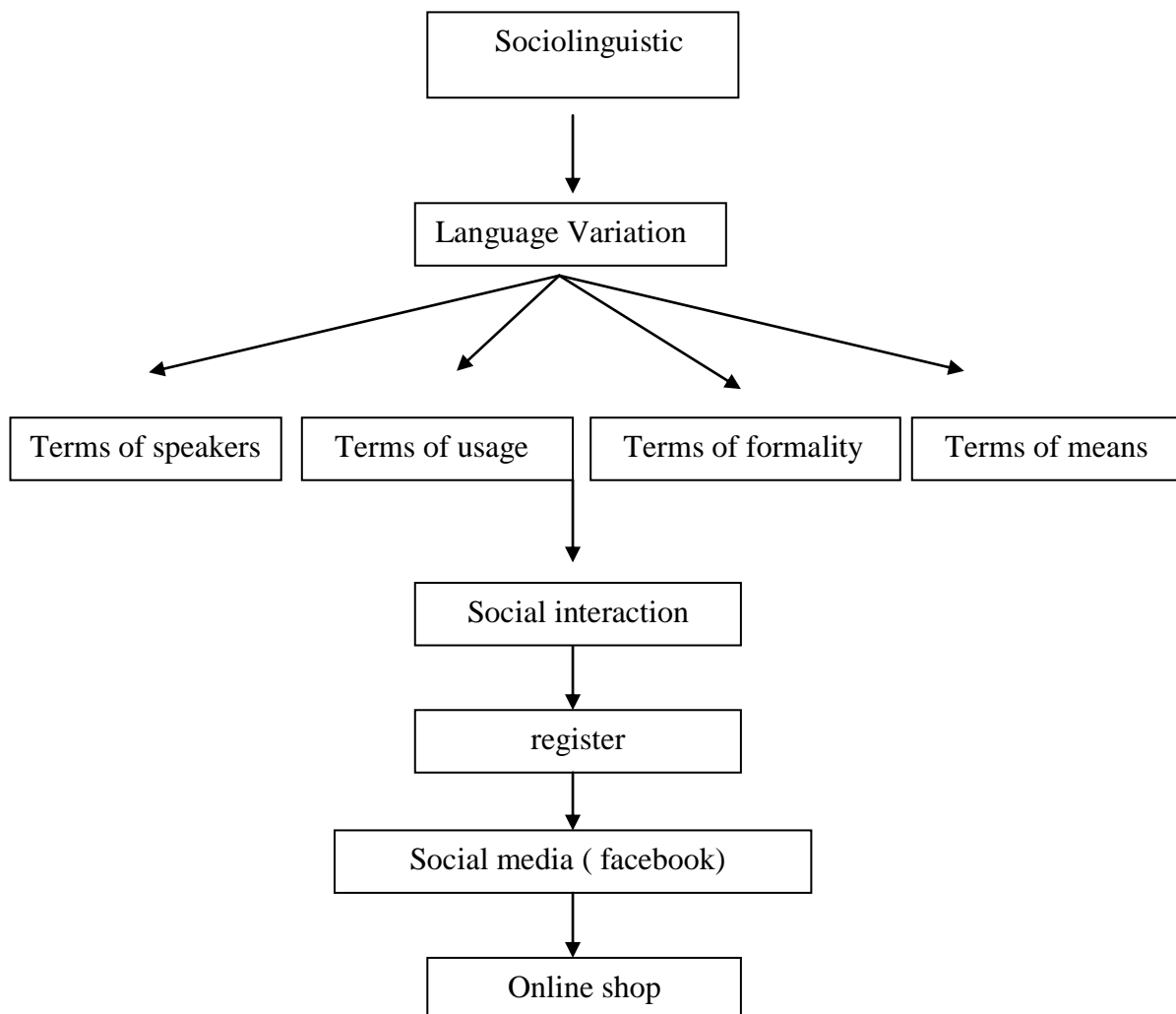
the register. The findings are based on linguistic form based on linguistic form and meaning of register used in soccer page.

2. The study was conducted in the skripsi by Faridatul Ulfa. On her tittle skripsi entitle : Register Analysis in English Movie Advertisements of www.21-cineplex.com (A Sociolinguistic Study 2010). The data was conducted to investiges the characteristics of the register English movie Advertisements of www.21-cineplex.com in the point of view both linguistic factors, such as diction, language variation and figure of speech, and non-linguistic factor that was the movie classification.

3. The Study was conducted in the skripsi by Mega. On her tittle skripsi entitle : A Descriptive Study of Register Used in Ticketing Division at Tanjung Emas Semarang (2012). The data which give information about the linguistic form and the meaning of English register.

4. The study was conducted in the journal by Marcin Lewandowski on his the title : Sociolects and Registers-a Constrastive A analysis of Two Kinds of Linguistic Variation. he objectives of the study are to find out which was a theoretical contribution to investigations of social varieties of language,dealswith two major dimensions of sociolinguistic variation:sociolectal and registerial.The concept of sociolect (social dialect) and register,focusing mainly on their definitions,controlling variables, methodological, frameworks, typologies. In the final section, he attempts to shed some new light on the two kind of variation and suggest new

methodological solutions that could be applied in studies of sociolinguistic variations.

C. Conceptual Framework

The diagram of conceptual framework

```
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │    Sociolinguistic  │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Language Variation │
                    └─────────────────────┘
```

| Terms of speakers | Terms of usage | Terms of formality | Terms of means |

```
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Social interaction │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │       register      │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │ Social media ( facebook) │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │     Online shop     │
                    └─────────────────────┘
```

Society and language cannot be separted in human life.Language has an important role in the society asa means of communication.However,there are

many another language which exist in the society with influences the language itself. This phenomenon leads to language change which also involves sociolinguistic as namely register.

This research was to provide an understanding of online shop registers on Facebook social media and an understanding of language variations, so that partners who do not use registers can understand the meaning of using registers.

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Chreswell (1994) stated that qualitative was descriptive in that the researcher was interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. The researcher took a qualitative research for this study to identify the linguistic form of the registers and the meaning of the word registers used in the online store and to describe the meaning of the registers used in the online store on facebook. The objects the research were the linguistic form and meaning of the register found in the online shop in facebook.

B. Source of Data

This research had some data to be analyzed. The data of this research wa the status of the facebook users that appeared in the writer's facebook home. There were fourty five status taken on facebook. The data was gained from two separated time,from a week in july and a week in agustus.

Date, - 10 july 2019 (Pre-order, Full payment)

- 13 july 2019 (Cod,Import,Discount)

- 21 july 2019 (Po,Import,Random)

-24 July 2019 (Free ongkir, Order,Ready)

-26 July 2019 (Retail,Reseller,Cancel)

-30 july 2019 (Ready Stock,Dropship)

- 3 Agustust 2019 `(Slow Respon,OL)

- 5 Agustus 2019 (Testi,Customer,Capture)

-17 Agustust 2019 (Allsize,Stock,Owner,)

-20 Agustust 2019 (Promo,Delivery,Realpict)

-24 Agustust 2019 (Ori,Boking,On model, Sold Out)

-26 Agustust 2019 (PM,Confirm,Blacklist,Pcs)

-27 Agustust2019 (TF, DP , Restock)

-28 Agustus 2019 (All item,sist,Supplier)

-29 Agustus 2019 (Sale,Keep,Item)

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The research data was collected through the following steps **:**

1. Collecting references related to the study.

2. Opening a facebook account and looking for an online shop seller.

3. Reading posts online shop sellers and dialog that occured during the transaction process at the online shop.

4. Reading the status posted by the online shop seller who sold and gave a sign to the register and phrase used in the online shop on facebook.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

In this research,the technique used in this study was Analysis Interactive theory from Miles and Huberman (2007). They divided the steps in analyzing the data activities with several parts, namely data collection (data collection), data

reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), and conclusion or verification (conclutions).

1. Data Collection

In the analysis the data collection of was observations carried out, and various documents based on categorization that corresponds to later research problemsdeveloped sharpening data through subsequent data searches and researcher do analysis data will be collected from the online shop seller on Facebook based on categorization that is in accordance with the research problem.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of sharpening analyzing,classifying,directing, discarding unnecessary data in order organize data in such a way so the final conclusions could be drawing and verified (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 16).

In this step the data were selected by identifying the register in the online shop. It was used as the material to be analyzed .

3. Data Display

 After reduction the data, the next step was display was drawing. The data will be classified by identifying the differences between the lexical meaning and contectual meaning from online shop in facebook.

4. Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display was drawing of the conclusion and verification. It was used to describe all of the data. So that it became clearly

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data

In this chapter, the data were collected from the online shop in facebook from the chat between the seller and he buyer facebook.The data were collected from status in online shop from july to Agustust . There were 45 data of register online shop in facebook.

Tabel 4.1

Register online shop in Facebook

1	**Sist,** (sister) Ex :Gamis cantiknya **sist**, model kekinian hits banget
2	**Supplier**, Ex : **Supplier** murah import premium buat toko grosir dan eceran
3	**Stock,** Ex :Gamis shabyana tangan pertama ori, **stock** terbatas
4	**Keep,** Ex : kita **keep** langsung barangnya yang berminat
5	**Transfer,** Ex : Bagi pengiriman yang diluar kota bisa **Transfer** melalui via bank BRI
6	**Boking,** Ex : Yang mau dekorasi akad,lamaran,ultah yuk merapat info **booking** chat melalui wa 08235684949
7	**Cancel,** Ex : Barang yang sudah di keep tidak dibolehkan di **cancel** lagi ya sayang
8	**Order,** Ex : Yuks siapa lagi yang mau **order** baju gamis nya
9	**Confirm,** Ex :Untuk pengiriman barangnya mohon di **confirm** kembali
10	**Retail,** Ex : Dijual dengan harga eceran/**retail** seharga 110.000
11	**Ready,** Ex :**Ready** baju nya sist, cantik dan anggun bangets kalau dipakai
12	**Restock,** Ex : Barangnya **restock** sist, hayuks siapa lagi ini yang mau pesan

13	**Allsize,**
	Ex : Cincin Mahkota Xuping **allsize**
14	**Blacklist,**
	Ex : Untuk yang pesan tapi tidak dikabari lagi kita **blacklist**
15	**On model,**
	Ex : **On model** seperti gambar yang digambar ya sist
16	**Sold out,**
	Ex : Alhamdulillah barang hari ini sudah **sold out** semua,besok kita kembali lagi
17	**Reseller,**
	Ex : welcome to **reseller** yang ingin bergabung silakah hubungi saya
18	**Dropship,**
	Ex : Open **drophsip** bagi yang rajin berusaha tanpa modal
19	**OL,**
	Ex : Selagi **OL** untuk pemesanan bisa chat owner sekarang ya
20	**PO,**
	Ex : Open **po** guys baju boneka jarinya
21	**PM,**
	Ex : **Pm** me for to order
22	**Dp,**
	Ex : Untuk pemesan terlebih dahulu menggunakan **Dp**
23	**COD,**
	Ex :Belanja dress sama sorabel bisa pakai layanan **COD** se-Indonesia
24	**Ready stock,**
	Ex : kita **Ready stock** ya gamis shabyana,info chat me
25	**Full payment,**
	Ex : **Full payment** for order
26	**Free ongkir**
	Ex : **Free ongkir** say minat chat
27	**Owner,**
	Ex : Bajunya syantik-syantik owner juga pakai loh
28	**Slow respon,**
	Ex : **Slow respon** dulu ya kita lagi sibuk hari ini
29	**Item**
	Ex : Kemeja monalisa **all item** 65ribu
30	**Sale,**
	Ex : Big **sale** buy 1 get 2 body cream yang menjaga kulitmu biar gak kering
31	**Customer,**
	Ex : **Customer** satu ini suka banget loh pakai scarlett whitening body lotion
32	**Testimonal(testi)**
	Ex : **Testi** real thakyou udah order
33	**Promotion (promo)**
	Ex : Toko Alisha lagi **promo** only 5k
34	**pcs,**
	Ex : Belanja **6pcs** dapat potongan 3rb/**pcs**

35	**Ori**
	Ex : Jangan sampai kehabisan semua barang **ori** ya sist minat chat
36	**Delivery,**
	Ex : Buat yang mager bisa **delivery** langsung ya hari ini
37	**Bt**
	Ex : **Bt** setara jual putus bagi yang serius aja
38	**Discount,**
	Ex : Siapa yang ambil banyak hari ini dapat **diskon** yokk buruan
39	**Last stock**
	Ex : **Last stock merdeka**, tudung bawal merdeka harga 25k
40	**Capture,**
	Ex : barangnya yang ingin dipesan langsung **capture** kirim ke owner ya
41	**Import**
	Ex : New sandal tali karet **import** pengiriman dari luar negeri
42	**Random,**
	Ex : Warna dan motif **random** ya
43	**Overload,**
	Ex : Mohon maaf pengiriman lagi **overload** mohon untuk bersabar
44	**Cashback,**
	Ex : **Cashback** lagi melihat antusia pelanggan setia,kita cashback lagi hari ini
45	**Real pict,**
	Ex : Ini **real pict** ya guys barangnya gak ngecewain,asli mewah bangets

B. Data Analysis

The data were taken from online shop in facebook.The researcher analyzed the status of the seller and the comment of the buyer.The researcher obtained 45 of the status from sellers and comment from buyers online shop in facebook.After that, the researcher analyzed register through sorting words section based on linguistic form and the meaning of register.

1. Linguistic form of the words register

Firstly, the researcher divided and distinguished two types of data taken, namely words and phrases.The researchers found 45 data that were divided into 39 data of words and 6 data of phrases. Data words were classified based on the content and the formation of words.

1. Words

A. Noun

Nouns were used to name abstract people, things, animals, places, and concepts. There were some nouns of forms : *Concrete nouns* are tangible nouns that can be seen or touched. For example: gold, iron, tables, chairs. *Abstract nouns* are nouns that cannot be seen or touched. For example: agreement, kindness.

There were some register in online shop which used nouns :

(1) *Sist*, sist abbreviation of "sister"

(The word sist was used by online shop sellers to short names for female buyers). Sist ⟶ Clipped word from sister , because clipping is the process of shortening a longer word.

(2) *Supplier*, (provider of goods for resale . From the word supply was verb)

Supply (verb) + (ier) affixation process ⟶ Supplier

(3) *Stock* ,(supply of goods. Stock : Noun)

(4) *Owner*, (in here the owner is used for the short name of the online shop sales) The word owner word form "own", the word own was adjective.

Own-er = owner (suffix ~ er) can occur either at the end of an adjective (adjective) to become word noun .

(5) *Item*, the number of items you wanted to sold

(6) *Sale*,(act of selling or being sold)

(7) *Customer*, (person who buys in a shop)

The word customer is formed from the word "custom" Custom generally aspected behavior among members of a social group. suffix ~(er) were used the custom+ er . These two words are the forms of nouns

(8) *Testimony*, (formal statement of truth).The word testimony was of noun

(9) *Delivery*, (Seller who deliver the goods sold directly).

The words delivery tenses from "deliver" The words delivery word form "deliver", deliver was verb and while delivery was noun. The following is one representation of the formation of new word using the suffix-y, deliver (noun) + deliver + y (noun) = class changing (verb ⟶ noun)

(10) *Retail* , (selling oods the public or selling a particular price in small quatities. The word retail was noun)

(11) *Promotion* ,(One the way to promote in online shop merchandise to attract buyers. The word promotion is formed from the word "promote"(verb)+ ion (noun) were process suffixes the ending ion.

(12) *Discount*,(reduction in price in online shop. The prefix (dis-) mostly occurs with verb (count) resultant combination remains such discount.

(13) *Cashback*,(offer whre the buyer is given a percentage of cash or virtual cash refund or even given a produc but meets purchase conditions that have been determined by the cashback). The first words was cash

Cash (noun)+ back(noun) →Compond noun and meaning did not changed.

Based on the data above that every nouns if analysis based on word formation researchers found clipping words,affixation (ier),(suffix-er),suffix (y),prefix (-dis),and compound noun.

B. Verb

Verb was a word that functions to show the action of the subject, to indicate an event or situation. There were some verbs of forms : *Present* is the basic verb used to form simple present tense sentences. *past tense* is a sentence used to declare that an event has taken place in the past. *Past participle* is a verb that has several uses, among which are used to form the sentence perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect or future perfect) and form passive sentences.

(1) *Keep*, clothes and all the other things a person needed to lived. The words from keep was of verb

(2) *Transfer*, In online shop words transfer used to sending money by bank to be paid to a person in another place.The word transfers was of verb

(3) *Boking,* to keep the goods for a specific buyer and for certain period of time. The words boking was verb

(4) *Cancel*,cancel in online shop to say the something already arranged will not be processed or cancelled. The word from cancel was verb

(5) *Order,* request to supply goods or the act of order goods or merchandise to the seller.The word order was verb.

(6) *Confirm*, show or say that something was true/must detail while in online shop send a detail informatiomabout customer's data (name and address) for shipping system by a personal message. The word confirm was verb

(7) *Capture,* in online capture used a processing payment or selection of goods by the buyer to be sent via private message to the seller. The word capture was of verb.

(8) *Import*, bring in goods from another country. The word was of verb

(9) *Overload,* put too the great a weight on something and in online shop this term was used to describe conditions whe a goods business is no longer accommodate a load. The word overload which was formed from the first word that was from over which has a different meaning, and the second word was load also has a different meaning.

Over (Noun) + Load {Noun} → Overload (verb) From the examples above, it can be seen that suffixes change the category of the word,while prefixes do not.

C. Adjective

Adjectives were words that are used to describe or modify nouns or pronouns. There were some adjectives of forms : *Descriptive adjective* is an adjective form or an adjective describing the shape or nature of an object. *Distributive adjective* is an adjective or adjective form in English which has the nature or form of division. *Possessive adjective* is an adjective form or adjective in English that is used to express ownership. *Demonstrative adjective* is an adjective

form or adjective in English that is used to indicate the position of an object. *Interrogative adjective* is used to ask a thing or thing. As the name implies, *quantitative adjective* is used to describe an object or thing.

(1) *Ready*, The meaning of ready was availability of new goods that have been sold out from the supplier in online shop. The word ready was adjective.

(2) *Random,* selection of goods or purchase of oods thst msy not be the same colour or shape. The word ready was adjective

D. Compound

Compounding,composition or nominal composition was the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes. That was in familiar terms,compounding occurs when two or more words or sign were joined to make one longer word or sign

(1) *Restock*, The meaning restock in online shop was availability of new goods that hav been sold out from the supplier. The explanation word from the prefix was a word or group of words which is located at the beginning of a word and forms the meaning of a word and new meaning from the original. Re (prefix+Stock(noun) → Compound noun

(2) *Allsize,* in the onlie shop the standard size of clothes,shoes,etc or fairly large size that is intended for allsize. The first word of all (determiner) and the second word was size (noun),so, the word allsize was compound noun.

(3) *Blacklist,* in the online shop the list of problems such as untrusted online shop and untrusted customers. Blacklist was divide into words, the first

word of black (adjective)+list (noun) → Compound noun and from both of these words after being combined into different meanings

(4) *On model,* in the online shop design or kind of product. The first word was on as (preposition) + model as (noun) → Compound noun and the meaning did not changed.

(5) *Sold out*, sold all goods in the store online shop.

Sold out divide into words, the first words was sold form II sell (verb)+ out (adverb) → Compond noun and meaning did not changed.

(6) *Reseller* , In the online shop reseller called for the a person who sell the goods to the other person in a small quatites.

The explanation word from the prefix was a word or group of words which is located at the beginning of a word and forms the meaning of a word and new meaning from the original ,

Re (prefix) + Seller (noun) → Compound noun

(7) *Dropship*, in the online shop process of sending goods from one place to another. Dropship divide into words, the first words was drop.

drop (verb) + ship (noun) → Compound noun and from both of these words after being combined into different meanings.

E. Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the word formation process in which a word or phrase is shortened. Initialisms are a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of a word or phrase.

(1) *OL (online),* controlled by or connected to a mobile phone and internet in the online shop facebook. The word online was adjective

(2) *PO (Pre-order)*, a sales system where a seller receives an order for a product, and you must make a payment as a sign of ordering the product. Pre-order divide into words, the first words was pre.

Pre (prefix) the meaning before + order (verb).

(3) *DP (Down payment)* Advances from buyers for sales transactions and done when not yet handover of goods / services from the seller. Down payment divide into words , the first words was down.

Down (adjective) + payement (noun) → Noun , from the both words every words different meaning.

(4) *PM (Private message)* Send private message the buyers about transaction to seller. Private message divede into words , the first words was down.

Private (adjective) + Message (noun) , from the both words each different meanings.

(5) *COD (Cash on delivery)* In the online shop cod used as payment system made when the customer and seller meet directly.COD cod consists of 3 words, Cash (noun)+ on (preposition) + delivery (noun)

(6) *PCS (Pieces)*,Sheets that indicate units of items more than one.Pieces (noun)

(7) *ORI (Original)*, goods sold in online shop were genuine perfect not imitation . Original

(8) BT (Barter) Exchange goods for other goods ,without using money.

Barter (verb)

2. Phrase

A. Noun Phrase

Noun phrases are phrases (English phrases) as a result of combining nouns, pronouns (pronouns), or numbers (head work) with one or more modifiers.

(1) *Ready stocks*, Goods that was available and ready for sale or the goods available from the seller or supplier in the online shops. Head (adjective) Ready and head (noun) stock

(2) *Full payment*, The act of paying full money.

Head (adjective) Full + (noun) payment

(3) *Free ongkir* (Free post+age)purchase goods that were send free.

Head (adjective) Free + (noun) Postage

(4) *Slow respon* , in the online shop received message from the buyer because there were something busy with the seller . Head (adjective) Slow + (noun) Response

(5) Last stock , Goods that will be sold in stock will soon run out. Post determiner (number) last + (noun) stock

(6) *Real picture* , photo send the seller to the buyer in order to seen product original. Head (adjective) Real + (noun) picture

Based on the identifying and grouping words explanation that, the writer finds the high numbers of words data were in the form of linguistics noun 13

word . The writer finds 13 data of the noun, for example sist, supplier, stock, owner , item, sale, customer,testimony and the data of the verb 9 words and the data of abbreviation 8 words , the data 7 from compound, 6 Data of phrase from (noun phrase), and 2 data of adjective . noun words were more frequently appeared in online shop conversations. Because new vocabulary in the online shop formed by combining the word delivery.

Based on the meaning of register

The researcher would distinguish two types of meanings, namely lexical and contextual meanings. The author found high frequency data from the meaning of the register is in the contextual meaning. The reseachrer found 19 data in the lexical meaning and 27 data in the contextual meaning.

In addition, the authors also find meaning based on the context of the situation. It consists of fields, modes, and tenors. Field was the social setting and purpose of interaction. The register social settings occur in online stores, that happened when the buyer asked about the availability of goods, the purchasing system, and the trading system. That also happened when the seller provides more information about the purchasing system, the trading system, and more information about mercenndise and its specifications.

Tenor was the relationship between participants in the event, lists in online stores are used by buyers and sellers. Mode refers to communication media, all registers used in online stores were in written form.The reseachrer uses lexical and contextual meanings to find the meaning of registers used in

online stores. Discussion and the meaning of searching registers used in online

stores are explained in tabular form as follows :

Table of 4.2
Linguistics Form of Register Used in Online Shop

Register	Types of Meaning (Lexical)
Supplier	A person or company that supplies goods merchandise, etc.
Stock	Supply of goods available for sale in a shop.
Sale	certain shopping discounts at certain times.
Overload	Burden or excess amount "This term is used to describe conditions when an object's business is no longer to accommodate a load or amount that exceeds its ability
Transfer	Sending a sum of money by a bank to be paid to a person in another place.
Cancel	To say that something already arranged will not be processed or
Order	Request to supply goods or the act of order goods or merchandise to the seller.
Retail	Selling goods to the public or selling a particular price in small quantities.
Capture	The process of recording a computer / gadget screen display as proof of a transaction, an example of a commonly used sentence is: "Please capture the proof of the transaction." Capture results are usually called screenshoots.
Delivery	Delivery : sellers who deliver the goods sold directly
Sold out	Sold all of something,eg tickets, clothes,etc.
Promotion	One way to promote merchandise to attract buyers
Random	Selection of goods or purchase of goods that may not be the same color or shape

OL	Controlled by or connected to a computer or to the internet.
DP	A partial payment made at the time of purchase
ORI	The abbreviation for original is the goods sold are genuine goods not imitation
Full payment	The act of paying full money
Last stock	Goods that will be sold in stock will soon run out
Real picture	Photos sent by the buyer to the seller in order to photograph the authenticity of the product

Register	Types of Meaning (Contextual)
Sist	The nickname of female customers (the short form of "sister").
Owner	Online shop owner or person who sells goods to the Buyer
Items	The number of items to be sold or purchased
Customers	Same with buyers, but this is a term for loyal (frequent ordering) buyers
Testimony	Terms for the message and the impression of their partner. Testimonials are usually made evidence to convince other customers based on prior customer recognition.
Keep	To keep the goods for a specific buyer and for certain period of time
Boking	To keep the goods for a specific buyer and for certain period of time.
Confirm	Send a detail information about the customer's data (name and address) for shipping system by a personal message.
Import	Goods sold come from abroad
Ready	The availability of goods for sale by the supplier or the reseller.
Restock	The availability of new goods that have been sold out from the supplier.
All size	The standard size of clothes, shoes, etc or fairly large size that is intended for allsize.
Blacklist	The list of problems in online shop such as untrusted online shop and untrusted customers
On model	The model of clothes used by the model
Reseller	A person who sell the goods to the other person in a small quantiites.
Dropship	Sales system where the delivery process conducted by the supplier but the sender's name uses the reseller's name.
Discount	Discounted price (usually in the form of a percentage)
Cashback	Offer where the buyer is given a percentage of cash or virtual cash

	refund or even given a product but meets certain purchase conditions that have been determined by the organizer of the cashback
PO	Discounted price (usually in the form of a percentage)
PM	A private message to send the buyer's data about the trading transaction to the seller.
COD	Payment system made whenthe customer and seller meet directly.
PCS	Short of pieces, sheets that indicate units of items more than one (plural nouns)
BT	Barter. This means whether an item will be exchanged with other goods (directly exchanged)
Ready stock	Goods that is available and ready for sale or the goods available from the seller or supplier.
Free ongkir	Purchase goods that are sent free
Slow respon	Receive a message from the buyer because there is something busy with the seller, so the buyer must be patient

Based on the above table, the authors found many type the data meaning registers were in contextual meanings. The author found that 26 data in the contextual meaning and 19 data in lexical meanings. Contextual meaning appears more often because there were many new vocabularies created in trade conversations in online stores. In addition, it requires a broader understanding of meaning

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data, it was found that there such were linguistic form in the status and the comment,such as noun (13 data), verb (9 data) adjective (2 data),compound (7data),abbreviation (8 data) and phrase (6 data) register online shop in facebook.The total number of register words was 45 in status online shop facebook.

Moreover, the meaning of register was divided based on its type,namely lexical and contectual meaning. There were 19 data of lexical meaning and 26 data of contextual meaning.

The findings showed that words and meanings from register used by users online shop in facebook had meaning in English because register was one of the language variation influenced by the context.Noun frequently appeared in online shop conversation because many words used noun in online shop facebook by the combining the sister,supplier,stock,owner,item,,sale,customer,retai,delivery .and testimony. Contextual meaning appeared often also because there were some new words created in trade conversations in online stores need.

D. Disscusion

Based on the findings there were 45 register online shop in facebook.Analysis OF linguistic form was based on the words and phrases in the register onine shop in facebook. There were found 13 data of noun, 9 data of verb,2 data of adjective,7 data of compound,8 data of abbreviation and 6 data of phrases.Moreover, there was lexical meaning found in the registers with 19 data , while the contexyual meaning had 26 data. The total of registers found in the online shop facebook was 45 data.

Compared to this study,the previous research conducted by Alis Rahmawati (2014) had different subject which was a register in a soccer page on social media facebook. In that study, it was found that there were 37 data of register and 6 data of phrase. The previous research only focused o linguistic form of the registers,there were 15 data of compound , 13 data of nun,6 data of phrase, 1 data

of verb,1 data adjective and 1 data of abbreviation . One of the examples was hat-tricks.

From comparison it could be concluded that this research was different from the previous one because the register of this study were from online shop in facebook,which the linguistic form consisted of noun,verb,compound,abbreviation and phrase. In addition, the researcher identified the groups of words that had the same type of meaning.

Furtheremore, Ulfa (2010) also can conducted a research about register.The difference was the subject of that study was the advertisements using English language on television.The previous researcher only analyzed the meaning of sales manager by using dictionary.Her findings were about linguistic factors of the register,such as language style (formal and informal styles),sentence structure (hyperbolaparadox,repetition,and parallesim).Moreover the non linguistic factors were analized based on the theme of the story,the substance of the story,target consumers and performance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer draw some conclusions as follows:

1. The writer found the linguistics form of words and phrases. There were two kinds of data in the form of word, namely the content of word (13 data of noun, 9 data of verb, and 2 data of adjective) and the formation of word (7 data of compound and 8 data of abbreviation). In the form of phrase, the writer only found 6 data of noun phrase.The writer found that lot of linguistic forms were the form of noun. The writer found 13 data of noun,noun frequently appeared in online shop conversation because many registers in online shop were formed by combining the word.

2. The writer found clipping words,suffix (ier),(er),(y),prefix (re),(pre) and compound noun in the word formation by analyzing every word of linguistic forms in the register online shop in facebook.

3. Suggestions

After seeing the result of this study,the writer offered some suggestions to be considered by those who were interested in studying about language variation (register) and making further research about it. They were as follows :

1. It was suggested that students of English Department should learn more about sociolinguistic regarding to language variation and register, especially that ones that happened in society.

2. It was suggested that other researchers should make further research about register in linguistic form and the meaning of register that possibly appeared later on.

3. It was suggested that the facebook users, especially seller and the buyer in online shop should understand the meaning of registers in the shop so they could understand the use of language variation online shop in facebook.

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     (Accesed on 18th january 2013)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Register

     (Accesed on 10th july 2015)

https://jkkniu.weebly.com/blog/janet-holmes-1992-16an-introduction
tosociolinguistics

     (Accesed on 4th june 2013)

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX

Eva Rizda Sinambela bersama Muhammad Adhita Ahza.
51 mnt · 🌐

Open PO guys boneka jarinyaa import isi 10 @50rb wrna dan motif random yaa
Yg sayang anaak😍😍😍

PICTURE 1

Mmah Putrinya Amofi bersama Ainun Mardiah.
24 Mei 2017 pukul 10:14 · 🌐

Minat chat me ya
Tanjungbalai free ongkir
Keep = no cancel
Order bagi yang Sabar aja
Ini sistem PO bukan ready
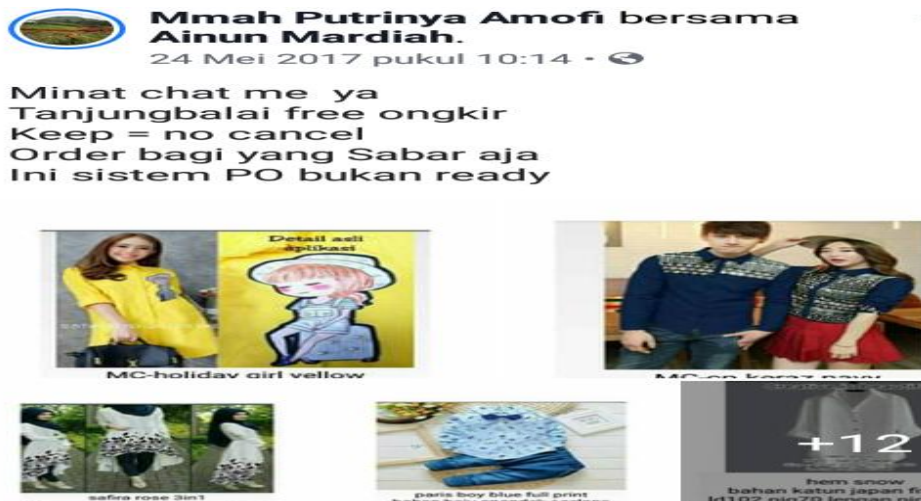
PICTURE 2

Sorabel by Sale Stock
menambahkan 40 foto baru.
13 Mar pukul 13:00 · 🌐

Tampil **#BeFashionableForever** saat acara arisan keluarga? Bisa, Sis. Dengan koleksi dress banyak model dari Sorabel ini, tampilan Sista akan semakin cantik. Intip koleksinya di bit.ly/SSDressFB. ❤️

Belanja dress sama Sorabel bisa pakai layanan COD se-Indonesia lho, Sis. Pesan aja sekarang di INBOX Facebook klik m.me/sorabelofficial atau di WA klik bit.ly/SorabelWA (081280819136). 😘

PICTURE 3

Anindya Afril menambahkan 6 foto baru.
10 Jul pukul 12:45 · 🌐

😍😍😍mau couple apa satuan bisa ya bun.
Ini buat paksu nya ben tambah guanteng😊😊
Mau di pake ke mana aja cocok ya bun😄
Yg minat yuk bun kita ngobrol di inbox😊
#open pre order.
#alwahijab.
#order full payment

PICTURE 4

PICTURE 5

PICTURE 6

Sragam Batik Indonesia
menambahkan 5 foto baru.
26 Apr 2017 pukul 10:51 ·

Rb amel
Bahan katu mix embos
Ukuran M L Xl
Harga
Ecer / retail 110000
Reseller 90000

Order :
Pin 2c299667
Wa 08971183255

Daftar reseller
089609100930

PICTURE 7

Rizki Putri Panjaitan menambahkan 20 foto baru — bersama **Mhd Rizaldi Hasibuan** dan **97 lainnya**.
10 jam ·

Promo Alifa Olshop
Only 5 ribu perpcs
Silahkan dipilih say
PO sampai tanggal 1 September
Minat, chat me!!
#No_Delivery

+16

PICTURE 8

PICTURE 9

PICTURE 10

Yanti Hantaran menambahkan 7 foto baru.
13 mnt · 🌐

Yang mau dekorasi akad, lamaran, aqiqah, ultah,
Yuk merapat, kita masi hrg promo loh, khusus pa panjar bulan ini sampai september 2019,
Bebas pakai say untk dithn 2019.
Kita juga bisa buat sesuai permintaan, ga hrs kyk di foto dan yg low buget yuk merapat.

Info boking
Wa 082268979572

PICTURE 11

Gustiana Marpaung menambahkan 1 foto baru — bersama Sahputra Efend
20 Agt pukul 13:04 · 🌐

Masih segini dulu ya
Yang blm dikabari bearti belum ready.
Yang sudah dikabari segera dijeput yaa.
Ini realpict jam tangan magnet dan geneva nya . Yang mw order masih bisa ya guys.
Jam magnet gucci 35 ribu
Jam geneva 15 ribu aja
Yuk order secepatnya

PICTURE 12

Hariz Zainuddin
30 Apr pukul 18:07 · 🌐

DROPSHIP
Original Iphone Secondhand

💸JIMAT KAWKAW
🍎 Warranty 1 Month
📲❗❗❗❗❗❗📲
... Lihat Selengkapnya

PICTURE 13

Baru saja · 📷

Untuk pengiriman ini mohon confirm ya
Yang udah pesan tapi gak confirm
Maaf kita blacklist

👍 Suka   💬 Komentar   ↪ Bagikan

PICTURE 14

Ade Febrianti
1 mnt · 👥

Dijual retail
Murmer sist
Minat chat ya sist

PICTURE 15

Azalina Nasution
17 Mei 2017 pukul 23:48 · 👥

Cincin Mahkota (Xuping) All Size.
Rp. 50.000
Stok terbatas!
#AlinOlshop #TanjungBalai

👍 Suka   💬 Komentar   ⦿ Kirim

👍 Anda, Umii Lubis, dan 80 lainnya

PICTURE 16

Zanareez Boutique
1 Feb 2018 pukul 12:30 · 🌐

OPEN DROPSHIP

👉HANYA UNTUK YANG RAJIN SAHAJA
👉TANPA MODAL
👉X PERLU SIMPAN STOCK
👉X PERLU POS BARANG

KEUNTUNGAN 20% - 40% DARI HARGA
JUALAN

www.wasap.my/601128474910

Lihat Terjemahan

PICTURE 17

Whengs'K Boutique - Online Sho
8 Nov 2015 pukul 14:57 · 🌐

Skechers shoes

Free delivery
Kuwait only
Pm for order

PICTURE 18

PICTURE 19

PICTURE 20

PICTURE 21

PICTURE 22

PICTURE 23

PICTURE 24

Rizki Putri Panjaitan
menambahkan 20 foto baru ke album: **Perlengkapan rumah tangga "AlifaOlshop"** — bersama **Mhd Rizaldi Hasibuan** dan **90 lainnya**.

27 Agt pukul 00:35 · 🌐

Promo Alifa Olshop
Only 5 ribu perpcs
Silahkan dipilih say
PO sampai tanggal 1 September
Minat, chat me!!
#No_Delivery

PICTURE 25

Monof Fashion Shop berada di **Pasar Tanah Abang Blok B.**
26 Agt pukul 19:39 · 🌐

HARGA SPESIAL UNTUK LUSINAN DARI MODEL DIATAS !!!

Belanja 6 pcs dapat potongan 3rb/pcs, 12 pcs dapat potongan 5rb/pcs, diatas 12 pcs dapat potongan 8rb/pcs

#bajuperempuan
#pakaianwanita
#baju
#jualbajumurah
#fashionwanita
#bajumurah
#berkualitas
#bajuberkualitas
#bajukekinian
#fashionzamannow
#produkfashion
#belanja
#ootd
#instafashion

PICTURE 26

PICTURE 27

PICTURE 28

PICTURE 29

PICTURE 30

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id   E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id
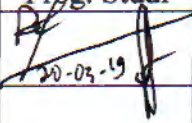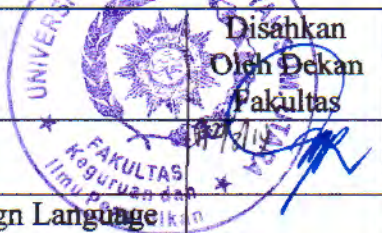
KepadaYth   : Bapak/Ibu Ketua dan Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal   :PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

Nama Mahasiswa   : Fauziah Marpaung
NPM   : 1502050258
Prog.Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Komulatif   : 154 SKS   IPK = 3.44

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
20-03-19	A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook	
	Code Switching in English Learning Process of English as Foreign Language (EFL) Classroom	
	The Analysis of Language Style in the Song Lyric Album "Maroon 5" Girls Like You	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan. Atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 18 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon

Fauziah Marpaung

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3   : - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
                          - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
                          - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Form K-2

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

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Fauziah Marpaung
N P M   : 1502050258
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

1. Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum   Acc 06/04-2019

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, 4 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Fauziah Marpaung

Keterangan :
Dibuatrangkap3 :   - UntukDekan/Fakultas.
                    - UntukKetua/Sekretaris Prodi
                    - UntukMahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Nomor   : ₰₹   /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
                 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : Fauziah Marpaung
N P M   : 1502050258
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : A Socialinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook.

Pembimbing   : Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 8 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 03 Sya'ban 1440 H
08 April   2019 M
Dekan

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

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
   WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL
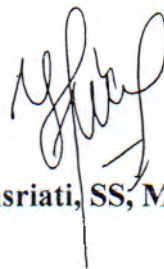
Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Fauziah Marpaung

N.P.M   : 1502050258

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

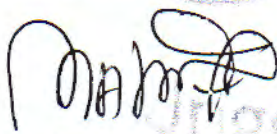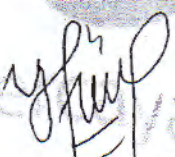Medan,   Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Fauziah Marpaung
NPM : 1502050258
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
Selasa 23/4-2019	Revise chapter 1	
Selasa 30/4-2019	Revise Chapter 2	
Jumad 10/5-2019	Revise Chapter 3	
14/5 2019	acc for seminar	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Medan, 14 Mei 2019
Dosen Pembimbing

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

(Yusriati, SS, M.Hum)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Fauziah Marpaung

N.P.M   : 1502050258

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : A Study of Register on Online Shop in Facebook

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 16 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.   **Yusriati, SS, M.Hum.**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

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

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: http://fkip.umsu.ac.id   E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor   : 5040 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan. 21 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
        24 Juli   2019 M

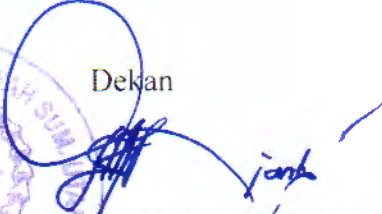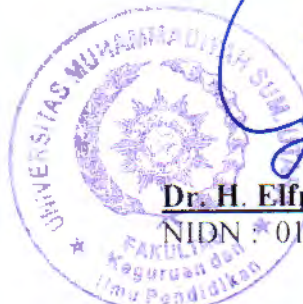Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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 Pustka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Fauziah Marpaung
N P M   : 1502050258
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia   : A Study of Register on Online Shop in Facebook.

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

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

** Pertinggal **

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri, BA No.3 Medan Telp. (061) 661905 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada: Yth. Bapak Ketua/Skretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal   : **Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi**

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Fauziah Marpaung
N.P.M   : 1502050258
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul Skripsi, sebagai mana tercantum di bawah ini:

A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Online Shop in Facebook
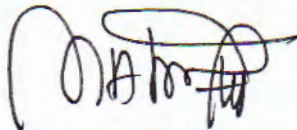
Menjadi:

A Study of Register on Online Shop in Facebook

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

Medan,   Juli 2019

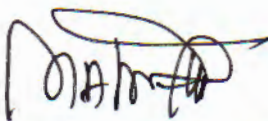Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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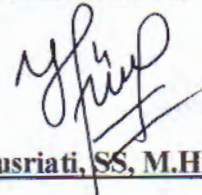
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Fauziah Marpaung

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 2605/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Fauziah Marpaung**
NPM	:	**1502050258**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"A STUDY OF REGISTER ON ONLINE SHOP IN FACEBOOK"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 3 Muharram 1441 H
03 September 2019 M
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