

**A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS USED IN BUS  
TRANSPORTATION OF SEMARANG-SALATIGA**

A Graduating Paper

Submitted to the Board of Examiners of English Department of Education Faculty  
STAIN Salatiga to fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana*  
*Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)*



By:

Liya Khoirun Anisak

113 07 070

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACULTY  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES  
SALATIGA  
2012**



MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN) SALATIGA  
Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Phone 0298 323706 Salatiga 50721  
Website: [www.stainsalatiga.ac.id](http://www.stainsalatiga.ac.id) E-mail: [administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id](mailto:administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id)

---

## DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful, Hereby the writer fully declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer herself and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other people's idea, except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to account for the graduating paper if in the future this graduating paper can be proved of containing others idea or in fact the writer imitates the other graduating papers.

Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and the writer hopes it can be understood.

Salatiga, February 29<sup>th</sup> 2012

The writer

Liya Khoirun Anisak

NIM 113 07 070



MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN) SALATIGA  
Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Phone 0298 323706 Salatiga 50721  
Website: [www.stainsalatiga.ac.id](http://www.stainsalatiga.ac.id) E-mail: [administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id](mailto:administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id)

---

Salatiga, 29 Februari 2012

**Norwanto, M. Hum**  
The Lecturer of Educational Faculty  
State Institute for Islamic Studies of Salatiga  
ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE  
Case: **Liya Khoirun Anisak's** Graduating Paper

Dear

The Head of State Institute for  
Islamic Studies of Salatiga

*Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.*

After reading and correcting Liya Khoirun Anisak's graduating paper entitled **A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS USED IN BUS TRANSPORTATION OF SEMARANG-SALATIGA**. I have dedicated and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

*Wassalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.*

Consultant,

**Norwanto, M. Hum**

NIP. 19751015 200212 1 006



MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN) SALATIGA  
Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Phone 0298 323706 Salatiga 50721  
Website: www.stainsalatiga.ac.id E-mail: administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id

## STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS USED IN BUS TRANSPORTATION OF SEMARANG-  
SALATIGA

LIYA KHOIRUN ANISAK

113 07 070

Has been brought to the board of examiners on March 12<sup>th</sup> 2012 and hereby considered to completely fulfill the requirements of the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)* in English department of educational faculty.

Board of examiners

1. Head : Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag
2. Secretary : Hammam, M.Pd
3. 1<sup>st</sup> examiner : Ruwandi, M.A
4. 2<sup>nd</sup> examiner : Hanung Triyoko, M.Ed
5. 3<sup>rd</sup> examiner : Norwanto, M.Hum

Salatiga, March 12<sup>th</sup> 2011  
Head of STAIN Salatiga

Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag  
NIP. 1967 0112 199203 1 005

MOTTO

*“You make the world a better place by making your self a better person”*

*By Scott Scorrell*

*“You may dissapointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you do not try”*

*By Beverly Sills (1929)*

## DEDICATION

*In this very good occasion, I would like to dedicate my graduating paper to:*

- 1. My beloved family, especially for the greatest and most wonderful parents all over the world, my mother Mrs. Munjiah and my father Mr. Mahsun, thanks for all of your pray, sacrifice, patience, trust, encouragement, support, and finance for me.*
- 2. My beloved elder brother Cholillurrochman thanks for your advice, support, attention, kindness, togetherness, and love.*
- 3. Mr. Norwanto, M.Hum as my graduating paper's counselor who always give guidance for me till I can finish my graduating paper. Thanks for your guidance and patience.*
- 4. My best and beloved friends, Ryuuna Keinith, Ops Dhani, Arien Ramona, Desta Unzip, Donny Tangguh, Heru Saputra, and also Piyang Piyung, thanks for your support and togetherness to encourage me finished this graduating paper.*
- 5. All my friends in Crazy Comfort Colourful Cool Calm Couple C\_Class for Fun.*
- 6. All my friends TBI '07 State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga, especially TBI C, Maria, Anas, Mufid, Kharis, Heru, Dhani, Piyul, Bayu, Andi, Sahid, Wati, Arina, Sakhiban, Hasbi, Nu'ah, Desti, Donny, Liya, Titin, Arini, Rumza, Ambar, Uun, Tuthi, and Titis, who are being my everlasting friends.*
- 7. For all friends and people who cannot be mentioned one by one.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The Lord of Mercy, The Giver of Mercy.

Praise belongs to Allah, Lord of the world. Thanks to Allah, because of His blessings, this graduating paper could be finished. Blesses and praises also go to Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him and his family.

This graduating paper entitles “A Speech Act Analysis Used in Bus Transportation of Semarang-Salatiga” presented to English Department of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam* Degree. It is important for the writer to thank people behind the making of graduating paper. Therefore, in this very glad occasion, the writer is very thankful to:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag as the head of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
2. Maslihatul Umami, S.PdI, M.A as the chief of English Department of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
3. Norwanto, M.Hum as the counselor for the writer in finishing this thesis. Thanks for your guidance and patience.
4. Dr. Zakiyudin Baidhawiy, M.Ag as the academic counselor who guide the writer since the first till the last semesters.
5. All lectures of English Department (Mr. Ruwandi, Mr. Hanung, Mr. Hammam, Mrs. Woro, Mrs. Rini, and the others) who have taught and given knowledge for the writer.
6. All of the staffs who have helped the writer in processing of graduating paper administration.

7. My beloved family, my beloved mother, father, and elder brother who have encouraged and facilitated me to raise my desire.
8. All of my friends who have helped me in finishing this graduating paper especially for Ryuuna Keinith, Ops Dhani, Arien Ramona, Desta Unzip, Donny Tangguh, Heru Saputra, and also Piyang Piyung.
9. All of my friends TBI '07, especially TBI C (Maria, Anas, Mufid, Kharis, Heru, Dhani, Piyul, Bayu, Andi, Sahid, Wati, Arina, Sakhban, Hasbi, Nu'ah, Desti, Donny, Liya, Titin, Arini, Rumza, Ambar, Uun, Tuthi, Titis).
10. Those who cannot be mentioned one by one toward their support to the writer in realizing and finishing the study.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. And the writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the readers for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, 29<sup>th</sup> Februari 2012

The writer

Liya Khoirun Anisak



## ABSTRACT

Anisak, Liya Khoirun. 2012. *A Speech Act Analysis Used in Bus Transportation of Semarang-Salatiga*. Graduating Paper. English Department of Educational Faculty of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. Counselor: Norwanto, M.Hum.

Keywords: Speech act, bus transportation.

Communication and interaction in bus transportation surely are needed by the driver, the driver assistant, and also the passengers. Speech act is an utterance that can consider an act. The codes or words used by the driver assistant is interesting to be analyzed by using speech act thoery. In this research, the writer tries to describe the codes or words and analyze the kind of speech act used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method which is done by describing and analyzing those objects. From the research, the researcher found that from those codes or words includes into word formation, word classes, and phrase. They also includes into locution, illocution, and perlocution, literal and non literal, and also direct speech acts. In conclusion, studying and understanding speech acts is important because it can make people be clearer to understand what other people exactly they are talking about in their daily life, and it also can be useful as a medium of linguistics science in education.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE.....	i
DECLARATION.....	ii
ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTE.....	iii
STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION.....	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the study.....	1
B. Statement of the problem.....	3
C. Purpose of the study.....	3
D. Limitation of the problem.....	4
E. Benefits of the study.....	4
F. Definition of the key term.....	4
G. Review of related reseach.....	5
H. Research paper organization.....	7
CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK	
A. Words.....	8
B. Speech act.....	17

### CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of reseach.....	25
B. Object of research.....	25
C. Data sources.....	26
D. Method of data collection.....	26
E. Method of data analysis.....	28

### CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data presentation.....	30
B. Data analysis.....	33

### CHAPTER V CLOSURE

A. Conclusion.....	61
B. Suggestion.....	61

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

### APPENDIX

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Bus is an important transportation media used by people to take them from one place to another places. Students, teachers, employee, salesmen, carpenter, and so on use it to take them to the place which they want to arrive. Not only adults, but also teenagers, old people, and children use it. Many people use bus because it is easy to find, cheap, fast, and comfort in driving, especially in Central Java.

In the bus transportation, surely, there is an interaction and communication, language, between the bus driver, the bus assistant driver, and the passengers. Language is the chief means by which the human personality expresses itself and fulfills its need for social interaction with other persons (Lado, 1964: 7). That's why they interact and interdependent each other, besides, the language is used by them for work (Lado, 1964: 11). To communicate, as the writer explain before, the bus driver and the assistant use the language to express their activities. A language, for the linguist, is form; sounds, letters, their combinations into larger units such as words, sentences, and so forth (Bell, 1957: 19).

In this domain, language should be simple and efficient to use. This is because sometimes people choose to communicate without wasting the time but clear to be understood. The important thing, that the writer knows, about

the usage of language is how people understand what they talk about; even the people only use a word.

The discussion above can be included in pragmatics. Pragmatics, one of the linguistics studies, is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996: 3), so using a word in communication is doesn't matter to be said. Other argumentation or statement, according to Leech (1983: 6), pragmatics can be defined as the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. It means that in specific situation, language can be used by a group of people in communication. For example: a person says 'YKK', other people will be confused what did her/his means, whereas, it is well known as a qualified brand of zipper (Naimah, 2009: 2). The word YKK surely will be found in the textile factory or in the tailor office, not in the green grocer. In the same situation, a word will be found in the different case used by different group of people, as the bus driver and the assistant do.

Here is one of some words used by bus driver and his assistant: When the driver assistant sees a passenger, then the driver assistant says "poin-poin" while making some sounds by using his coin. The driver then stops the bus.

Lexically, in Indonesian dictionary *poin* means a dot (Fajri and Senja, 2005: 661). But in the reality, it means that there is a passenger who wants to get on the bus. This word is used to facilitate them to communicate. The writer thinks that if they use complete sentence to communicate so they will spend more times to talk more than work. That's why they need an efficient and effective language in use. For example, they will not use Javanese

sentence like “*ono penumpang bos, mandeg ndisek, gen munggah*” (there is a passenger, please stop it to make he/she get on), and then the driver stops the bus. In this case, the driver assistant uses speech action involved locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act, (Austin, 1967: 101).

In speech act, the language used by the bus transportation driver, the assistant driver, and the passengers can be analyzed more serious. Based on the phenomenon, the writer is interested in conducting a research which is entitled “**A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS USED IN BUS TRANSPORTATION OF SEMARANG-SALATIGA**”.

## **B. Statement of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, the writer wants to find out the answer of the following questions:

1. What are the codes used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga?
2. What kind of speech act used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga?

## **C. Purpose of the Study**

In this study, the writer has some purpose to describe as follows:

1. To describe the codes used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.
2. To analyze the kind of speech act used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

#### **D. Limitation of the Problem**

Bus transportation used by people to take them to their destination. Some bus drivers, the driver assistants, and the passengers use some codes that are easy, effective, and efficient to be used in communication when they are driving. The codes will be analyzed by the researcher to make it clearer.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The benefits of the research are:

1. Academically, this research provides examples for discussion of Pragmatics study by giving description about language variety, especially the code in the bus transportation.
2. Practically, this research signified for stimulating the other researchers to conduct such a kind of the research in the future. It also gives them explanation obviously, and makes them easy to understand and use the code appropriately.

#### **F. Definition of the Key Terms**

1. Speech Act Analysis

Speech act is an utterance of speech constitutes some sort of act (Parker, 1986: 14). In speech act, when the speaker says something, he/she also does something. Parker (1986: 14) stated Searle has expanded his theory by categorizing all speech events into different types of act and then

trying to determine the felicity (or validity) condition on each type of speech act.

## 2. Bus Transportation

In Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2005: 53), bus is a large motor vehicle that carries passengers. Bus transportation is a public transportation vehicle that carries the passenger from one place to another place. In Indonesia, a driver assistant helps the driver to get any passenger, and he also takes the money from them.

## G. Review of Related Research

There are some researchers conducted similar researches. The previous research was written by Erni Iro Naimah (2009) entitled "THE REGISTER USED IN NEEDLEWORK AT PASAR RAYA SALATIGA". She analyzed the register used in needlework, and took the data from the utterance produced in needlework at Pasar Raya, Salatiga. She concluded several points related to use of register in needlework at Pasar Raya Salatiga. First, the situational characteristics of register in needlework can be described by three parameters covering field, tenor, and mode. Second, the linguistics characteristics of register used in needlework at Pasar Raya Salatiga are explained by the use of some linguistic units such as words, phrase, sentence, and discourse.

Previous research was written by Muhammadiyah Agus Wakhid (2007) entitled "A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE REGISTERS USED IN



TABLOID ‘OTOMOTIF’ MEDIO OF JULY 2007”. He analyzed the register used in tabloid “Otomotif” medio of July 2007 and described the register based on the forms and the meaning. He also concluded that the characteristic of register divided into three general types of dimension, they are field, tenor and mode. The data of register are in the form of word, phrase, and abbreviation.

Andi Rachmad Setiadi (2004) wrote the previous research paper entitled “A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY MIDWIVES AT PUKESMAS TENGARAN”. He analyzed the study about everything related to register used by midwives. The forms of the registers are simple word, blend word, clipped word, abbreviation, and phrases.

Another previous research is Amalia (2011) entitled “THE TYPES OF COHESION AND SPEECH ACT USED IN DILBERT COMIC STRIP ISSUED IN NEWSPAPER”. She analyzed the types of cohesion and speech act found in the text of Dilbert comic strip. She took the data from *Kompas* newspaper issued on April-May 2009 and analyzed it based on Michael Halliday and Hasan Ruquaiya theory. She also used John Searle theory about speech act.

From the previous research above, the writer wants to observe similar research about the codes or the words. However, it has different object that is the codes or words used by bus transportation driver; language in use.

## **H. Research Paper Organization**

This research paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter I talks about introduction. It contains background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, limitation of the problem, benefits of the study, definition of the key terms, review of related research, and research paper organization. Chapter II discusses about the theoretical framework. It defines about words and speech act. Chapter III discusses about the research methodology. It consists of the type of research, object of the research, data sources, method of data collection, and method of data analysis. Chapter IV discusses about the analysis of data collected. The data are analyzed by the speech act. Chapter V is closure. It consists of conclusions and suggestion. There are also bibliography and appendix in the last part.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter the writer discusses the theory related with this research. It includes as follows:

#### **A. Words**

Every language has a word, word is the smallest units which we would expect to process individual meaning (Baker, 1994: 11). Language emerges first as words, both historically, and in terms of the way each of us learned our first and any subsequent languages (Thornbury, 2002: 1). It means that every people has a capability to learn a word, they used it to do their activities, and also to interact with others.

Every word has meaning, not only a meaning but sometimes has doubled even more meanings. For example, “fly” means an animal, but other meaning is a verb. There are some form of words, classes of words, and also phrases to combine the words as language.

#### **1. Word formation**

##### **a) Compounding**

Compounding is the combining of two or more independent words (Thornbury, 2002: 5). New words may be formed by stringing together words to create compound words. There are many compound words used by people. For example:

- Noun + noun                      : classroom

- Adjective + noun : greenhouse
- Preposition + preposition : upon, into
- Verb + preposition : takeover
- Noun + verb : sunbathe, earthquake

The compound meaning is not always the sum of meaning of its parts. For example a blackboard may be white or green (Wakhid, 2007: 14).

#### b) Blending

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meaning (Depdiknas: 55). For example:

- Motel : comes from motor and hotel
- Smog : comes from smoke and fog
- Medicare : comes from medical and care

If there is a person who tries to analyze how blends are formed she/he will come to a conclusion that actually there is no exact rule in forming a blend.

#### c) Borrowing

People always communicate; they also have many different languages in their daily living. In some events, people can take and borrow other language to be used into their language. According to Naimah (2007: 19), borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. For

example:

- Many people died because of *Tsunami*.

Tsunami comes from Japanese.

- *Awas, kres!*

Kres comes from English, crash.

- Sejarah (history)

Sejarah comes from Arabic, sajarah.

#### d) Clipping

Clipping is a new word which can be coined by shortening or clipping longer words (Thornbury, 2002: 5). It occurs when the longer word has very common use and a short form result because it is simpler and as easily understood. For example:

- Chocolate : becomes choc
- Mathematic : becomes math
- Semarang : becomes marang

Clipped forms are usually more appropriate in informal conversations. However, some of them have made their way into standard usage in English.

#### e) Coinage

According to Hatch and Brown (1995: 175), coinage is newly invented word which is derived from brand name that has become a general synonym for a certain product. For example:

- Kodak refers to camera

- Tipp-ex refers to correction pen
- Tissue refers to handkerchief or napkin

f) Abbreviation

Initialization or abbreviation is the process of reduction that uses initialization of words, where each letter in the word is pronounced (Wakhid, 2007: 15). For example:

- NASA : means National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- PSH : means *Pakaian Sipil Harian* (Civilian clothes daily)
- VIP : means Very Important Person

g) Acronym

Acronym is word made up of abbreviation, but the result is pronounced as word, not a list of letter. For example:

- Radar : from radio detecting and ranging
- Comsat : from communication satellite corporation
- Sonar : from sound navigation and ranging

## 2. Word classes

Word classes attempt to cover the main ways in which words are described and categorized (Thornbury, 2002: 3). It can help people to understand the function of words. There are eight different word classes:

a) Noun

According to Frank (1972: 6), the noun is one of the most

important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or “head” word in many structures of modification. For example:

- The *passengers* get off in *Bawen Bus Station*.
- *Paris* will be my destination after *England*.
- *Poin, poin, poin*. (It refers to the passenger)

#### b) Verb

The verb is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentences; statements, questions, commands, exclamation (Frank, 1972: 47). For example:

- She *drives* so fast.
- Have you *searched* my blog?
- The cat *runs* to the street.

#### c) Adjectives

According to Frank (1972: 109), the adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. Its most usual position is before the noun it modifies, but it fills other position as well. For example:

- He drive *very fast*
- Uncle Tarmin buy a *new* car

d) Adverb

Frank (1972: 141) states that adverb range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content, those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicates such meanings as time and place, to those that are used merely for emphasis. For example:

- Ann did her job *slowly*.
- I *almost* done.
- Has he left the office *yet*?

e) Pronoun

Frank (1972: 20) states that the traditional definition of a pronoun as “a word that takes the place of a noun” or a word standing for a noun is applicable to some types of pronouns but not to others. For example, there are pronouns commonly used:

- The driver *who* drives that bus was dead.
- Luke fixed *his* motorcycle by *himself*.
- Is there *anybody* here?

f) Preposition

According to Frank (1972: 163), the preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. Preposition range in meaning from such definite semantic notions as time, place, etc., to such purely structural meaning as those shaped by the subject-verb-complement relationship. For example:

- We saw Joko *on* Sunday morning.



- The truck *near* red car brings many cows.
- The owner *of* OK shop was killed *by* the thief.

g) Conjunction

Most conjunctions are historically derived from other parts of speech, particularly from preposition. Like preposition, the conjunctions are member of a small class have no characteristic form. They function chiefly as nonmovable structure words that join such units as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses (Frank, 1972: 206). For example:

- John is handsome *and* smart boy.
- Please call me *or* send me a message tonight.
- Sella is more beautiful *than* her sister.

h) Determiner

Frank (1972: 109) states that determiners consist of a small group of structure words without characteristics form, for example:

- *The* library is closed today.
- *The* witch gives her *a* red apple poisoned.

### 3. Phrase

According to Sanford (1979: 65), a phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech. There are four kinds of phrase, they are:

a) Noun phrase

A noun phrases is made up of a noun and its modifiers.

Almost any noun phrase can be replaced with a pronoun (Sanford, 1979: 66). For example:

- *The old pigeon was an odd bird.*

*Pigeon* is a noun with its modifiers *the* and *old*. Together, they make a noun phrase. The noun *bird* and its modifiers *an* and *odd* make another noun phrase (Sanford, 1979: 66).

- *A young girl* cooks some cookies. *She* cooks some cookies.

The pronoun *she* replace the noun phrase *a young girl*.

#### b) Verb phrase

According to Sanford (1979: 68), a verb phrase is made up of the main verb and its auxiliaries. Main verbs are either action verbs or linking verbs. Auxiliary verbs may be used with either kind. The auxiliary verbs and the main verb make up a verb phrase. This phrase is also known as the complete verb. For example:

- The dust *was blowing* yesterday.
- The dust *has been blowing* all day today.
- The dust *has covered* us.
- Soon we *will be* dust bound.

All these examples show how main verbs and their auxiliary verbs combine to form verb phrases. The verb phrases tell of some action or condition.

Sometimes other words come between the main verb and its auxiliaries. For example:

- The dust *had* already *drifted* around the house.

The verb phrase is *had drifted*. The adverb *already* splits the phrase.

#### c) Prepositional phrase

According to Sanford (1979: 69), a prepositional phrase begins with a prepositional and usually ends with a noun. The prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition, the noun or pronoun that is its object, and any words that modify its object. For example:

- All the end
- Of the pencil
- Under the eraser
- By noon
- Over it

Some prepositions are made up of more than one word. For example:

- According to
- Because of
- In spite of
- Instead of
- Next to
- Out of

#### d) Participial phrase

According to Sanford (1979: 75), a participial phrase is made up of a participle and its related words working like an adjective. For example:

- *Pecking at the crumbs*, the bird was too busy to notice us.

*Pecking* is the present participle. Its related words are *at the*

*crumbs*. Together, these words make a participial phrase. It modifies the noun *bird*.

- *Making little noises*, it darted back and forth.

*Making* is the present participial. Its related words are *little noises*. Together, they make a participial phrase. It modifies the pronoun *it*.

- *Scared my step*, it flew straight up.

*Scared* is the past participial. *Scared by my step* is the past participial phrase. The whole phrase modifies *it*.

## **B. Speech Act**

Speech act is one of languages theory extended by John L. Austin, then developed and expanded by John Searle, one of Austin's students. Austin's fundamental insight was that an utterance can consider an act. People can do things as well as say things (Parker, 1986: 12), in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, they perform actions via those utterances (Yule, 1996: 47). Generally, the action performs via utterance called speech act. There are some kinds of speech act, they are:

### **1. Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Acts**

Searle also expanded the concept that every speech act consists of three separate acts: an act of saying something, an act of doing something, and an act of affecting something (Parker, 1986: 15).

a) Locutionary act

According to Parker (1986: 15), locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is description of what the speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression and a predicating expression. It also can be defined as an act of saying something. For example:

- *The bus breaks down.*

In the utterance above, the referring expression is *the bus* and the predicating expression is *breaks down*.

b) Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence (Parker, 1986: 15). It includes stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicating, ordering, and requesting. For example:

- "*parker*"

The illocutionary act above is the meaning of the driver assistant order utterance itself.

c) Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the hearer of what a speaker says (Parker, 1986: 16). It includes effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. For example:

- Hurry up, dear; we're going late for the party.

The example above is in a condition where a husband says to his wife ten times in five minutes that is “hurry up, dear, we’re going late for the party”, the act of that saying will make the wife hurry up in her preparing to go to the party with her husband. The illocutionary act might be one of urging but the perlocutionary act is likely to be one of irritating. As with illocutionary acts, the effect associated with a perlocutionary act is sometimes referred to as perlocutionary force of the utterance. Although important to a complete understanding of speech acts, perlocutionary acts are, unfortunately, poorly understood at the present time.

## **2. Direct and Indirect**

### **a) Direct Speech Acts**

In general, the syntactic form of an utterance reflects the direct illocutionary act (Parker, 1986: 17). The direct speech act also called as direct illocutionary act. It is the one which matches the syntactic form of the utterance, such like a declarative form is used to make a statement, an interrogative form is used to ask question, and an imperative form is used to give an order or request. For example:

- *There was an accident in Diponegoro Street.*

It is a declarative syntactic form which is used to make a statement in direct speech act.

- *What time is it?*

It is an interrogative syntactic form which is used to ask a question in direct speech act or in direct illocutionary act.

- *Parker!*

It is an imperative syntactic form which is used to make an order in direct speech act.

#### b) Indirect Speech Acts

In general, according to Parker (1986: 17), the syntactic form of an utterance does not reflect any indirect illocutionary act associated with it. The best way to tell if you are dealing with an indirect illocutionary act is to respond to the direct illocutionary act. If the response seems inappropriate, then the utterance is probably being used to perform an indirect illocutionary act. For example:

- *Could you take your bag on the table?*

It is interrogative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct illocutionary act, because it responded to making a request rather than asking a question.

### 3. Literal and Non-Literal

The theory of languages use has to account for is the fact that speakers sometimes mean what they say literally and sometimes not (Parker, 1986: 19). It sometimes happened in communication to make people enjoy their conversation.

#### a) Literal speech act

Literal speech act is happened when people or speakers say

something based on the exactly meaning. On the other words, the utterance is appropriate to the fact. For example:

- If there is a person who eats eight jelly donuts, and then announces “I feel just awful”.
- Andy wins Physics Olympiad yesterday, and then his friend said to him “you are very smart”.

She/he means exactly what her/his say (Parker, 1986: 19), because her/his utterance is appropriate to the fact. The utterance above constitutes a literal speech act.

#### b) Non-literal speech act

Non literal speech act is happened when people or speakers say something based on inexactly meaning. On the other words, the utterance is inappropriate to the fact. For example:

- There is a student in physic class who does not know a photon from fireplug. As she/he begins the midterm exam, she/he turns to her/his friend and says “I just love taking physics test”. She/he does not mean what she/he says, because exactly she/he doesn't love taking physics test (Parker, 1986: 19).

#### 4. Interaction of Direct-Indirect and Literal-Non Literal Speech Acts

Parker (1986: 19) states that speech acts can vary along two dimensions: directness and literalness. The fact that each of these dimensions has two values means that we should be able to identify four



different types of speech acts.

a) Literal and Direct

Literal and direct speech act is happened when the speaker's utterance deals with literally or exactly meaning and direct illocutionary act. For example:

- Suppose you are having a physical examination and the doctor says "*Stick out your tongue*". This is a literal and indirect speech act. It is literal because the doctor means exactly what these words say (i.e., the doctor wants you to stick out your tongue). It is direct because an imperative structure is being used to perform a direct illocutionary act, namely making a request (Parker, 1986: 19).

b) Non Literal and Direct

Non literal and direct speech act is happened when the speaker's utterance deals with inexactly meaning and direct illocutionary act. For example:

- Suppose Joe and Jack are leaving a four-hour anatomy and physiology exam. Joe says to Jack "*That was the most miserable test I've ever taken*". Jack responds by saying "*You can say that again*". This is a non literal direct speech act. It is non literal because jack does not mean exactly what his words say (i.e., he does not want Joe to repeat his original statement). It is direct because Jack using a

declarative structure to perform a direct illocutionary act, namely making a statement (i.e., something like *I agree with you*) (Parker, 1986: 20).

c) Literal and Indirect

Literal and indirect speech act is happened when the speaker's utterance deals with exactly meaning and indirect illocutionary act. For example:

- Imagine that you and a friend are seated at a table in a restaurant. The butter is on your friend's side of the table, out of your reach. You say "I'd like some butter". This is a literal and indirect speech act. It is literal because you mean what your words say (i.e., you would like some butter). It is indirect because you are using declarative structure to perform a direct illocutionary act of stating and an indirect illocutionary act of requesting. Note that if your friend were to respond to the direct illocutionary force of your utterance by simply making a statement (i.e., *And I'd like a million dollars*) it would be inappropriate (Parker, 1986: 20).

d) Non Literal and Indirect

Non literal and indirect speech act is happened when the speaker's utterance deals with inexactly meaning and indirect illocutionary act. For example:

- Suppose Mr. White is sitting in the waiting room of a

doctor's office. A woman and her six year old daughter walk in and sit down. After a few minutes the little girl begins to run around the waiting room, yelling at the top of her lungs. She then stops right in front of Mr. White and lets out her best war whoop. Mr. White says "Why don't you yell a little louder?" this is a non literal and indirect speech act. It is non literal because Mr. White does not mean what his words say (i.e., he does not want her to yell louder). It is indirect because Mr. White is using an interrogative structure to perform the indirect illocutionary act of making request (i.e., that the little girl be quite). Note that if the child were to respond to the direct illocutionary act by saying "*Because I'm already yelling as loud as I can't*", it would be inappropriate (Parker, 1986: 20).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Related to this research, the writer used descriptive method in which this method is to describe the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the causes of particular phenomena (Travers, 1978). It is used as a guidance to lead the research from the beginning to the end. The writer took a certain procedures and would like to explain in five parts, they are type of research, object of the research, data sources, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

#### **A. Method of the Research**

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative analysis. Bogdan and Taylor (1975: 21-22) state that qualitative research is a research of which the data in the form of written and oral word that are descriptively analyzed. The writer can say that qualitative research involve spoken and written communication toward natural occurrence in the individual or group of people in the society.

#### **B. Object of the Research**

In this case, the writer described and analyzed the object of the research about the codes used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

### **C. Data Sources**

In this research, the data sources consist of oral and written data. In oral data, the writer took from the drivers, the driver assistants, and the passengers of public bus transportation by recording and taking a note. While the written data, the writer took from books, papers, internets, and other references that can help the writer to complete the research data.

### **D. Method of Data Collection**

In method of data collection, the writer used some steps to collect the data. The steps are:

1. Observation

Before taking the data, the writer conducted some observations. Moleong (2008: 175) states that the observation optimizes researcher skill in the motif, belief, attention, unconscious behavior, habitual, and other sides. She observed the way, usage, and utterance of the codes or words used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga by driving the bus. It was done in the Semarang-Salatiga bus from December 18<sup>th</sup> until December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2011 by watching and note taking.

2. Interview

Interview is a dialogue done by the interviewer to get the information from the interviewee (Arikunto, 2006: 155). In interview, the interviewer asked some questions to get and collect complete

information and data. Interview was done by the writer in Bawen Bus Station and a bus who take her to Semarang. She used recording and note taking technique to get the information on December 27<sup>th</sup> 2011.

### 3.- Documentation

Documentation is every writing material or film as the resources (Moleong, 2008: 216-217). There are two kinds of documentation; they are private documentation and formal documentation. In this research, the writer used private documentation; private documentation is hand writing about people actions, experiences, and belief (Moleong, 2008: 217). The writer or the interviewer enables to make documentations. It needed because it used as an evidence and source in the research, it also based on naturally qualitative research. It is done in order to help the writer collect the data accurately. There were some documents used by the writer to get the data:

#### a) Note taking

The writer observed while taking some notes to get the data. It was done in place directly when the writer found the data. The form of the data was a note.

#### b) Recording

Recording was taken when the researcher examined the objects by using research instrument. It was done to complete the data and got the evidence. The form of recording was conversations.

## **E. Method of Data Analysis**

The language that is used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga analyzed in pragmatics framework when the drivers, the driver assistants, the passengers, and the others used the codes. It analyzed based on Grece theory about speech act and the factors that were influencing and causing it. There are some kinds of speech act that can measure the sentences or words follow the rules or not.

### **1. Data collection**

In data collection, the writer collected the data by taking a note and recording about the codes or words used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

### **2. Identification**

After collected the data, the writer identified the codes or words used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

### **3. Classification**

The writer classified the codes or words based on types of words and speech act theory. Classification was done so that the data was more systematically and easily processed.

### **4. Codification**

The writer codified the data based on the utterance. Codification was done to help the writer analyzed the data easier.

#### 5. Data reduction

In data reduction, the writer typed in detail report form, and then she reduced, resumed, and chose the point or the important data collected.

#### 6. Data analysis

In this step, the writer analyzed the data based on Austin and Searle theory about speech act. The writer also used theory about type of words.

#### 7. Conclusion

After all of the steps were done, the writer then concluded the research. It was done when all the data were collected, and the research finished to be analyzed.



**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the writer presents the data found, and then she analyze the data collected through some steps based on the theory discussed in theoretical framework.

**A. Data Presentation**

In data presentation, the writer presents the data found. It made the writer easier to analyze the data. The data was taken in interview, note taking, and video recording. The data found in this research are as follows:

No.	Data	Translation	Utterance	Word classes
1.	Poin	Point	Driver assistant	Noun
2.	Kres	Crash	Driver assistant	Verb
3.	Dobel	Double	Driver assistant	Adjective
4.	Pasar	Market	Driver assistant	Noun
5.	Kosong	Empty	Driver assistant	Adjective
6.	Parker	Parking	Driver assistant	Verb
7.	Rombongan	Grouping	Driver assistant	Adjective
8.	Goyang kiri	Left moving	Driver assistant	Verb
9.	Sekalian	In the same time	Driver assistant	Adverb
10.	Paleng dekat	Closest	Driver assistant	Noun
11.	Persiapan	Preparing	Driver assistant	Verb

No.	Data	Translation	Utterance	Word classes
12.	Pom	Gas station	Driver assistant	Noun
13.	Separo	Half of (thing)	Driver assistant	Adjective
14.	Ngetem	Watching over	Driver, driver assistant, and passenger	Verb
15.	Dolkat	Urge then depart	Driver assistant	Verb
16.	Dobel telu	Triple	Driver assistant	Adverb
17.	Kiri	Left	Driver and driver assistant	Noun
18.	Perpal	Broke	Driver assistant	Verb
19.	Tigo/lotigo	Salatiga (city)	Driver assistant	Noun
20.	Ngarane	Ungaran (city)	Driver assistant	Noun
21.	Marang	Semarang (city)	Driver assistant	Noun
22.	Poncol	Train station	Driver assistant	Noun
23.	Tawang	Train station	Driver assistant	Noun
24.	Mbawen	Bus station	Driver assistant	Noun
25.	Handayani	Bus name	Driver assistant	Noun
26.	Geser	Moving	Driver assistant	Verb
27.	As as	Watch out	Driver assistant	Verb
28.	As motor kiri	Watch out of motor cycle	Driver assistant	Verb

No	Data	Translation	Utterance	Word classes
29.	35	Thirty five	Driver assistant	Noun
30.	Tiga per empat	Three per four	Driver assistant	Noun
31.	Endel	Bus name	Driver and driver assistant	Noun
32.	Calo	Passenger recruiter for public vehicle	Driver assistant	Noun
33.	Tean	Bus informant	Driver assistant	Noun
34.	Modot	Full of (thing)	Driver assistant	Adjective
35.	Peres	Average	Driver assistant	Adjective
36.	Toto miring	Aslant arrangement	Driver assistant	Verb
37.	Bablas	Pass the way	Driver assistant	Verb
38.	Pojok	Corner	Driver assistant	Noun
39.	Ibu hamil	Pregnant mother	Driver assistant	Noun
40.	Anak kecil	Little boy/girl	Driver assistant	Noun
41.	Kalem	Be calm	Driver assistant	Adjective
42.	Tahan	Hold out	Driver assistant	Verb
43.	Prei	Nothing behind	Driver assistant	Adjective
44.	Engkel	Bus name	Driver assistant	Noun
45.	Tarif biasa	Customer tariff	Driver assistant	Noun

No.	Data	Translation	Utterance	Word classes
46.	Hopop	Stop	Driver assistant	Verb
47.	Tasion	Train station	Driver assistant	Noun
48.	Rapet	Dense	Driver assistant	Adjective
49.	Oper	Transferring passenger	Driver assistant	Verb
50.	Telon	T-intersection	Driver assistant	Noun

Most of the data, sometimes, are said in twice by the assistant driver; the utterance is said by the driver assistant repeatedly. It makes the driver to hear the assistant voice clearly, and passengers also know the closest location, so that they will not pass their destination place.

## B. Data analysis

### 1. Word

#### a) Word Formation

##### 1) Compounding

- a. *Ibu hamil* (Pregnant mother) : noun + adjective

It comes from the word “*ibu*” and “*hamil*”. *Ibu* in English is mother; it is a noun, and *hamil* in English is pregnant; it is an adjective.

- b. *Anak kecil* (Little boy/little girl) : noun + adjective

It comes from the word “anak” and “kecil”. Anak kecil in English is little boy/little girl; it is a noun and adjective.

2) Blending

There is no blending found in this research

3) Borrowing

a. *Kres* (Crash)

It comes from crash means to undergo sudden damage or destruction on impact (Pickett, 2006: 426).

b. *Poin* (Point)

It comes from point means a unit of scoring and counting (Pickett, 2006: 1355).

c. *Parkèr* (Parking)

It comes from park means to put or leave (a vehicle) for a time in a certain location (Pickett, 2006: 1279).

4) Clipping

a. *Marang*

It comes from Semarang, the city name in Central Java.

b. *Ngaran*

It comes from Ungaran, the city name in Semarang.

c. *Tigo/lotigo*

It comes from Salatiga or Solotigo, the city name in Central Java.

d. *As*

It comes from *awas*; watch out means to be careful or on the alert (Picket, 2006: 1942).

e. *Telon*

It comes from *pertelon*; T-intersection

5) Coinage

There is no coinage found in this research

6) Abbreviation

There is no abbreviation found in this research

7) Acronym

a. *Dolkat* : from *didudol mangkat* (urge, then depart)

b. *Tean* : from *sitek-sitek neng lumayan* (a bit but not bad)

c. *Calo* : from *kecacal-kecacal njalok* (passenger recruiter for public vehicles)

**b) Word Classes**

1) Noun

a. *Poin* (Point) : an addition of passenger

b. *Pasar* (Market) : a location that is market

c. *Paleng dekat* (Closest) : inform the closest location

d. *Ibu hamil* (Pregnant mother) : a predicate for a person who carries a baby.

e. *Anak kecil* (Little boy/little girl): a predicate for a person who is old (decrepit).

f. *Pojok* (Corner) : for stopping in the certain location.

- g. *Tigo/lotigo* : a name city in Central Java.
- h. *Ngaran/ngarane*: a name city in Semarang.
- i. *Marang* : a name city in Central Java.
- j. *Poncol* : a name of train station in Semarang.
- k. *Tawang* : a name of train station in Semarang.
- l. *Bawen* : a name of bus station in Semarang, it also  
the name of city in Semarang.
- m. 35 (Thirty five) : bus name by calling the plate number.
- n. *Tiga per empat (3/4)* : name of the bus which has two  
doors.
- o. *Endel* : bus name which has one door.
- p. *Calo* (passenger recruiter for public vehicles) : people who  
recruit the passengers for the public vehicles.
- q. *Tean* : a people who ask for money after give the  
information to the driver assistant.
- r. *Kiri* (left) : used for stopping.
- s. *Depan/ngarep* (Front) : used to inform the passengers in the  
front.
- t. *Engkel* : name of bus which has one door
- u. *Pom* : gas station
- v. *Handayani* : name of the bus which has two doors
- w. *Tasiun* : train station
- x. *Tarif biasa* : tariff for the bus costumer

y. *Telon* : T-intersection

2) Verb

a. *Parker* : parking

b. *Kres* : crashing

c. *Goyang kiri* : to move in the left

d. *Hopop* : for stop

e. *Tahan* : hold out/endure

f. *Bablas* : pass the way and do not look for any  
passenger

g. *Toto miring* : aslant arrangement for big bus

h. *Ngetem* : watch over/looking for any passenger

i. *Dolkat* : urge, then depart

j. *Perpal* : broke, broke in the way so make traffic jam

k. *Geser* : move little bit for other passengers

l. *Persiapan* : prepare to get off

m. *As as* : watch out

n. *Oper* : transfer the passengers to the others  
transportation vehicles

o. *As motor kiri* : watch out motor cycle in the left

3) Adjective

a. *Rombongan* : a group of people who get off

b. *Dobel* : double passengers

c. *Kosong* : no passenger in the bus



- d. *Kalem* : be calm waiting for passengers
- e. *Prei* : there is no vehicles behind
- f. *Peres* : the passengers is average, the seat is full  
enough
- g. *Modot* : Full of people in the bus
- h. *Separo* : the passengers only the half of the bus
- i. *Dobel telu* : three busses with the same destination
- j. *Rapet* : the vehicles is dense

4) Adverb

- a. *Sekalian* : at the same time the passengers get off and  
get on

5) Pronoun

There is no pronoun found in this research

6) Preposition

There is no preposition found in this research

7) Conjunction

There is no conjunction found in this research

8) Determiner

There is no determiner found in this research

c) Phrase

1) Noun phrase

- a. *Anak kecil* (Little boy/little girl)
- b. *Ibu hamil* (Pregnant mother)

- c. *Tarif biasa* (Usual payment)
- 2) Verb phrase
  - a. *Goyang kiri* (Left move)
  - b. *Toto miring* (Aslant arrangement)
- 3) Prepositional phrase
 

There is no prepositional phrase in this research
- 4) Participial phrase
  - a. *Dobel telu* (Triple)

## 2. Speech Act

### a) Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution.

The conversations below indicate locution, illocution, and perlocution Speech Acts. Some of them would be explained by the writer.

- 1) Conversation 1 taken from the pink mini bus, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 11<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Rus, rus, rus. Goyang kiri pol.*  
(Straight away, straight away, straight away. Move to the left)

The utterance above means that the driver assistant ordered the bus driver to drive in the left, because there were many vehicles in front of the bus if the bus wanted to pass the way quickly. It utterance is called locutionary act, the meaning of the utterance itself is called illocutionary act, and then when the driver move to the left, it is called perlocutionary act.

- 2) Conversation 2 taken from the blue mini bus 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 10<sup>th</sup> conversation.

P : *Warung ya mas.* (Stall please)

DA : *Warung, warung. Sabar buk, sabar. Yo!* (Stall, stall. Please be patient madam. Come on!)

The utterance said by the passenger, “*warung ya mas*”, and the driver assistant, “*warung, warung*”, defined as an act of saying something called locutionary act. Then the driver assistant ordered the passenger to be patient to get off the bus by saying “*sabar buk, sabar*”, and the meaning of the utterance it is called illocutionary act. When he said “*yo!*”, he said to the driver to continue driving; it is called locutionary act. The illocutionary act is happened when the passenger and the driver assistant express the meaning of the utterance.

- 3) Conversation 3 taken from the red mini bus, 20<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 18<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Marang, marang, marang, marang. Ora. Terus.*

(*Marang, marang, marang, marang. No. Straight away*)

The utterance “*Marang, marang, marang, marang*” is an act of saying something; it is included into the locutionary act. The illocutionary act is the allurements from the utterance *marang* itself, the driver assistant means to order the passengers to follow the bus. Then the effect of the utterance, the driver assistant persuaded the driver to continue driving by saying “*ora, terus*”; it is called perlocutionary act.

- 4) Conversation 4 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011  
in the 4<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Pasar, pasar. Babadan pasar. Paleng dekat pasar.  
Solotigo, solotigo, solotigo. Sekalian, sekalian, pasar,  
pasar, pasar, pasar. Yo!*  
(Market, market. Babadan, market. the closest is market.  
Solotigo, solotigo, solotigo. In the same time, in the same  
time, market, market, market, market. Come on!)

The utterance "*Pasar, pasar. Babadan pasar*" above express an act of saying something; it is called locutionary act. After the driver assistant said it, some passengers stand up and close to the driver assistant, it is the effect of he said something; it is called perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act is when the driver expresses the utterance itself, he means to inform that the new location will be arrived. He then said "*paleng dekat pasar*". It is included perlocutionary act, because the effect of the utterance is the passengers then stand up and close to the driver assistant. While the driver assistant was ordering (locutionary) the passengers to get on and said "*Solotigo, solotigo*", the meaning of the utterance is the act of illocutionary act, and then a passenger was influenced to get on the bus, it is an act of persuade that is called perlocutionary act, because it express the effect, and also said by the driver assistant ("*Sekalian, sekalian*").

- 5) Conversation 5 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011  
in the 17<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Stasiun tuntang, tuntang. Tuntang dobel. Tuntang, tuntang, tuntang, tuntang. Ya rombongan, tuntang, tuntang, tuntang.*  
(Tuntang train station, tuntang. Tuntang is double. Tuntang, tuntang, tuntang, tuntang. Grouping, tuntang, tuntang, tuntang)

The utterance “*stasiun tuntang, tuntang*” is an act of saying something; it is called locutionary act. The illocutionary is the meaning of the utterance itself. Then the utterance “*tuntang dobel*” and “*ya rombongan, tuntang...*” are perlocutionary act, because the driver assistant persuade the driver to wait for the passengers get off the bus for awhile; this is the effect after giving information by asking the question.

- 6) Conversation 6 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011 in the 19<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Prei kiri! Masuk!* (No vehicle in the left! Enter!)

The utterance “*prei,*” above is an act of saying something. The driver assistant mean there is no vehicles, so he said *prei* to express it; it is called a locutionary act. The utterance “*kiri! Masuk!*” above also mean a locutionary act, and then the driver assistant ordered the driver to move in the left so the bus can pass the vehicles in the front; it is called illocutionary act. Then, when the driver moved, it is called perlocutionary act.

- 7) Conversation 7 taken from the purple mini bus, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 in the 5<sup>th</sup> conversation.

There was a woman close to the door.

DA : *Mana mba'e?* (Where sister?)  
P : *Kalimangkak.* (Kalimangkak)  
DA : *Ha, kalimangkak, kalimangkak. Yo!* (Ha, kalimangkak, kalimangkak. Come on)

The locution act is when the bus driver said "*mana mba'e?*". It is defined as an act of saying something. Then, when the passenger said "*Kalimangkak*", it is defined as a perlocutionary act because her utterance included as an effect of the answer. The last, the bus assistant driver persuade the driver to stop the bus in Kalimangkak by saying "*ha, Kalimangkak, Kalimangkak*"; it is called illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is the meaning of the utterance itself, and then the perlocutionary act is when the driver stopped in the location.

- 8) Conversation 8 taken from the purple mini bus (22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 in the 14<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Marange. Poin! Yo!* (Marang. Point! Come on!)

The utterance "*marange*" above means as an act of saying something; it can be defined as a locution act. The meaning of the utterance is the illocutionary act. Then, the perlocutionary act is the utterance "*poin*".

- 9) Conversation 9 taken from the purple mini bus, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 in the 29<sup>th</sup> conversation.

There was a passenger close to the bus driver. The passenger closed on the destination

P : *Rumah saket ya pak.* (Please hospital sir.)  
DA : *Nggeeh. Ha, rumah saket (While knocking the door by using his coin).* (Ok. Ha, hospital)

The utterance “*rumah saket ya pak*” that said by the passenger to the bus assistant driver is to stop the bus in order she can get off the bus; it can be defined as a locutionary act. The illocutionary act itself is the meaning of the utterance. The perlocution is when the driver stopped in the location.

10) Conversation 10 taken from the pink mini bus, 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2011 in the 19<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Marang, marang. Mas, marang? Ora. Yo!* (marang, marang. Bro, marang? No. Come on!)

The utterance “*mas, marang?*” above is an act of saying something, the act refers to the place, so it is called locutionary act. The utterance “*ora*” is a statement, so it is included into the perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act is the meaning of the utterance that is ordering people to get on the bus.

#### **b) Direct and Indirect**

##### **1) Direct speech act**

a. Conversation 1 taken from the pink mini bus, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 11<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Goyang kiri pol!* (Move to the left!)

The utterance above is an imperative syntactic form which is used to make an order in direct speech act.

b. Conversation 2 taken from the blue mini bus, 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 1<sup>st</sup> conversation.

DA : *Mba'e? Lotigo mba'?* Lotigo? (Sister? Lotigo sis? Lotigo?)

The utterance above is an interrogative syntactic form which is used to ask a question in direct speech act.

- c. Conversation 3 taken from the blue mini bus, 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conversation.

DA : *Solotigo, solotigo mba'e? Poin! Ha.* (solotigo, solotigo sister? Point! Ha)

The utterance "*solotigo mba'e?*" above is an interrogative syntactic form which is used to ask a question in direct speech act, and then the utterance "*poin!*" above is an imperative syntactic form which is used to make an order in direct speech act.

- d. Conversation 1 taken from the red mini bus, 20<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 18<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Mbawen, mbawen? Ra.* (Mbawen, mbawen? No)

The utterance "*mbawen, mbawen?*" above is an interrogative syntactic form which is used to ask a question in direct speech act.

- e. Conversation 2 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011 in the 18<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Kosek, kosek mak! Njago!* (Wait, wait madam! Njago!)

The utterance above is an imperative syntactic form which is used to make an order in direct speech act.



- f. Conversation 6 taken from the purple mini bus, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 in the 29<sup>th</sup> conversation.

P : *Rumah sakit ya pak.* (Please hospital sir)  
DA : *Nggeeh.* (Ok)

The utterance “*nggeeh*” said by the driver is a declarative syntactic form which is used to make a statement in direct speech act.

- g. Conversation 7 taken from the pink mini bus, 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2011 in the 9<sup>th</sup> conversation.

D : *Mburi peres min?* (Is behind average?)  
DA : *Ora, kurang loro nag ora telu.* (No, needs two or three more)  
D : *He?* (What?)  
DA : *Kurang loro nag ora telu.* (Needs two or three more)

The utterances above said by the driver are interrogative syntactic forms which are used to ask questions in direct speech act, and then the utterance said by the driver assistant are declarative syntactic forms which are used to make statements in direct speech act.

- h. Conversation 8 taken from the pink mini bus, 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2011 in the 24<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Peres kabeh. 73.* (All is average. 73)

The utterance above is a declarative syntactic form which is used to make a statement.

2) Indirect speech act

- a. Conversation 1 taken from the pink mini bus, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 14<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Ha pom kiri pom.* (Ha gas station, stop, gas station)

The utterance above is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

- b. Conversation 2 taken from the blue mini bus, 19<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 9<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Kelurahan, dekat kelurahan.* (Political district administered by the lurah, the closest is political district administered by the lurah)

The utterance above is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

- c. Conversation 3 taken from the red mini bus, 20<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conversation.

DA : *Ya njetis sekalian. Yo mbak. Turun, turun. Marang, marang.* (Ok, njetis in the same time. Come on sis. Get off, get off. Marang, marang)

The utterance “*ya, njetis sekalian*” is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

- d. Conversation 4 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011 in the 4<sup>th</sup> conversation.

DA : *Pasar, pasar? Babadan pasar? Paleng dekat pasar. Solotigo, solotigo. Sekalian, sekalian. Pasar, pasar, pasar, pasar. Yo!* (Market, market? Babadan, market? The closest is market. solotigo, solotigo. In the same time, in the same time. Market, market, market, market. Come on!)

The utterance “...*paleng dekat pasar... Sekalian, sekalian. Pasar, pasar, pasar, pasar*” is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

- e. Conversation 5 taken from the red mini bus, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2011 in the 16<sup>th</sup> conversation.

P : *Stasiun ya mas.* (Train station bro)  
 DA : *Stasiun persiapan, tuntang, tuntang. Persiapan stasiun tuntang, tuntang.* (Train station prepare, tuntang, tuntang. Prepare to the tuntang train station, tuntang)

The utterance said by the passenger and the driver assistant are declarative syntactic forms which are inappropriate for direct speech act, because they responded to make orders rather than statements.

- f. Conversation 6 taken from the purple mini bus, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conversation.

DA : *Marang, marang. Marang, marang. Kalisari, poncol. Marang, poncol, tawang, mbawen, mbawen, mbawen. Marang, kalisari, karyadi, poncol, tawang, mbawen.*

The utterance above is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

- g. Conversation 7 taken from the pink mini bus, 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2011 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> conversation.

DA : *Marange, marange, marange. Yo mbak! Yo! Poin, poin, poin. Marang, marang, marang. Kalem, kalem, kalem!* (Marange, marange, marange. Come on sis! Come on! Point, point, point. Marang, marang, marang. Be calm, be calm, be calm!)

The utterance “*Poin, poin, poin. Marang, marang, marang*” above is a declarative syntactic form which is inappropriate for direct speech act, because it responded to make an order rather than a statement.

### c) Literal and Non Literal

#### 1) Literal speech act

1. *Poin* : add a passenger or more

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers added.

2. *Kres* : Crash

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that if the driver wants to pass the vehicles in front him, in front of the vehicles is no vehicles again/empty.

3. *Dobel* : two passengers get off the bus (it makes the driver wait for the passenger getting off)
  - The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers who want to get off the bus are two passengers.
4. *Pasar* : the location is a market
  - The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the closest location which will be passed is the market.
5. *Tahan* : stop
  - The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver assistant ask for the driver to stop for awhile.
6. *Separo* : the passengers are a half of bus capacity
  - The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the other busses passenger's capacity only a half of the bus.
7. *Peres* : the passengers are full to fill the seat
  - The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the other busses passenger's capacity is full to fill the seat.

8. *Modot* : the passengers are really full, more than the capacity of the bus (not only sitting passengers but also standing passengers)

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the other busses passenger's capacity is really full so that make the other passengers in that bus are standing.

9. *Bablas* : not look for passengers

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the bus does not look for any passenger in a certain location.

10. *Kiri* : the utterance to stop in a certain location

- The driver assistant or the passenger means exactly what he/she says, because his/her utterance is appropriate to the fact. It used as a stop sign in a certain location.

11. *Oper* : transferred passengers to the other public vehicles

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers are asked for change to the other bus or other public vehicles.

12. *Geser* : moving passengers in their seat, it is happen when four seat is sit by three passengers

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers have to move little bit for other passengers. It makes the bus able to receive more passengers.

13. *Calo* : passenger recruiter for public vehicles

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call people who recruit the passengers for public vehicles.

14. *Tean* : the informant for every bus about the bus which through the way, usually they are given Rp 500 for the information

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call people who give information for every bus which through the way and the driver assistant usually give him some money for it, five hundred rupiahs.

15. *Minal* : the bus station

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It used to call the destination for bus station.

16. *Tawang* : the train station name in Semarang

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the destination for the name of train station in Semarang.

17. *Poncol* : the train station name in Semarang

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the destination for the name of train station in Semarang.

18. *Marang* : Semarang, the city name in Central Java

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the destination for the city name in Central Java, Semarang.

19. *Ngaran/ngarane* : Ungaran, the city name in Semarang

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the destination for the city name in Semarang.

20. *Tigo/lotigo* : Salatiga, the city name in Central Java

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the destination for the city name in Semarang.

21. *Paleng dekat* : the first city which is through, the closest location that the passengers getting off

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It used to express



the first city or the closest location which is through for the passengers who getting off the bus.

22. *Ngetem* : stop to look for passengers

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver stops the bus to look for any passenger.

23. *Dolkat* : when a bus is stopped to look for passengers, then the other busses is come in, the first bus must leave the location (changing)

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the bus before have to move and drive, because the bus behind will look for passengers, changing.

24. *Dobel telu* : there are three busses with same destination run together

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that there are three busses with the same destination run or drive together.

25. 48 : license plate (usually used by driver assistant to call other busses by using their license plate)

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the other busses name by using bus license plate.

26.  $\frac{3}{4}$  : name of little bus which has two doors

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call the name of little bus which has two doors.

27. *Kosong* : there is no passenger in the bus, only one or two

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that there is no passenger in the bus, only two or three.

28. *Kalem* : calm

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the bus has to be calm.

29. *Toto miring* : the passengers who are standing is arranged aslant

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers who are standing have to arrange aslant; face to face in order to make the bus full.

30. *Engkel* : name for bus which has one door (endel)

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It is used to call

31. *Pojok* : for stopping and getting off in some meters later

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the passengers want to get off the bus in some meters later.

32. *Goyang kiri* : overtake the vehicles from the left, because no vehicles in the left

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the bus driver have to overtake the vehicles from the left, because no vehicles in the left.

33. *Bawen* : bus station name

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means a name of bus station in Semarang Regency.

34. *As as as bos* : watch out of something

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver has to be careful because there is a motor cycle in the left.

35. *As motor kiri* : watch out motor cycle

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver must be careful of the motor cycle.

36. *Perpal* : break in the road so make traffic jam

The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that there is an accident or broken vehicles in the road so it make a traffic jam.

37. *Rombongan* : many people that get off the bus

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that there are many people who get off the bus, usually more than 2.

38. *Sekalian* : people that get on and get off in the same time

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that there are some people who want to get on and get off the bus in the same time.

39. *Persiapan* : prepare to get off

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the people who want to get off the bus have to prepare, because the destination will arrive.

40. *Pom* : gas station

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means to call gas station.

41. *Handayani* : name of  $\frac{3}{4}$  bus

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means to call bus which has two doors;  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

42. *Tarif biasa* : usual tariff for the costumer

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the tariff is same, because the passenger is the bus' costumer.

43. *Hop* : stop

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver assistant orders the driver to stop the bus, because there is a passenger who wants to get on or get off the bus.

44. *Tasion* : train station

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means to call the destination which is train station.

45. *Rapet* : no space to drive and pass the way

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means that the driver cannot pass the way because there are many vehicles in the front that make the way full.

46. *Telon* : T-intersection

- The driver assistant means exactly what he says, because his utterance is appropriate to the fact. It means to inform the T-intersection.

2) Non literal speech act

1. *Parker* : through or pass the way

- The driver assistant does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not want to put or leave the bus in a certain location. The bus still drives in the road.

2. *Ibu hamil* : called for a person who carry her/his baby or child get off the bus

- The driver assistant does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not inform the driver about the women who pregnant. He uses it to inform the women who carry a child or baby (sometimes the child or baby is carried by a man) and order the driver to be careful and patient to wait for the passenger.

3. *Anak kecil* : called for an old person/decrepit

- The driver assistant does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not call a child. He uses it to inform to the driver that an old person wants to get off the bus, so the he orders the driver to be patient to wait for the passenger.

4. *Prei* : when the bus want to overtake, there is no vehicles in front of the vehicles in front

- The driver assistant does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not use the word '*prei*' to explain a free day or holyday. He uses it to explain that the bus can overtake, and there is no bus or vehicles in front of the vehicles in front.

## CHAPTER V

### CLOSURE

In the last chapter in this research is closure. It contains conclusion and suggestion.

#### **A. Conclusion**

In this research, after the writer analyzed and discussed the research, the writer concludes that:

1. Based on the description of codes or words, the writer found that there are many codes or words that can be described by word formation, word classes and phrase used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.
2. Based on the speech act analysis used in bus transportation, the writer found that the codes that can be analyzed by locution, illocution, and perlocution, literal and non literal, and also direct speech acts used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give several suggestions as follows:

1. For the readers

The writer hopes that this research will give some understandings about the codes or words that used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga. At least, the readers know the meaning of the codes and also



increase their vocabulary in linguistics, because these codes come from the bus society and they had socialized so that they are rather familiar to be heard.

2. For the future researchers

The writer hopes that this research could be one of the references in studying about linguistics especially speech act analysis. She also hopes that there will be the future researcher who could conduct the similar topics or analysis about speech act and the codes used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga.

3. For the students

The writer hopes that this research gives a contribution for the students in understanding about codes or words used in bus transportation of Semarang-Salatiga, especially in understanding about speech act.

4. For the teachers

The writer hopes that this research will be used by the teachers in linguistics studying; for the example of linguistics varieties.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amalia. 2011. *The Types of Cohesion and Speech Act Used by Dilbert Comic Strip Issued in Newspaper*. Salatiga: Stated Institute of Islamic Studies.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1983. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Bina Angkasa.
- Austin, J. L. 1965. *How to Do things with Words*. United States of America: Harvard University Press.
- Baker, Mona. 1994. *In Other Words, a Course Book on Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bell, Roger. T. *An Introduction to Applied Linguistics*. Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd.
- Bogdan, Robert and Steven. J. Taylor. 1975. *Pengantar metode penelitian kualitatif*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- Departmen Pendidikan Nasional. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. Jakarta.
- Fajri dan Senja. 2005. *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*. Indonesia.
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice hall inc.
- Hatch, Evelyn and Cheryl Brown. 1995. *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press.
- Lado, Robert. 1964. *Language Teaching*. United States of America: Mc Graw Hill Inc.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman Inc.

- Moleong, Lexy. 2009. *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Naimah, Emi Iro. 2009. *The Register Used in Needlework at Pasar Raya, Salatiga*. Salatiga: State Institutes of Islamic Studies.
- Oxford. 2000. *Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Parker, Frank. 1986. *Linguistics for Non Linguistics*. London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Pickett, Joseph P. 2006. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language -4<sup>th</sup> ed.* United States of America: Houghton Muffin Company.
- Sanford, Adrian B. 1979. *Using English Grammar and Writing Skills*. United States of America: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.
- Setiadi, Andi Rachmad. 2004. *A Descriptive Study of Register Used by Midwives at Pukesmas Tengaran*. Salatiga: State Institutes of Islamic Studies.
- Thombury, Scott. 2002. *How to Teach Vocabulary*. United Kingdom: Bluesone Press.
- Travers. 1987. <http://www.slideshare.net/japorto/descriptive-method>. Monday, August 22<sup>th</sup>, 2011, 04:09 PM.
- Wakhid, Muhammad Agus. 2007. *A Descriptive Study of Register Used in Tabloid Otomotif Medio of July 2007*. Salatiga: State Institutes of Islamic Studies.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.

# APPENDIXES

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 18<sup>th</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Pink mini bus, H 1711 AC
- Utterance : The driver, the driver assistant, and the passengers
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Marange, marang, marang, marang.  
Ha, semarang, semarang, semarang!
  2. Driver assistant : Kae mao 48 yo?!
  3. Driver assistant : Ha, marang, marang, marang. Marang, marang.  
Semarang, semarang.  
Ha, marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Marang, marang, marang, marang.
  4. Driver assistant : Aku sek wae mbah.  
Marang, marang, Marang, marang.  
Marang, mba'?
  5. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, semarang, semarang. marang, marange?
  6. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, marang, marang.  
Semaarang, marang, marang. Marange, marange.  
Mba'?
  7. Passenger : Pondok pancasila pak.  
(When the bus almost arrived, the assistant driver then only knocked the door).
  8. Driver assistant : Ha marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Yo buk! Semarang mba'?' Semarang mba'?
  9. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
  10. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, marang, marang, marang.
  11. Driver assistant : Rus, rus, rus. Goyang kiri pol!
  12. Driver assistant : Semarang, marang, marang.

13. Driver assistant : Mriki buk?  
 Passenger : Nggeh.  
 Driver assistant : Yo!
14. Driver assistant : Ha pom kiri pom.  
 Semarang, semarang, semarang. yo!
15. Driver assistant : Poin, poin. Yo!
16. Driver assistant : Ya marange, marange, marange, marange.  
 Semarang, semarang, poncol, poncol. Ayo, ayo.  
 Mba' semarang, mba'?
17. Driver assistant : Ha marang, marang, marang, marang.  
 Semarang, semarang, poncol, tawang.  
 Semarang mba'? yo!
18. Driver assistant : Kalem, kalem, kalem, kalem, kalem, kalem!
19. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, semarang.  
 Semarang, semarange, semarange.
20. Driver assistant : Kosong, kosong. Kosong, kosong.  
 Ngarep kosong mba'?'  
 Ayo kosong, kosong, kosong. Mburi kosong.
21. Driver assistant : As, as, as.  
 Hoppoppoppop. Yo!
22. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
23. Driver assistant : Pasar, pasar. Marang, marnge.  
 Hoppoppoppop.  
 Semarang, semarang.  
 Mba'?' semarang, semarang, mas?
24. Driver assistant : Semarang mba'?'
25. The driver : Ngarep handayani min?!
- Driver assistant : Iyo.
26. Driver assistant : Marang, marang. Marang?
27. Driver assistant : Kiri prei!
28. Driver assistant : Ha primagama!  
 Kiri prei. Yo!

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 19<sup>th</sup> 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Blue mini bus, H 1404 DC
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passengers
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Solotigo, Solotigo, Pos Tingkir, Solotigo  
Tigo mba'?
- Solotigo, Solotigo, Pos Tingkir, Solotigo  
Mba'e? Lotigo mba?'Lotigo?
2. Driver assistant : Solotigo, Solotigo mba'e?  
Poin! Ha.
3. Passenger : Moris.
- Driver assistant : Moris, dekat Moris. Ha.
4. Driver assistant : Lotigo, Lotigo? Tigo?  
Solotigo, Pos Tingkir, Solotigo.  
Solotigo Buk?  
Pos Tingkir, Pos.
5. Driver assistant : Lotigo, Lotigo.  
Mbak'e, Lotigo Mba'?
- Pos Tingkir, Pos, Solotigo.
6. Passenger : Nikahan
- Driver assistant : Nikahan, dekat, nikahan. Ha.
7. Driver assistant : Tigo?
8. Driver assistant : Solotigo, Pos Tingkir Pak?
9. Passenger : Kelurahan.
- Driver assistant : Kelurahan, dekat, Kelurahan. Yo!
10. Passenger : Warong ya mas.
- Driver assistant : Warong, warong. Sabar buk, sabar.  
Yo!

11. Passenger : Greja.  
Driver assistant : Grejo, grejo. Yo!
12. Driver assistant : Kemiri? Kemiri, kemiri?  
Ha kemiri (while knocking the door).
13. Driver assistant : Jetis, jetis. Ra.
14. Passenger : Ganesa.  
Driver assistant : Ganesa, dekat ganesa.



## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 20<sup>th</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Red mini bus, H 1696 BC
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passengers
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Marang, marang. Marang, mbawen, marang, mbawen.
  2. Driver assistant : Ya njetis sekalian. Yo mba'.  
Turun, turun (while knocking the door).  
Marang, marang.
  3. Driver assistant : Marang mba'? yo!
  4. Driver assistant : Marang, mbawen mbawen. Marang, marang.
  5. Driver assistant : Marang mba'? yo!
  6. Driver assistant : Marang, marang?
  7. Driver assistant : Hopopop!
  8. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, marang.
  9. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
  10. Driver assistant : Yo pak, marang pak!
  11. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
  12. Driver assistant : Marang, poncol, tawang, mbawen.
  13. Passenger : Soto rumput.  
Driver assistant : Soto rumput (while knocking the door). Yo!
  14. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
  15. Driver assistant : Ha, prei!
  16. Driver assistant : Ha turun jambu. Yo!
  17. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, marang, marang. Ora terus.
  18. Driver assistant : Mbawen, mbawen? Ra.  
The driver entered the bus for long time; rested and went home.
  19. Driver assistant : Pasar, pasar. Mbak oper sini mba', sini mba'.

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 21<sup>st</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Red mini bus, H 1623 CC
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passengers
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Parker, parker, Nggo mbak.
  2. Driver assistant : Pasar, pasar, paleng dekat pasar.  
Pasar Babadan, Pasar.
  3. Driver assistant : Solotigo, Solotigo?  
Poin, poin. Solotigo, Solotigo, ayo Mbak.
  4. Driver assistant : Pasar, pasar? Babadan, pasar?  
Paleng dekat, pasar. Salatiga, Salatiga, Salatiga.  
Sekalian, sekalian, pasar, pasar, pasar, pasar.  
Yo!
  5. Driver assistant : Solotigo, solotigo.  
Mbak, lotigo?
  6. Passenger : BRI  
Driver assistant : Pundi mbak?  
Passenger : BRI  
Driver assistant : Paleng dekat, BRI.  
BRI, BRI.  
Dobel, dobel, BRI, BRI, BRI. Yo!
  7. Driver assistant : Tigo, tigo.
  8. Driver assistant : pasar, pasar, karangjati, pasar? Pasar, pasar.
  9. Driver assistant : Solotigo. Solotigo, Solotigo, Solotigo, Solotigo.  
Solotigo mak?
  10. Driver assistant : Lotigo, lotigo. Lotigo, lotigo.  
Lotigo mbak?
  11. Driver assistant : Prei, kiri!

12. Driver assistant : Solotigo! Solotigo? Solotigo!
13. Driver assistant : Solotigo? Ra, mbahrowo.
14. Driver assistant : Mbawen, mbawen. Terminal, mbawen? Kosong.
15. Driver assistant : Kiri parker!
16. Passenger : Stasiun ya mas.  
Driver assistant : Stasiun, persiapan, tuntang, tuntang.  
Persiapan stasiun, tuntang, tuntang.
17. Driver assistant : Stasiun tuntang, tuntang. Tuntang dobel.  
Tuntang, tuntang, tuntang, tuntang.  
Ya rombongan tuntang, tuntang, tuntang.
18. Driver assistant : Kosek, kosek mak. Njago!
19. Driver assistant : Prei kiri! Masuk!
20. Driver assistant : Pundi mba'?
- Passenger : Pukesmas.  
Driver assistant : Ha puskesmas. Pelan, pelan. Pelan, pelan.
21. Passenger : Grejo ya mas.  
Driver assistant : Nggeh mba'.
22. Passenger : Pak, ganesa ya pak.  
Driver assistant : Ganesa.  
Ganesa, ganesa.

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 22<sup>nd</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Purple bus with H 1715 BC plat number
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passenger
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Ngaran, mbawen, ngaran, mbawen.  
Ngaran, ngaran, ngaran, ngaran.  
Ngaran, mbawen, ngaran, mbawen, ngaran, mbawen.  
Terus. Belakang, belakang. Ngarane lagi pak?
2. Driver assistant : Marang, marang. Marang, marang, kalisari, poncol.  
Marang, poncol, tawang, mbawen, mbawen, mbawen.  
Marang, kalisari, karyadi, poncol, tawang, mbawen.  
Ngaran, marang, marang. Ha semarang, semarang kalisari  
poncol, marang, marange.
3. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.  
Marange, marange, marange.  
Marang, marang. Kalisari poncol.
4. Driver assistant : Hoppoppoppoppop.
5. Driver assistant : Mana mba'e?  
Passenger : Kalimangkak  
Driver assistant : Ha, kalimangkak, kalimangkak.  
Yo!
6. Driver assistant : Ha, marang, marange. Yo!
7. Passenger : Roso  
Driver assistant : Ha, roso, roso.  
Yo!
8. Driver assistant : Pojok, pojok.  
Yo!
9. Driver assistant : Kelurahan, kelurahan. Paleng dekat.

- Dobel, hoppoppoppop.  
Yo!
10. Driver assistant : Stasiun? Stasiun, stasiun?  
Kosong.
11. Driver assistant : Ha prei kiri!  
Ha terus!
12. Driver assistant : Ha, marange, kalisari, poncol.  
Marang, poncol, marang, poncol.  
Kalisari, marang, kalisari, poncol, poncol, tawang.
13. Driver assistant : Mbawen, mbawen?  
Ha pojok mbawen, pojok.  
Ha mbawene, mbawene.
14. Driver assistant : Marange. Poin! Yo!
15. Driver assistant : Ha prei kiri!
16. Driver assistant : Warong, warong? Warong? Ora. Terus!
17. Driver assistant : Marange.  
Ya, marange, marang, marang.  
Poin!
18. Driver assistant : Marange, marange, semarange.
19. Driver assistant : Marang pak? (Knocking the door by using his coin).  
Yo!
20. Driver assistant : Ya marange?  
Mba', mba'e? Semarang? Yo!
21. Driver assistant : Marang, marange mba'?'  
Marang, kalisari, poncol. Kalisari, kalisari, poncol, kalisari.
22. Driver assistant : Marang, marange, mba'?'  
Ya, marang, marang, kalisari, sukun, kalisari, sukun.  
Mba', gesermba', geser mba'!
23. Driver assistant : Ha, marang, marang. Marang.  
Kalisari, sukun, kalisari, sukun.  
Marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Marange, marange, marange.  
Marang, marang, marang.

24. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.  
Kiri! (While knocking the door by using his coin)
25. Driver assistant : Marang, marange. Yo!
26. Driver assistant : Ya marange.  
Marang, kalisari, sukun, kalisari, sukun, kalisari, sukun.  
Marang, marang.  
Ya rombongan, rombongan.  
Telon turun!  
Hoppoppoppop
27. Driver assistant : Ha marange mba'e?
28. Driver assistant : Suker modot. Berat.
29. Passenger : Rumah saket ya pak.  
Driver assistant : Nggeeh.  
Ha rumah saket (while knocking the door by using his coin).

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Pink bus with H 1711 AC plat number
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passenger
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, marang. Yo!
2. Driver assistant : Marange, marange, marange.  
Yo mba'! Yo!  
Poin, poin, poin!  
Marang, marang, marang.  
Kalem, kalem, kalem!
3. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Yo mba', yo!
4. Driver assistant : Handayani balapan kok.  
The driver : he?  
Driver assistant : Balapan karo handayani.
5. Driver assistant : Marang!
6. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang buk?
7. Driver assistant : Marang!
8. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
9. The driver : Mburi peres min?  
Driver assistant : Ora, kurang loro nak ora telu.  
The driver : He?  
Driver assistant : Kurang loro nak ora telu.
10. Driver assistant : Yo marang, marang, marang.  
Semarang, semarang, semarang.  
Marang, marang.
11. Driver assistant : Semarang, mbawen.
12. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.

13. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang.
14. Driver assistant : Marange, marang, marang.  
Yo mba'! kosong ngarep.
15. Driver assistant : Ngaran, ngaran.
16. Driver assistant : Ha pasar, pasar?  
Turun (while knocking the door by using his coin).  
Yo!
17. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.  
Semarang, semarang pak? Semarang? yo!
18. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.
19. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.  
Mas, marang? Ora. yo!
20. Driver assistant : Prei kiri!
21. Driver assistant : Semarang?
22. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, semarang.  
Marang, marang.
23. Tean : Mbah wuri peres. (while giving some money to the tean)
24. Driver assistant : Peres kabeh. 73 (pitu telu).
25. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, semarang.  
Marang, marang, marang.  
Semarang mba'?
26. Driver assistant : Kosong, kosong, kosong.
27. Driver assistant : Ha marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Semarang, semarang. marang, marang. Yoh!
28. Driver assistant : Ha, marang, marang, marang, marang.  
Semarang mas, semarang?  
Marang, marang. Semarang. Marang, marang.
29. Passenger : Rumah saket  
Driver assistant : Ha rumah saket, rumah saket (while knocking the door by using his coin). Yo!



## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

Date : December 27<sup>th</sup> 2011  
Topic : Bus Transportation  
Location : In the Bawen Bus Station  
Utterance : The Mandor in Bawen Bus Station  
Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak

1. Mburi 48 : mobil belakang no 48 (plat no 48).
2. Goyang kiri : nyalip dari kiri kosong.
3. Prei : kalau mau nyalip depannya kosong.
4. Kres : tabrakan, mau nyalip depan ada mobil, terus awas kres.
5. Poin : tambah penumpang.
6. Perpal : rusak, rusak di jalan/di terminal menjadikan macet.
7. Ibu hamil : awas bayi kecil
8. Anak kecil : orang tua/sudah jompo (parapan orang tua).
9. Kalem : nggowo barang/sabar/turunkan penumpang.
10. Untuk nama kota disingkat, karena terlalu panjang. Example: ambarawa menjadi Rowo, rowo.
11. Calo : kecacal-kecacal njalok (kedandangan).
12. Te'an : sitek-sitek neng lumayan (limaratusan/Rp 500,-).
13. Didudol : ora lek mangkat.
14. Ngetem : berhenti cari penumpang.
15. Dolkat : posisi ngetem ora lek mangkat, terus didudol, terus mangkat/gantian ngetem.
16. Modot : penumpang penuh. Bangku 54 jadi 90.
17. Peres : rata, bangku duduk terpenuhi.
18. Separo : penumpang separo.
19. Kosong : tidak ada penumpang, penumpang hanya 1 atau 2
20. Toto miring : ditata miring/berhadapan biar penuh.
21. Bablas : tidak ngetem/cari penumpang.
22. Salep : nyalep
23. Tahan : dindég/mandeg

24. Paleng dekat : lokasi paleng dekat turun/yang dilalui pertama.
25. Dobel 3 : bis 3 jalan bareng; bis 3 balapan, misal sama-sama jurusan Solo.
26. Kiri parker : nyalip sebelah kiri.
27. Awas parker : ada mobil mandeg neng ngarepe.

## DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : December 27<sup>th</sup> 2011
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In the long way Semarang-Salatiga road
- Bus feature : Ambarawa-Semarang bus, white bus
- Utterance : The driver assistant and the passenger
- Observer : Liya Khoirun Anisak
- 
1. Driver assistant : Pasar, pasar? Ha terus.
  2. Driver assistant : 17 kosong blong karangjati.
  3. Driver assistant : Endel kebak balapan.
  4. Endel : Lawang 1/angkot Semarang-Salatiga. Engkel.
  5. Ngarep 17 mburi 49. Depan ada mobil sejenis.
  6. Driver assistant : Ha prei!
  7. Driver assistant : Mba'e? ngaran, ngaran.
  8. Driver assistant : Marang, marang. Marange. Mana mba'? marang.
  9. Driver assistant : As, as, as bos. Pelan, pelan. Pelan, pelan.
  10. Driver assistant : Parker!
  11. Driver assistant : Buk, semarang buk?  
Mba', semarang?  
Marang, marang, kalisari, poncol.  
Yok peres.
  12. Driver assistant : Mba', mba'. Semarang kalisari johar.
  13. Endel=engkel
  14. Driver assistant : Engkele mudun kono.  
Marang, marang.  
Yo, smarang, smarang.
  15. Ngarepe rapet : Tidak bisa dilewati
  16. Pintu 2 : Namanya  $\frac{3}{4}$  (bus tanggung)
  17. Kebak : Modot
  18. Driver assistant : Buk, smarang buk? Buk, semarang? mba', semarang?
  19. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.

- Semarang, semarang, semarang, semarang.
20. Driver assistant : Semarang.  
Marang, marang, kalisari, poncol, poncol, kalisari.  
Yo, peres.  
Semarang, kalisari.
21. Driver assistant : Marang, marang.  
Marang, marang, marang.  
Marange, marange, marange.
22. Driver assistant : Yo, marange, marange, marange.  
Marange, marange, marange.  
Marang buk?
23. Driver assistant : Semarang mba'?
24. Driver assistant : Marang buk?  
Smarang, smarang, smarang, sari.
25. Driver assistant : Ha, mburi 81
26. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, sari.  
Yo, marange, marange.  
Smarang, smarang, smarang.
27. Driver assistant : He, yo buk!
28. Driver assistant : Ya, terus.  
Parker! Parker lari!
29. Driver assistant : Bandung lari.
30. Jurusan bandungan lari, maksudnya kalo ada jurusan bandungan kita lari.
31. Driver assistant : Smarang, smarang.
32. Driver assistant : 35 kosong, karangjati.
33. Driver assistant : Poin! Yo!
34. Setiap tempat ada mandor/TA (TA-> kepala mandor)
35. Driver assistant : Semarang buk? Poncol buk?
36. Driver assistant : Poin, poin!  
Semarang mba'?' iya ke semarang.
37. Driver assistant : Tarif biasa ayo!
38. Tarif biasa : Tarif untuk langganan atau biasa ikut
39. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, sari. Yo marange, marange. Semarang?

40. Driver assistant : Mana mba'?
- Semarang, ada, ada, poncol, tawang tugu muda.
41. Driver assistant : Mana mba'? ora.
42. Driver assistant : Kanan, kiri, lurus.
43. Prei : Posisi nyalip liat kanan kiri tidak ada mobil didepannya.
44. Driver assistant : Smarang, smarang, smarang. Poncol, poncol. Manik?
- Tak unggahke, tak unggahke. Ayo mbah, mungguh mbah.
45. Awas : Kalo ada sepeda motor arah kiri mepet kasih kode awas kiri.
46. Driver assistant : Semarang buk? Poin!
47. Kalau ada mobil/bus sebelah kanan nempel sebelah badan, kode kanan nyalep.
48. Driver assistant : Marang, sari. Marang mba', marang.
49. Peres : Rata/penumpang rata
50. Driver assistant : Semarang, semarang, poncol, kalisari.
51. Driver assistant : Marang, marang, sari.
- Poin!
- Yo mba'! marang poncol kalisari mba'
52. Driver assistant : Mbabadan endel (ada di babadan).
53. Jalan semua jadi rapet, biar tidak kejar-kejaran.
54. Driver assistant : Ya mega, mega. Yang mega, mega. Ya mega.
55. Driver assistant : As, as, as bos. Mega bablas.
56. Fungsinya dikasi timer itu biar mengurangi kecelakaan. Kenyamanan penumpang.
- Biasanya 2 menitan.
57. Driver assistant : As, as, as bos. As kiri motor, as (biar motor pergi).
58. Driver assistant : Yang manik, manik, manik, manik.
- Banyumanik, banyumanik.
- Geser, geser. Persiapan, persiapan. Pelan, pelan.
59. Driver assistant : Poncol, poncol, tawang muda, muda.
- Poin, poin! Ya poin, poin!
60. Driver assistant : Kiri as motor as
61. Orang naik otor kadang nggak liat spion.
62. Driver assistant : Sukun, sukun, halte sukun.
- Ya kiri!

63. Driver assistant : Karyadi kalisari poncol. Hoppoppoppop.
64. Passenger : Ada nggeh.
65. Driver assistant : Poncol, poncol.
66. Passenger : Kiri pak!
- Driver assistant : Dobel, dobel.

## BIODATA

1. Nama : Mindung (alias Miyanto)  
Usia : 41 th  
Alamat : Bawen, Kecamatan Bawen, Kabupaten Semarang.  
Mangkal sidomoyo RT03 RW 02.  
Pekerjaan : Mandor (di terminal Bawen)
2. Nama : Kusnadi  
Usia : 44 th  
Alamat : Lumpang lor RT 02 RW 03 Ambarawa.  
Pekerjaan : Kenek bus (bus jurusan Ambarawa-Semarang)
3. Nama : Heri  
Usia : 28 th  
Alamat : Lumpang lor RT 02 RW 03 Ambarawa.  
Pekerjaan : Kenek bus (bus jurusan Ambarawa-Semarang)



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) SALATIGA

Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Telp.(0298) 323706 Fax323433 Salatiga 50721  
Website : [www.stainsalatiga.ac.id](http://www.stainsalatiga.ac.id) E-mail : [administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id](mailto:administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id)

Nomor: Sti.24/K-1/PP.00.9/I-1.3.121/2011

25 Agustus 2011

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : **Pembimbing dan Asisten  
Pembimbing Skripsi**

Yth. Norwanto, M. Hum

*Assalamualaikum w.w.*

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.I). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

N a m a : Liya Khoirun Anisak  
NIM : 11307070  
Jurusan : Tarbiyah  
Judul Skripsi :

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ABOUT THE USAGE OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE ON WORDS DEMONSTRATED WITH GREETING IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY OF JAVANESE SOCIETY IN MUNENG UNGARAN CENTRAL JAVA)

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan ditaksanakan.

*Wassalamualaikum w.w.*

a.n. Ketua  
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

**Dr. Rahmat Hariyadi, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 19670112 199203 1 005

Tembusan : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)





DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE (STAIN SALATIGA)

Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Phone 0298 323706 Salatiga 50721

Website: [www.stainsalatiga.ac.id](http://www.stainsalatiga.ac.id) E-mail: [administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id](mailto:administrasi@stainsalatiga.ac.id)

## LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa : Liya Khoirun Anisak  
NIM : 113 07 070  
Pembimbing : Norwanto, M.Hum  
Judul : A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS USED IN BUS TRASPORTATION OF SEMARANG-SALATIGA

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	Sept 15 <sup>th</sup> 11	Chapter I	Change the title	
2.	Nov 15 <sup>th</sup> 11	Chapter I	Revise	
3.	Dec 7 <sup>th</sup> 11	Chapter I	Revise	
4.	Dec 12 <sup>th</sup> 11	Chapter I	OK	
5.	Jan 2 <sup>nd</sup> 12	Chapter II & III	Revise	
6.	Jan 10 <sup>th</sup> 12	Chapter II & III	OK, Chapter III Revise	
7.	Feb 15 <sup>th</sup> 12	Chapter III, IV, V	Revise	
8.	Feb 16 <sup>th</sup> 12	Chapter III, IV, V	OK	
9.	Feb 25 <sup>th</sup> 12	Chapter I - V	Revise	
10.	Feb 29 <sup>th</sup> 12	Chapter I - V	OK	

CATATAN:

SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

Norwanto, M.Hum

NIP. 19751015 200212 1 006

## DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama : Liya Khoirun Anisak  
 Nim : 113 07 070

Progdi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
 PA : Dr. Zakiyudin Baidhawry, M.Ag

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Keterangan	Nilai
1.	Piagam Penghargaan Orientasi Program Study dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK) dengan tema "Dialektika Peradaban Mahasiswa Ikhtiar Membangun Konsistensi Menuju Maturitas Peran Mahasiswa"	31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2.	Piagam Penghargaan Sarasehan Bela Negara dan Buka Bersama dengan tema "Memelihara Keutuhan Bangsa dari Ancaman Disintegrasi dan Sektarianisme Agama" oleh BEM dan MENWA	24 September 2007	Peserta	2
3.	Sertifikat Breaking The Fast and Bioskop Ramadhan oleh CEC	25 September 2007	Peserta	2
4.	Sertifikat English Friendship Tour oleh Communicative English Club (CEC)	11 November 2007	Peserta	2
5.	Piagam Penghargaan Masa Penerimaan Anggota Baru (MAPABA) II PMII	7 April 2008	Peserta	3
6.	Piagam Penghargaan Pelatihan Advokasi dengan tema "Sinergisitas Social Movement Intelektualizem Building Mahasiswa Sebagai Pembela Kaum Marginal" oleh BEM dan HMJ Syariah	8 April 2008	Peserta	3
7.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional dengan tema "Kepemimpinan Demokrasi dan Politik Pendidikan untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat" oleh BEM	23 April 2008	Peserta	6
8.	Sertifikat Seminar dengan tema "Method of English Teaching" oleh CEC	31 Mei 2008	Peserta	2
9.	Sertifikat Haflah Akhirussanah oleh Ma'had Mahasiswa STAIN Salatiga	6 Juli 2008	Panitia	3
10.	Piagam Penghargaan Buka Bersama dengan tema "Indahnya Kebersamaan	4 September 2008	Peserta	2

	Di Bulan Ramadhan” oleh KAMMI			
11.	Piagam Penghargaan Sarasehan Keagamaan dengan tema “Aktualisasi Nilai-Nilai Spiritual Puasa di Bulan Ramadhan” oleh Dewan Mahasiswa (DEMA)	5 September 2008	Peserta	2
12.	Piagam Penghargaan Buka Bersama, Semalam Sehati, dan Temu Alumni dengan tema “Menjalin Silaturahmi, Mengeratkan Ikatan Batin Menuju Kader Mandiri” oleh PMII	21 September 2008	Peserta	2
13.	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Nasional dan Sarasehan Gubernur Jateng dengan tema “Memberdayakan Ekonomi Syariah di Jawa Tengah” oleh Perbangkan Syariah STAIN Salatiga	17 Oktober 2008	Peserta	6
14.	Sertifikat Kuliah Umum dan Dialog dengan tema ”Perkembangan Kerjasama ASEAN Bersam Drektorat Jenderal Kerjasama ASEAN Departemen Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia” oleh STAIN Salatiga	10 Februari 2009	Peserta	2
15.	Sertifikat Kursus Pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga	14 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
16.	Sertifikat Prakticum Program Progdil TBI STAIN Salatiga	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
17.	Sertifikat Scholarship Expo 2009 dengan tema “Strategi Menembus Beasiswa Dalam dan Luar Negeri”	11 Maret 2009	Peserta	2
18.	Piagam Penghargaan Bedah Film Laskar Pelangi dan Penggalangan Dana untuk Korban Situ Gantung oleh Dewan Mahasiswa (DEMA)	4 April 2009	Peserta	2
19.	Seminar Nasional dengan tema “Demokrasi, Kepemimpinan Nasional dan Depan Indonesia” oleh Dewan Mahasiswa (DEMA)	22 April 2009	Peserta	6
20.	Sertifikat Training TOEFL for Student of STAIN Salatiga	25 September 2009	Peserta	3
21.	Sertifikat TVRI Relax Show: Dialogue and Debate Joining Program between STAIN Salatiga and TVRI	21 Januari 2010	Peserta	2

	Central Java			
22.	Sertifikat Homestay Program in the Fosdal's Family	25 Januari 2010	Peserta	3
23.	Sertifikat Praktikum Pelatihan TOEFL bagi Mahasiswa Jurusan Tarbiyah dan Syariah 2007 ProgdI TBI, PBA, AS	22 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
24.	Sertifikat Praktikum Pelatihan ILAiK bagi Mahasiswa Jurusan Tarbiyah dan Syariah 2007 ProgdI PAI, TBI, PBA, AS	28 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
Jumlah				70

Salatiga, 31 Agustus 2011  
Pembantu Ketua  
Bidang Kemahasiswaan



Waluyo, M.Ag

19750211200003 1001

# CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Liya Khoirun Anisak  
Place and Date of Birth : Semarang, May 24<sup>th</sup> 1989  
Sex : Female  
Nationality : Indonesia  
Religion : Islam  
Address : Jl. Brantas Raya No 38 RT 04/RW II Muneng,  
Sidomulyo, Ungaran, Kab. Semarang 50514

## Educational Background:

Elementary School 4 Sidomulyo	1995-2001
Junior High School 5 Ungaran	2001-2004
Senior High School 1 Ungaran	2004-2007
State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga, English Department of Educational Faculty	

Salatiga, Februari 15<sup>th</sup> 2012

The writer,

Liya Khoirun Anisak