

**AN ANALYSIS OF BUYERS' AND SELLER'S SPEECH ACTS
IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT
KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU**

THESIS

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris* (S.Pd.I)
in the English Department of Education Faculty
State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga



By:

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DECLARATION

Pronounces whole heartedly that the thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF BUYERS’ AND SELLER’S SPEECH ACTS IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU” is originally made by the researcher. It is not a plagiarism nor made by others. The things related to other people works are written in quotation and included in the bibliography.

If it is then proved that the researcher cheats, the researcher is ready to take the responsibilities.

Salatiga, January, 1st 2012

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Case: Muhammad Sofiyul Hadi's Thesis

Salatiga, January, 01st 2012

Dear:

The Rector of State Islamic
Studies Institute of Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Muhammad Sofiyul Hadi's thesis entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF BUYERS' AND SELLER'S SPEECH ACTS IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU". I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by the educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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MARKET IN BANYUBIRU

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MOTTO

*“To accomplish great things, we must not
only act, but also dream; not only plan,
but also believe.”*

(Anatole France)

*“When I find myself fading, I close my eyes
and realize my friends are my energy.”*

(M. Sofiyul H.)

DEDICATION

This work is sincerely dedicated for:

- ♥ *My parents (Mrs. Khoiriyah and Mr. As'adi), my siblings (Mas Wawan, Dek Fajri, Dek Ulul). May Allah award best for every single 'gold' you give. Your names are always engraved in my heart.*
- ♥ *Someone who love me (Puput). Thanks for support, pray, motivation, care, love and attention.*
- ♥ *Family in Racana Kusuma Dilaga Woro Srikandhi. Thanks for being my dearest family in Salatiga.*
- ♥ *My Crazy Comfort Colour voo-fun TBI-C Class 2007. I love you guys. We do make a real harmony.*
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- ♥ *Readers who are thirsty for Allah's knowledge outstretched on Earth.*

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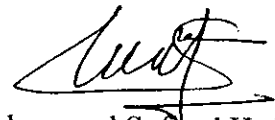
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Thanks for your motivation, support, help, learn, love and care, thank you so much. The writer hopes that this will give useful significance for readers.

Salatiga, January, 01st 2012

The writer



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ABSTRACT

Hadi, Muhammad Sofiyul. 2012: "AN ANALYSIS OF BUYERS' AND SELLER'S SPEECH ACTS IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU". Thesis. Tarbiyah Faculty. English Major. State Islamic Studies Institute. Consultant: Hanung Triyoko, S.S, M.Hum, M.Ed.

Key Word: Speech Acts, Buyer and Seller

This research is an effort to describe the form of buyers' and seller's speech acts at Kebumen traditional market. Main questions that will be answered in this research are (1) How is the preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market?, (2) How are the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional communication in Kebumen traditional market including its purpose and strategy?. To answer this question, this research used descriptive qualitative approach that applied interview, observation, and documentation methods to collect data. The data was analyzed in three steps, namely identification, classifying, and analyzing steps. This research shows that buyers and seller have purposes and strategies in their utterance to interact with each other in daily transactional. Learning by using buyers' and seller's speech act at Kebumen traditional market, the writer finds that languages used among seller and buyers are various nonstandard Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia which are delivered persuasively to each other to gain profit and it is classified according to Austin, Searle and Parker.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is something needed to express opinion, emotion, and desires whether in speaking or writing. Language mostly used in communication, in the form of conversation and dialogue. It is true that language is vital part of human life. Language is one of characteristics of human's distinguishing principal with other creature. Language is vital communication equipment that applicable to give opinion, to discuss, and to solve a problem. Language is also possible for someone to study all things that has presented by others. Language is tools uses to communicate, as social intercourse equipment and keep contact with others, so a society system is build.

Bahasa memperlihatkan aspek majemuk yang mencakupi "aspek biologis, psikologis, sosial, dan kultural."

(According to Moeliono (2000:4), language has several components such as biological, psychological, social, and cultural factors).

Language is a system symbol of sound, operating through the organ of speech and hearing, among members of a given community, and using vocal symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meanings (Brown, 1980, p.4). Languages provide a variety of ways of saying the same thing

addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments (Holmes, 2001, P.3)

According to definitions above, the writer believes that language is an important part of human life. It is verbal communication tool and prominent in our live, without it people can get trouble to know the meaning and sense of others. There will be matches if people do not understand feeling and the meaning of others. It causes a system in our live will not be well-ordered also. A Communication process cannot be separated from speech act or speech event. Speech act is actions which is shown by speech and has specific label in English, such as *giving apologize, complaint, approbation, invitation, promise or request* (Yule, 2006, p.82-83). The speaker hopes that his feeling can be known by the audience. Commonly, speaker and audience are helped by surrounding situation and condition. That situation can be called *speech event*. It is an activity that participants interact with language by using a conventional ways to achieve a result (Yule, 2006, p.99). *Speech act* is an action that is done by person who says an utterance. It is called speech act because there is anyone who says an utterance. Sometime, the speaker speaks the utterance that is not relevant with its meaning. That said so indirect and non-literal speech act.

According to Parker, speech act refers to *direct speech act, indirect speech acts, literal speech act, non-literal speech act, literal and direct speech act, non-literal and direct speech act, literal and indirect speech act, non-literal and indirect speech act* (Parker, 1991, p.19-20).

The researcher is interested in studying an indirect and non-literal speech act because what is uttered is not relevant to speaker's purpose. For example, there is a dialog of transaction between buyer and seller at fruit-shop.

Buyer : "*Mbak, jeruk iki sekilonya berapa?*".

(Miss, how much is a kilogram of orange?)

Seller : "*Kuwi seng bagus, 20 ribu sekilonya*".

(One better is twenty thousand per kilogram)

Buyer : "*Murah men, enggak boleh kurang to?*".

(That is really cheap! Could it be lesser?)

From the conversation above the buyer said that "*Murah men, enggak boleh kurang to?*". This is indirect and non-literal speech act. It is non-literal because the buyer does not mean what his words say (i.e., he does not want the seller overcharge). It is indirect because the buyer is using an interrogative structure to perform the indirect illocutionary act of making request (i.e., that the cost of kilogram orange is cheaper).

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

In this research, the writer is interested in conducting research about

the usage of buyer's and seller's speech act entitled **“An Analysis of Buyers' and Seller's Speech Acts in Daily Transactional Communication At Kebumen Traditional Market In Banyubiru”**.

B. Limitation of the Problem

Limitation of problem and constriction of topic will enable for writer to create the intensive research about that problem. Thus, it will be easier for the writer to choose the matter that is going to be improved. Limitation and constriction of problems are needed in order to specify general problem, so that the research will be easier. The writer limits the discussion of the use speech acts among seller and buyers in Kebumen traditional market which is located at Pereng Kuning street number 13, Kebumen, Banyubiru, Semarang regency. The sample of the seller is only a person who reside in the center of the market and other sellers who contribute. The researcher examined carefully in July until August 2011.

C. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, statements of the problems are :

1. How is the preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market?
2. How are the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional communication in Kebumen traditional market including its purpose and strategy?

D. Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is related to the problem of the study that is following:

1. To describe preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market.
2. To describe the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional communication in Kebumen traditional market including its purpose and strategy.

E. Benefit of the Study

The benefit expected from this study are refers to:

1. Academic Benefit

This study is expected to be beneficial to the study of pragmatic and the complement to the study of the forms of speech acts.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer expects that the study can contribute to the development of pragmatics study, especially among the people who are interested in the pragmatics study. The writer also expects that the readers can take information about the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional communication in Kebumen traditional market including its purpose and strategy. Beside that, to expand insight of language, and to use reference of research later.

F. Clarification of the Key Terms

The writer needs definition all of the terms used in this research as follows:

1. Speech Act

The speech act is the activity of the action by telling something. For example, regret action can be performed by saying; "Sir Sorry, it is ten o'clock". The purpose of this speech is explication, is not showing the time.

2. Buyer

In *Oxford Dictionary* (2003:53), a buyer is a person who buys something, especially somebody who chooses goods to be sold in a large shop.

3. Seller

In *Oxford Dictionary* (2003:389), a seller is a person who gives something to somebody in exchange for money or to offer something for people to buy.

4. Market

In *Oxford Dictionary* (2003:263), market is public place for a meeting of people in order to buy and sell goods.

G. Graduating Paper Outlines

The writer will organize this paper in order to make easier to understand. This research paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. The chapter deals with the background of the study, limitation of the problem, statement of the problem, object of the study, benefit of the study, clarification of the key terms, and graduating paper outlines. Chapter II is review of related theories of speech acts. It deals with the concept and theoretical framework. Chapter III is research methodology. It consists of research approach, object of the research, methods and technique of data collection, method and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It consists of preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market, data analysis on the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional in Kebumen traditional market that obtained and classified by virtue of research interest. Then that is analyzed to get answer and previously problem. Chapter V is closure. It deals with conclusion and suggestion. The last part is bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES OF SPEECH ACTS

A. Concept

The writer wants to focus this graduating paper on the study on pragmatics. Here, the writer wants to divide into parts of the science of pragmatics based on the concept, likes Kridalaksana's statement:

Konsep adalah gambaran mental dari objek, proses, atau apapun yang ada di luar bahasa yang digunakan oleh akal budi untuk memahami hal-hal lain.

(According to Kridalaksana (2001:117), the concept is a mental image of the object, process, or anything that exists outside of language used by the intellect to understand the other things).

Based on the statement above, speech act is one part of the science of pragmatics. Therefore, the concept of this research is the speech acts.

Speech act theory is the views that reinforce the expression of a language can be understood very well if related to the context situation of the expression. The term speech act arises because the speaker is not only saying something but its speech contains intent behind it.

Example:

If I say to somebody: *Happy birthday.*

I can only talk about the truth of my feelings, or about the truth of the fact that I actually did pronounce those words, but not about the truth of this, or any other wish (e.g., 'Good Luks', 'Congratulations', 'Well done, and so on). The

reason is that wishes are not propositions: they are 'words with acts to do things' to paraphrase Austin. In brief, they are *speech acts* (Jacob, 2001, p.93).

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the speech act is the activity of the action by telling something. For example, *repeal* action can be performed by saying; "Sir Sorry, it is ten o'clock" The purpose of this speech is *expulsion*, is not showing the time.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. The Essence of Pragmatic

Pragmatics and semantics are disciplines about meanings of lingual unit. Semantics is study about the meaning internally, while the pragmatic study about the external meaning. Semantics is the meaning of context-free, whereas a review by the pragmatic meaning is the meaning of bound context. According to Morris, pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to the interpreters (in Jacob, 2001, p.4). In a modern, communication-oriented terminology, we prefer to talk about 'message' and 'language users'; in contrast to traditional linguistics which first and foremost and concentrates on the elements and the structures (such as sounds and sentences) that the language users produce, pragmatics focuses on the language-using humans. Put differently, pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its *producers*, not just in the end-*product*, language (Jacob, 2001, p.4-5). In this study, the writer limits these discussions about speech act, part of utterance and the context which have important role in the conversation.

2. Speech Act

Speech act theory is one of disciplines knowledge dedicated as a means of analyzing of discourse studies. Austin's thinking (which in the course of time came to be known as 'speech act theory') was further developed and codified by the American philosopher John R. Searle, who had studied under Austin in the fifties and subsequently became the main proponent and defender of the former's ideas (Jacob, 2011, p.92-93) . Searle's work also raises important questions concerning the inventory and classification of acts about which people know and the way that a single utterance can be associated with more than one act. Therefore, it is included in discourse analysis. Although it is not initially proposed as a framework in which to analyzed discourse, the issues with which speech act theory is concerned (meaning, use, action) can lead to such an analysis.

a. A Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Acts

Searle also expanded the concept that every speech act consist of three separate acts: an act of saying something, an act of doing something, and an act of affecting someone (Parker, 1991, p. 15).

1) Locutionary Act

This is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language (Parker, 1991, p. 15). It is a description of what the speaker says. It is act of using a referring expression and predicating expression. Or it is the production of sounds and words with meaning.

Example: *I am drinking*

From the example above, there is a simply act that is performed in saying something, in this case the saying of the speaker.

2) Illocutionary Act

This is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence (Parker, 1991, p.15). Illocutionary acts include stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting.

Example: *Take your hands on the table.*

The type of illocutionary act above is ordering. The example above in a condition where the teacher says to her student "*Take your hands on the table*" and the result or act of that saying is the student take her hands on the table.

3) Perlocutionary Act

This the effect on the hearer of what a speaker says (Parker, p. 16). Perlocutionary acts would include such as effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. The illocutionary act might be one of urging but the perlocutionary act is likely to be one of irritating.

Example: *Hurry up, dear; we are going to be late for the party.*

The example above in a condition where a husband says to his wife ten times in five minutes, that is "*Hurry up, dear; we are going to be late for the party*". The result or act of that saying is the wife will hurry up in her preparing to go to the party with her husband (Parker, 1991, p.16).

b. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

1) Direct Speech Act

In general, the syntactic form of an utterance reflects the direct illocutionary act (Parker, 1991, p.17). Direct speech act is also often called as direct illocutionary act. It is the one on that matches the syntactic form of the utterance. Like, a declarative form is used to make a statement, an interrogative form is used to ask a question and an imperative form is used to give an order or make a request.

Example:

The earth is round.

What time is it?

Get off my foot.

Based on the example above, the explanations are: the utterance of “*The earth is round*” is a declarative syntactic form which is used to make statement or stating form in direct illocutionary act, and the utterance of “*What time is it?*” is in interrogative syntactic form which is used to ask a question and the last the utterance of “*Get off my foot*” is an imperative syntactic form which is used to make a request (Parker, 1991, p.17).

2) Indirect Speech Act

In general, 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 the utterance is probably being used to perform an indirect illocutionary act. But usually, in the term of indirect speech act, the syntactic form of an utterance reflects the indirect illocutionary act.

Examples:

If you are in a dinner, sitting at the corner and the salt shaker is out of your reach, so you turn to a stranger sitting next to you and say "*Can you pass the salt?*" then he says "*Yes*" rather than passing the salt to you turn back to his lunch. His response is inappropriate because he responded to the direct illocutionary act (asking question) rather than to the indirect illocutionary act (making a request) (Parker, 1991, p.17).

Supposes Mrs. Ayu is in her kitchen baking brownies, and a tramp comes to the back door and says "*I haven't had anything to eat in three days*". She responses by saying "*Let me get you something to eat*" the give some baking brownies to the tramp. Her response is appropriate because she responded to the indirect illocutionary act from the declarative sentence of the tramp used to make a request (Parker, 1991, p.17)

c. Literal and Nonliteral Speech Act

If we talk about literal and nonliteral speech act, we will deal with the meaning of communication. It means that, sometimes people say to other exactly and sometimes not. It perhaps to certain purpose or make communication more enjoy and familiar.

1) Literal Speech Act

This deals with exactly meaning of the communication. The utterance is appropriate to the fact.

Example: *I eat eight jelly donuts. I feel just awful.*

Based on example above, we know that the meaning is exactly because it is appropriate to the fact. So, it is called literal speech act (Parker, 1991, p.19).

2) Non Literal Speech Act

This deals with the inexactly meaning of the communication. The utterance is inappropriate to the fact.

Example:

There is student in a physics class who does not know a photon from a fireplug. As he begins the midterm exam, he turns to his friend and says “ *I just love taking physics test*”. He does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not love in taking physic. So it constitute as a nonliteral speech act (Parker, 1991, p.19).

d. Interaction of Direct-Indirect and Literal –Nonliteral Speech Act

We have seen 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 for different types of speech acts: literal and direct, nonliteral and direct, literal and indirect, nonliteral and indirect (Parker, 1991, p.19).

1) Literal and Direct

This deals with the exactly meaning and direct illocutionary act.

Example:

Suppose you are having a physical examination and the doctor says "*Stick out your tongue*". This is a literal and direct speech act. It is literal because doctor means exactly what these words say (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 request (Parker, 1991, p.19).

2) Nonliteral and Direct

This deals with the inexactly meaning of utterance and direct illocutionary act.

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 nonliteral speech act. It is nonliteral because Jack does not mean exactly what his words say (he does not want Joe to repeat his original statement). It is direct because Jack is using a declarative structure to perform a direct illocutionary act, namely making a statement (something like "*I agree with you*") (Parker, 1991, p.20).

3) Literal and Indirect

This deals with the exactly meaning of utterance and indirect illocutionary act.

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 you words say (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 (Parker, 1991, p.20).

4) Nonliteral and Indirect

This deals with inexactly meaning of utterance and indirect illocutionary act.

Example:

Suppose Mr. White is sitting in the waiting room of a doctor's office. A women 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 rights 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 nonliteral and indirect speech act. It is nonliteral because Mr. White does not mean what his words say (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 a request (that the little girl be quite) (Parker, 1991, p.20).

3. Classification of Speech Acts

Austin speech acts's theory is a theory of speech acts based on the speaker, while Searle state that the speech acts based on the listener. Thus, Searle tried to see how the value of illocution captured and understood by the listener. Searle makes the classification of speech that forms the basis of illocution speech act into five types of speech acts, namely (1) Representative, (2) directive, (3) Expressive, (4) Comisive (5) Declarative.

Based on Searle there are five forms of illocution speech acts, there are:

a. Representative

According to Yule (2006, p.92), a representative speech act is speech act which speakers expressed confidence about the particulars of external reality. Speech act serves to tell people about something. It means that, the speech act type of representative speakers of trying to get the words or speech is produced in accordance with the kind of world reality. Searle (in Leech: 1993), mentions this type of speech act serves as an assertive speech act, which identify the terms of the semantics for propositional nature. In addition, representative speech act responsible for the correspondence between words and utterance with worldly facts lies

in the speakers. This type of representative consist of assertion, statement, and report.

b. Comisive

Yule (2006) gives an understanding, in comisive speech act the speakers follow or fulfill which spoken. This kind of speech is trying to express the meaning spoken by the speaker. In the use of the comisive, speakers are responsible for the accuracy of the utterance. Leech (1993) says that this type of speech act has the function fun. The intention is good fun because the audience was not referring to the interests of speakers. Type of speech act which belongs to the type of speech act, according to Yule (2006, p.94) is an agreement, threat, rejection and guarantees.

c. Directives

In a directive speech act contains things that are the desire of the speaker to someone else to do something. Thus, the directive speech act is an expression of what the speaker wants (Yule, 2006, p.93). Types of speech acts are included in the speech act type of directive is a command, request, provision of advice. In this case the listener is responsible for completing what he do against the wishes of speakers.

d. Expressive

Yule (2006, p.93) argues that in expressive speech acts are statements that describe what the speaker feels. Speech act reflects the statements of a state of psychological speakers, including thank

you, surprise, welcome, congratulate, joy, fear, pride and resentment.

e. Declarative

Based on the opinion of Yule (2006, p. 93) can be seen that in a declarative speech act there is a change in the world as a result of that speech, for example when we resign by saying 'I resign', firing someone by saying 'You're fired', or marrying someone with stated 'I do'.

4. Context

Jacob talked about speech acts and about the ways people are used to express his aims and intentions: what they 'do with their words', as Austin put in. He also situated those speech acts in the environment in which most of them normally and naturally occur, namely in conversation, that is, in linguistic interchanges between two or more partners the 'conversationalists', such as an environment should not be restricted to the immediate context (Jacob, 2001, p.134). Based on that statement above, context is related with speaking situations (speech situation), context has a strong influence on the interpretation of the meaning of the word. Context is something that accompanies or with text and into the environment or the situation of language used. According to Hymes, a context must meet the eight diachronic components as S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G. (in Chaer and Leonie, 2004, p. 48-49). The components are consist of:

- a. S (Setting and Scene), Setting is times and place with regard to narrative progresses, the scene is the situation of the place and time.
- b. P (Participants), the parties involved in the speech.
- c. E (End), refers to the time and purpose of speech.
- d. A (Act sequence), refers to a form of speech and the content of speech.
- e. K (Keys), refers to the tone, manner and spirit in which a message is delivered with a happy, serious, mocking and joking.
- f. I (Instrumentalists), refer to the path language used.
- g. N (Norm of interaction and interpretation), refers to the typical behavior and attitudes associated with the event said.
- h. G (Genre), refers to the type of delivery.

Setting and Scene, setting is respect to time and place of said place, while the scene refers to the situation of the place and time or the psychological situation of the speaker. While time, place and circumstances of different speech can cause variations in the use of different languages. Speaking on the soccer field at any football match in a crowded situation is different from the talks in the library at the time many people read and in a state of quiet. You should talk slowly possible.

Participants are the parties involved in the substitutions, could be the speaker and listener, and speaker and communicant, or the sender and the recipient. Two people are conversing can switch roles as

speakers or listeners, but in sermons in mosques, preachers as a speaker and the congregation as a listener can not be swapped roles each other. Social status of participants will determine which variety of language used. For example, a child will use a variety or style of a different language when talking with parents or teachers, when compared talking with his friends.

End is referring to the intent and purpose of substitutions. Recalled the events that occurred in the courtroom that intends to solve a case of matter; but participants in the said event, it has a different purpose. Prosecutors want to prove the guilt of the accused, the defense tried to prove that the defendant not guilty, while the judge tried to give a fair decision.

Act sequence refers to the form of speech and the content of speech. This form of speech with respect to the words used, how it is use, and the relationship between the subjects' context. Form of speech in a public lecture, in ordinary conversation, and the party is different, likewise, the content of the speech in question.

Key, referring to the tone, manner, and spirit in which a message is deliver happily, seriously, briefly, arrogant, or mocking. It can also directed by gestures and cues.

Instrumentalist is referring to the path language used, such as lane orally, in writing, by telegraph or telephone. Instrumentalists also refers to the speech code is used, such as language, dialect, fragarm, or register.

Norm of Interaction and Interpretation is referring to the norms or rules in interaction. For example, related to the way to interrupt, to ask. Also refers to the norms of interpretation of the utterance of the speaker.

Genre refers to the type of delivery, such as narrative, poetry, proverbs, prayers, and so on.

5. Aspects of speech situation

Pragmatics is the study that examines the meaning in relation to the speech situation. Thus for speakers and partners should pay attention to aspects of the speech situation in the communication between the speakers and partners to understand each other based on his or her utterance.

Leech (1993:19-21) divides the aspects of the situation act into five sections, namely: (1) speakers and partners, (2) context of utterance, (3) purpose of the speech, (4) speech acts as form of action or activity, (5) speech as an action verbal product.

a. Speakers and Partners

Speakers are the people who produce the speech who state the pragmatic functions in the event of communication. Meanwhile, the partners are the people who were targeted as well as fellow speakers in an utterance. In the speech event, the role of speakers and partners recalled done in turns, which was originally played on the speakers and the next stage can be a partners, and on the contrary. Aspects associated with the component speakers and

partners said among other age, social background, economic, gender, educational level, and level of familiarity.

b. Context of the Speech

In the grammar, context of the speech covers all aspects of the physical or social background which relevant to the speech which expressed. The physical context, is the physical of speech with other speech, commonly it called *co-text*. Meanwhile, the social context of the background commonly it called *context*. In the pragmatic context means that all the background knowledge which understood by speakers and partners. This context helps partners to paraphrase an intention that will be expressed by the speakers.

c. The Purpose of Speech

The purpose speech is what the speaker wants to achieve by taking action to speak. This component makes the underlying narrative. Since all speech has a purpose.

d. Speech Acts as a Form of Action or Activity

Speech act as a form of action or activity is that the speech act is an act too. Speech act is an act not unlike the act of pinching and kicking. It is different parts of the body that play the role. In that role the hand is pinching of the action, the action on kicked the leg is a role, while in the act of the speech the articulator is playing the role.

e. Speech as Action Verbal Products

Speech was the result of an act. Human action divide into two, namely *verbal actions* and *nonverbal actions*. Talk or speak is a verbal action. Thus, it created through verbal action, and speech is a product of verbal acts. Verbal action is a follow-express words or language.

6. Speech Event

Any communication between each individual must submit the information in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly. Thus, in every communication process said it happened. Yule (1996, p.99) explains that the speech event is a activity in which speakers and partners interact using language in conventional ways to obtain such goals. series of speech acts organizes to achieve a speech. Based on the statement above, the speech event is linguistic interaction in one or more forms of speech that involves two parties, namely the speaker and the principal opponent said with a speech in time, place and circumstances.

Departing from the pinion above, then it can be affirmed that the speech event is a series of speech acts in one or more forms of speech that involved two parties, speakers and a principal opponent said the speech in the time, place, and circumstances. It is still relate to the aspects surrounding the speech in a communication between the speakers and partners.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology which was used by the writer in this study was descriptive qualitative approach. The study was done by describing the form speech acts as they are used in buyers' and seller's conversation. The writer also used the research procedures to obtain the empirical data required to provide materials for analysis.

Furthermore, the methodology is as follow:

A. Research Approach

In this descriptive study the writer used qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research to comprehend phenomena of what is happen on the research subject holistically and by description in words and language form, in a certain natural context and use several scientific methods (Moleong, 2009, p. 6). The data in this research is in forms of written or oral word which are analyzed descriptively. It does not present the data and the result in the form of statistics but it presents the data in the form of description.

This research presents a description about the daily routines speech in market environment and the conversation of buyers and seller who were observed by the writer.

B. Object of the Research

The objects of this study is the form of speech acts among buyers and seller in Kebumen traditional market. The data can be in the forms of dialog.

C. Methods and Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Lexi J. Moleong (2009, p.186) defined interview as conversation with certain intention (or certain topic). In this study, the writer as the interviewer looked for information directly about the buyers' and seller's conversation to the chief of market.

2. Observation

As the first step of observation, the writer tried to be seller in the true environment. The writer tried to be seller in Kebumen traditional market for 5 days for the need of observation and collecting data. Banyubiru itself is the writer home. So, the writer had an enough time to observe and interact with the research subject. Salatiga is the writer's living. Almost of the writer's day are in Salatiga. To get the data from the buyer and seller, the writer had certain time for observe.

The writer observed and listened directly to the buyers' and seller's conversation to get data. Here, the writer acted as the observer who used a blank sheet of paper, recording instrument, and camera to record the buyers' and seller's activities during the observation. The

writer noted down key points about speech activity of the buyers and seller intensively.

3. Documentation

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

D. The Method and Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer used interpretative approach. There were many sequences to analyze data in this graduating paper, namely:

1. Identification step, the writer identified data which were collected about the buyers' and seller's conversations, which were needed and which were not.
2. Classifying data, it was used to classify the grade of intensity of the speech acts among buyers and seller in Kebumen traditional market.
3. Analyzing data

To analyze the data of research, the writer used formulation of descriptive qualitative method. The writer described clearly, naturally, and completely, based on the interview and observation to find the answer of the problems.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from analyzing process of the overall data concerning speech acts among buyers and seller in Kebumen traditional market. This chapter discusses two main points, i.e., (1) preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market and (2) the forms of speech acts found in daily transactional communication in Kebumen traditional market including its purpose and strategy.

A. Preview of Language Usage in Kebumen Traditional Market

Kebumen traditional market is one of traditional markets popular to Kebumen people. Located in the center of the village, the market attracts many sellers and buyers to transact. The market resides in 200 m² landmass with 170 m² building capacity. It has one-floor big building consisting of 100 kiosks which supply daily needs. Languages used among buyers and seller are various nonstandard Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia which are delivered persuasively to each other to gain profit. In purchase and sale transaction, seller tries to adjust languages with those used by buyers.

Those conditions enable various speech act possibilities among buyers and seller. Based upon this background, the writer is interested to investigate language behaviors used in transactional habit in Kebumen

traditional market based upon the buyers' and seller's speech acts, transitional patterns of sellers and buyers utterance, language aspects viewed from diction and expression used, and language procedure in purchasing and selling process.

This research entitled "An Analysis of Buyers' and Seller's Speech Acts in Daily Transactional Communication at Kebumen traditional market in Banyubiru" uses descriptive method with qualitative approach. Therefore, data collected in this research is presented in forms of description of the conversations among sellers and buyers since it is in the forms of words and pictures, not in numbers. Data is collected through observation and recording at the same time, so it makes the data become more representative. Observation was done through having field research with note-taking whatever is listened, witnessed, and thought in order to collect and reflect the data during the transactional process among buyers and seller. Recording was done by using digital camera equipped with 64 MB MMC Card with 3 hours duration capacity to record verbal language of buyers and seller. The recording results are then transcribed, classified, and encoded based on the recording timing and topics.

B. Data Analysis on the Forms of Speech Acts found in Daily Transactional in Kebumen Traditional Market.

Result of this research finds four classifications of speech acts, i.e., representative, commissive, directive, and expressive speech acts.

Representative speech acts in Kebumen traditional market consisted of declaring, refusing, asserting, informing, and showing. Comissive speech acts prevailed is acts of promising and offering. Representative speech acts occurred in the forms of requesting, instructing, and prohibiting. Meanwhile, expressive speech acts happened through blaming, expressing dissatisfaction and thankfulness, making a joke, and persuading.

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

The language aspects are identified from dictions and utterance used by buyers and seller. Dictions found during the transactions are common and special dictions, concrete and abstract dictions, and denotative and connotative dictions. In the mean time, utterance found are acceptance and refusal utterance as the presenting utterance in speech act.

Transactional language procedures are steps in buyers' and seller's speech acts. The procedures are distributed in three phases; beginning, middle, and ending. The beginning phase proceeds this way: (1) buyers looked for things to buy, (2) seller asked buyers what he or she need, (3)

seller suggested the buyers which to buy, and (4) buyers asked about the prior price. In the middle phase, buyers: (1) finally selected things to buy and (2) bargained for the final price. Then the last phase proceeds with: (1) making the price deal, (2) thanking, and (3) saying goodbye.

In conclusion, language activity requires the use of various language forms in accordance with situation, participants, location, and topics of utterance.

To facilitate the pragmatical analysis process, it needs to take a look the category of speech acts used. The analysis in this Chapter IV discusses the category of speech acts according to: 1) Austin, 2) Searle, and 3) Parker. The details are explained as follows:

1. Speech Act Category According to Austin.

a. Locutionary Act.

Locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is a description of what the speaker say. An example of locutionary act found in the conversation between buyer and seller in Kebumen traditional market is as follows:

Data (iii)

Buyer : "*Regi-regine tetep to bu?*"

(Are the prices unchanged, miss?)

Seller : "*Ya enten seng tetep enten seng mundak.*"

(There are some unchanged, there are some higher.)

(06-07-2011)

Analysis: this conversation was done by seller and buyer in the market in informal situation. The sentence '*Regi-regine tetep to bu?*', itself is the locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence including stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. For example:

Data (i)

Seller : "*Wah ra iso he... aku mengko ra bati no.*"

(Sorry the price cannot be reduced anymore, because if so, I will not get any profit.)

Buyer : "*Lha ngko ta dol piro ek?*"

(if so, then how much will I sell it?)

(05-07-2011)

Analysis: the word '*Wah ra iso he... aku mengko ra bati no*' is a locutionary act, seller softly intended to refuse decreasing the rice price anymore. The seller intention to refuse reducing the price offered by the buyer is an illocutionary act.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect on the hearer of what . This is the effect of on the hearer of what a speaker says. For example:

Data (viii)

Seller : “*Masuko, engko tak critani.*”

(Come in please! there is something I want to tell to you.)

Buyer : “*Critani opo?, wong arep blonjo kok dicritani.*” (*while approaching the door shop to come in*).

(What will you tell me?, I just want to buy, no more.)

(10-07-2011)

Analysis: informal seller utterance ‘*Masuko, engko tak critani*’, is locutionary act intended to welcome buyer into her shop and start to persuade the buyer so that the buyer would buy there (illocutionary act). The result in which the buyer then opened the shop door and came in is the perlocutionary speech act.

2. Speech Act Category According to Searle.

Searle divides speech acts into five categories. i.e., representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative speech acts. However, researcher only found representative, directive, expressive, and commissive speech acts in the conversational data as explained as follows.

a. Representative Speech Act

Representative speech act is an act which bounds the speakers with the validity of what they say. For example:

Data (v)

Buyer : “*Beras, seng niki pinten regane?*”

(I want to buy rice, how much is this?)

Seller : "*Iki empat ribu, iki empat ribu dua ratus, terus iki empat ribu lima ratus.*" (while pointing out the goods.)

(This costs four thousand, this costs four thousand and two hundred, and this costs four thousand and five hundred.)

(07-07-2011)

Analysis: this conversation was done in informal situation in Mrs. Choir's shop. This is called representative speech act, that is with pointing out the price of each rice as shown in '*Iki empat ribu, iki empat ribu dua ratus, terus iki empat ribu lima ratus*'. The seller tried to inform the price with pointing to each rice to be easier to be understood so that the buyer could select rice she was interested in to buy.

b. Directive Speech Act

Directive speech act is an act to make the partners do what speaker say. For example:

Data (viii)

Buyer : "*Ojo kokehan!, separuh wae. Mbak tak tinggal sik we yo. Mengko gen dijikuk adikku. Tulung itungen sik mbak tak bayar saiki.*"

(Don't be too much, miss, I only need a half. Pardon me, I get to go now, so I leave it here and my brother will

come to take it later. Please count the prices, I will pay now.)

Seller : "*Wah tenanan to iki kok kesusu.*"

(Are you sure miss? It seems you are in a hurry.)

Buyer : "*Sorry mbak.*"

(Sorry, miss.)

Seller : "*Iki kabeh satus selawe limang atus.*"

(The total prices are one hundred thousand and twenty five thousand and five hundred.)

(10-07-2010)

Analysis: buyer request '*Tulung itungen sik mbak tak bayar saiki*' is an instructional directive speech act. Buyer instructed seller to count the overall price of stuffs she bought. That utterance is seemingly more polite than such emphasizing instruction '*itungen sik mbak!*' marked with the word *tulung*. In other side, pragmatical power within the conversation enabled the seller did the buyer request signed with her reply '*Wah tenanan to iki kok kesusu*'. The seller then counted the price as seen in the next response '*Iki kabeh satus selawe limang atus*'.

c. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act is an act so that speakers' utterance is interpreted as an evaluation about the contents within the speech.

For example:

Data (xi)

Buyer : *“Ki mbak, aku yo gen pakne wae ek soale repot ngomah mbak rung masak barang. Urung rampungan.”*

(Me too miss, I have my husband go there, because there are some job in my home, I have not cooked yet. It is all not finished yet.)

Seller : *“Sibuk opo jane, kadare anake yo wes gedhe-gedhe kon ngewangi yo gelem.”*

(What makes you so busy?, your sons are already adult, just order them to help you, surely they want.)

(13-07-2011)

Analysis: the conversation is delivered informally. The buyer words *‘soale repot ngomah mbak rung masak barang. Urung rampungan’* is an expressive act of murmuring. Buyer informed or murmured to seller that she was so busy at home because there were no people who helped her doing house jobs, at last, she requested her husband to replace her attending a wedding ceremony invitation.

d. Comissive Speech Act

Comissive speech act is an act which bounds the speaker to do all he or she says such as promising, taking an oath, threatening.

For example:

Data (xii)

Seller 1 : *“Lek Tas, silehono duité satus ewu wae.”*

(Mrs. Tas, may I borrow you just one hundred?)

Seller 2 : “*Ra enek ek yu.*”

(Sorry miss, I have no money you can borrow.)

Seller 1 : “*Lha mau aku weroh karetan abang-abang ek.*”

(But I have just seen you bring some money in tied.)

Seller 2 : “*Ta gae setor pit ek sesok yu.*”

(I will use them to my motorcycle credit, miss.)

Seller 1 : “*Sesok ta baleke ok lek, janji wes. Seiki ta silehe sek gae mbayar dagangan.*”

(I promise to lend them back tomorrow, miss. I really need to borrow you to pay my merchandise.)

(16-07-2011)

Analysis: the conversation between Seller 1 and Seller 2 happened in informal situation. As displayed above, Seller 1 uttered her intention to borrow some money to Seller 2 as seen in ‘*Lek Tas, silehono duite satus ewu wae*’, but Seller 2 rejected. In the next comment, she did commissive speech act with promising ‘*Sesok ta baleke ok lek, janji wes*’ to convince Seller 2 lend her money.

e. Declarative Speech Act

Declarative speech act is an act to create new things (statues, condition, and so forth) in order to take further action such as deciding, cancelling, banning, permitting, and forgiving. For example:

Data (xiii)

Buyer : “*Ngingu pesugihan yae. hehe. Lha omahe barang yo apik ek.*”

(He is probably bound with *pesugihan*. hehe. Look! his house is so luxurious.)

Seller : “*Husst, ojo ngomong ngono kui. Ojo dibaleni, ra enthok suuzon.*”

(Husst, do not speak like that. Never repeat your prejudice!)

(17-07-2011)

Analysis: in this case, seller and buyer had good and close relation disregarding their social and working statues so that they used Javanese Ngoko (usually used between peers). Seller informal utterance ‘*Husst, ojo ngomong ngono kui. Ojo dibaleni, ra enthok suuzon*’ is a declarative act through banning buyer to stop her saying since she disliked and felt uncomfortable with what buyer said.

3. Speech Act Category According to Parker

According to Parker, speech act is classified into direct and indirect and literal and nonliteral speech act.

a. Direct Speech Act

Direct speech is united if declarative sentence is functioned conventionally to stating or giving information, interrogative

sentence is to asking, and imperative sentence is to ordering and requesting. For example:

Data (xv)

Buyer : “*Yu, ngerti yu Choir boten?*”

(Do you see Mrs. Choir, miss?)

Seller : “*Choir genah gek bali sedelok.*”

(Yes, she is going home in a moment.)

Buyer : “*Boten, lha teng grio tak tok tok mboten enten ek.*”

(But when I knocked her door, no one came opening the door.)

Seller : “*Takoka Mbok Tol!*”

(You can ask to Mrs. Tol!)

(21-07-2011)

Analysis: conversation above is categorized as direct speech since the declarative sentence is functioned conventionally as to state something as appeared in ‘*Choir genah gek bali sedelok*’. Seller (Jumiati) informed Buyer of Choir’s shop that person being talked about, Choir, had just gone back to her house near the market, so did in ‘*Boten, lha teng grio tak tok tok mboten enten ek*’, Seller inform Buyer that Choir had just not been in the market anymore so then Buyer was going to find Choir in her house. In the mean time, in utterance ‘*Yu, ngerti yu Choir boten?*’, buyer ask about Choir to seller. Here, the interrogative sentence is functioned conventionally

as to ask something. seller speech '*Takoka mbok tol!*', is an interrogative sentence used to had buyer do an action that is to ask the existence of Choir to one seller nearest Choir's shop i.e., Mbok tol (Toli'ah).

b. Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech is an act to order someone to do something indirectly with using informative or imperative sentence so that he or she does not feel coercively instructed. For example:

Data (xvi)

Seller : "*Yu, dititipi Kom?*"

(Did Mrs. Kom entrust you my money, miss?)

Buyer : "*Sik, nyo itungen sik!*"

(Wait, here count them first!)

Seller : "*Nuwun ya yu.*"

(Thanks, miss)

(21-07-2011)

Analysis: Seller utterance '*Yu, dititipi Kom?*' is an indirect speech intended to have buyer take money entrusted to Kom (Komsatun). Indirect speech usually needs no verbal answer but the purpose needs to be implemented immediately. buyer reply '*Sik, nyo itungen sik!*' alarmed that buyer got the purpose of seller uttering '*Yu, dititipi Kom?*'.

c. Literal Speech Act

Literal speech act is an act in which the purpose is same as the meaning of the words or sentence. For example:

Data (xvii)

Seller : "*Boten abot ta bu*"

(It is not heavy, right?)

Buyer : "*Wis biasa mbak.*"

(I am used to do like this, miss)

Seller : "*Njenengan kuat sanget nggih.*"

(You are very strong yach)

(23-07-2011)

Analysis: conversation was between seller and buyer with much stuffs she bought in a big basket called *bagor*. Through her speech '*Njenengan kuat sanget nggih*', seller was praising buyer's strength who could carry so much stuff with her own power although she had been old. Thus, '*Njenengan kuat sanget nggih*' is a literal speech act because the intention is same with the utterance.

d. Nonliteral Speech Act

Nonliteral speech act is an act in which the purpose is dissimilar or opposit to the words or sentence. For example:

Data (xviii)

Seller 1 : "*Sandhalmu apik men (temen) kang.*"

(Your sandals are very good, sir.)

Seller 2 : “*Ra sah ngece!*”

(Don't mock me, sir!)

Seller 1 : “*Sandhal kok ditaleni plastik.*”

(Sandal is tied with plastic, its funny.)

(26-07-2011)

Analysis: Conversation above is played informally between a permanent staple seller (Seller 1) and *gorengan* peddler (Seller 2) in front of Seller 1 shop. When Seller 1 uttered ‘*Sandhalmu apik men (temen) kang*’, Seller 1 committed nonliteral speech act as the word *Apik* here was not to adore Seller 2’s slipper but in contrast to state that it had been bad-looking to be used. This was enlightened with Seller 2 reply ‘*Ra sah ngece!*’ as knowing Seller 1 intention reversed to her own saying. Seller 1 reason for saying that can be seen in her next reply ‘*Sandhal kok ditaleni plastik*’. If direct or indirect speech is delivered with literal or nonliteral speech act, this act will be formed.

e. **Direct Literal Speech Act**

Direct literal speech act is an act uttered in which the mode and the meaning are same as the purpose. The command’s purpose is delivered with affirmative sentence, informing purpose with declarative sentence, asking purpose with interrogative sentence. For example:

Data (xix)

Seller : “*Sapa ta yu?*”

(Who is he, miss?)

Buyer : “*Budi, Yantone Kepala Bank, anake ya dadi pegawe Bank.*”

(Budi, his father Yanto is chief of bank, so is he.)

Seller : “*O...*”

(O...)

(26-07-2011)

Analysis: It was informally conversed in front of Mrs. Choir shop. Seller question ‘*Sapa ta yu?*’ is categorized as direct literal speech act to ask who had just accosted buyer. Buyer reply ‘*Budi, Yantone Kepala Bank, anake ya dadi pegawe Bank*’ is also direct literal speech act intended to inform that the person was a bank officer named Budi. Seller intention is delivered with interrogative sentence and buyer statement is delivered with declarative sentence.

f. Indirect Literal Speech Act

Indirect literal speech act is an act uttered in which the mode is opposite to the purpose but the meaning of the words is same with the purpose. For example:

Data (xx)

Seller 1 : “*Yu, ijol receh.*”

(Miss, may I exchange my bills to coins?)

Seller 2 : “*Yen kuwi mbok ijoli, la ki sing nggo susuk apa?*”

(If it is exchanged, I will not have any exchange coins anymore.)

(04-08-2011)

Analysis: this conversation informally happened in front of Mrs. Choir Shop. With Seller 1 as junk food seller and Seller 2 as staple seller. They both had good and trustful relation, therefore when Seller 1 was going to exchange bills with coins as said in '*Yu, ijol receh*', Seller 2 immediately took hers in her money box. Seller 2 reply '*Yen kuwi mbok ijoli, la ki sing nggo susuk apa?*' signed that Seller 2 rejected because in that time she had no enough coins; if he exchanged, he would not have coins to gave her customer a change. Utterance '*Yen kuwi mbok ijoli, la ki sing nggo susuk apa?*' is an indirect literal speech act in which her intention to inform as well as to reject is delivered indirectly with interrogative sentence.

g. Direct Nonliteral Speech Act

Direct literal speech act is an act uttered in which the mode is same as the purpose but the words has no same meaning with the purpose. For example:

Data (xxi)

Seller : "*Watuk ok ra mari-mari, tambane apa ya?*"

(My cough is not recovered yet quite long, do you know the medicine?)

Buyer : "*Ngrokok sing akeh pak. hehe.*"

(Non-stop smoking, sir. hehe)

(06-08-2011)

Analysis: This informal conversation took place in front of Mrs. Choir shop. Seller utterance '*Watuk ok ra mari-mari, tambane apa*

ya?' is to beef about his cough which was not already healed even had been dosed many times. Buyer reply '*Ngrokok sing akeh*' is meant that smoking among those causing a cough, however, the buyer with her saying intended to state that if he wanted to recover soon, he must stop smoking. In this case, buyer knew well that the seller was addicted to smoke. Sentence '*Ngrokok sing akeh*', is categorized as direct nonliteral speech act aimed so that seller would immediately stop smoking.

h. Indirect Nonliteral Speech Act

Indirect nonliteral speech act is an act uttered in which the mode is dissimilar to the purpose. For example:

Data (xxii)

Buyer : "*....nek sarimi sak dos piro mbak?*"

(What does a cardbox of sarimi cost, miss?)

Seller : "*37 ewu mundak seiki.*"

(Thirty thousand, it's more expensive now.)

Buyer : "*Weee, kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak.*"

(Weee, really cheap. How about thirty five thousand, miss?)

(27-07-2011)

Analysis: This informal conversation took place in Mrs. Choir shop. Since it was quite long for buyer not buying one card box of Sarimi, she asked about the prior price, and because the price was raising up,

she then bargained with little shock. Buyer response '*Weee, kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak*' is known as indirect nonliteral speech act to state that the price is too expensive, so that she requested the seller to reduce the price.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

From the data analysis, the writer concludes essential points to the topic of this thesis as follows:

1. Buyers and seller in Kebumen traditional market use various nonstandard Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia in daily transactional communication which then enables the use of multiple speech acts with such adjustments and strategy is aimed to gain profit .
2. Analyzing the conversation, writer found all forms of speech acts introduced by Austin consisting of locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act; by Searle consisting of representative speech act, directive speech act, expressive speech act, commissive speech act, declarative speech act; and by Parker consisting of direct speech act, indirect speech act, literal speech act, nonliteral speech act, direct literal speech act, direct nonliteral speech act, indirect literal speech act, and indirect nonliteral speech act.

B. Suggestion

After carrying out the study, the writer realize that this discussion is just small part of the whole discussion about pragmatics. It has raised many problems along decisions; surely this will be left by another researcher of language, especially for pragmatic researcher.

The writer hopes the result of this study will be useful for the teachers and the students, especially the language teachers and students in teaching and learning process. The last but not least, the writer hopes there will be a further study about speech act in the other source that will be examined by other approach likes sociolinguistics.

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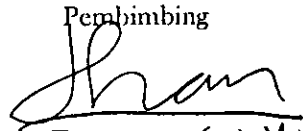
APPENDIXES

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA: MUHAMMAD SOFIYUL HADI
 NIM: 113 07 066
 PEMBIMBING: HANUNG TRIYOKO M.Hum, M. Ed
 JUDUL: AN ANALYSIS OF BUYER'S AND SELLER'S SPEECH-ACTS IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1		Chapter I	Fix the grammatical mistakes and replace Indonesian text with English text for the sources	Jhan
2	27 Oct 2011	Chapter I ACC Chapter II	→ Edit all grammatical mistakes → Change the references from Indonesian text books to English ones	Jhan
3	7 Nov 2011	Chapter II	→ Remove You quoted too many sentences as references that makes your writing looks like "copy and paste"	Jhan
4	17 Nov	Chapter III ACC	→ Mind the translation	Jhan
5	19 Nov	Chapter III ACC		Jhan
6	28 Dec 2011	Chapter IV	→ Since you want to include more data to analyze you also need to change the title ⇒ translate all the data presented in the analysis into English	Jhan
7	30 Dec 2011	Chapter IV	ACC	Jhan
8	31 Dec 2011	Chapter V	ACC	Jhan

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

 Hanung Triyoko, S.S., M.Hum, M.Ed



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SEMARANG
DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN
PASAR KEBUMEN BANYUBIRU

Jl. Pereng Kuning No.13 Kebumen, Banyubiru, Kab. Semarang 50664

DHARMOTAMMA SATYA PRAJA

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 01 / PK / 2012

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala Pasar Kebumen Banyubiru menerangkan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa mahasiswa berikut:

Nama : Muhammad Sofiyul Hadi
NIM : 113 07 066
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Program studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Universitas : Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Salatiga

Benar-benar telah mengadakan penelitian di pasar Kebumen Banyubiru pada tanggal 05 Juli s.d. 06 Agustus 2011 dengan judul:

“ AN ANALYSIS OF BUYER’S AND SELLER’S SPEECH ACTS IN DAILY TRANSACTIONAL COMMUNICATION AT KEBUMEN TRADITIONAL MARKET IN BANYUBIRU ”

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Kebumen, 06 Agustus 2011



NIP: 197205302007011006.

SELLER'S DATA



Name : Siti Choeriyah
Sex : Female
Place and Date of Birth : Semarang regency, October 05, 1967
Address : Krajan RT. 02/07, Kebumen, Banyubiru, Semarang
Regency 50664
Status : Married
Job : Seller of daily principle goods in Kebumen market

Kebumen, 06 Agustus 2011

Seller

Siti Choeriyah

CONVERSATIONAL RECORD

CONVERSATION 1

Seller : *"Arep tumbas nopo?"*

Buyer : *"Minta teh Poci 2 bos, Gopek 1, gula 5 kg, kaleh beras nggeh mbak."*

Seller : *"Berase pinten kilo?"*

Buyer : *"Regane seiki 25 kg piro mbak?"*

Seller : *"Seratus ribu".*

Buyer : *"Kok tambah terus sih mbak regane, dikurangi sekedhek ngoten lho."*

Seller : *"Wah ra iso he ... aku mengko ra bati no."*

Buyer : *"Lha ngko ta dol piro ek?"*

Seller : *"Wes ngene wae, wes kono Rp 97.500 piye?"*

Buyer : *"Ya wes mboten nopo-nopo, aku minta satu sak berasnya. Pinten mbak sedoyo?"*

Seller : *"Kabehe dua ratus tiga puluh ribu lima ratus."*

Buyer : *"Makasih mbak."*

CONVERSATION 2

Buyer : *"Rokok Jarum buk."*

Seller : *"Sing piro? 12 pa 16."*

Buyer : *"12."*

Seller : *"Ki.....".*

Buyer : *"Pripun buk, Sios mboten motore?"*

Seller : *"Motore kuwi?"*

Buyer : *"Nggeh."*

Seller : *"Arep ditawake piro mas?"*

Buyer : *"Pitung juta."*

Seller : *"Lha isih apek ra mas?"*

Buyer : *"Dicobi nggeh angsal kok buk"*

Seller : *"Kowe pinter ngrawat honda ya mas ya?"*

Buyer : *"Aku kok buk...."*

Seller : *"Enem ya?"*

Buyer : *"Ndak bisa buk!"*

Seller : *"Waniku semono ek mas."*

Buyer : *"Tambah maleh to buk."*

Seller : *"Pas, nek enthok ya nenem."*

Buyer : *"Nggeh mpun buk, ta tawarne teng tempat lain riyen. Pinten rokoke buk."*

Seller : *"Lima ribu dua ratus."*

CONVERSATION 3

Seller : *"Wah wes suwe ora rene."*

Buyer : *"Nggeh buk, kulo teng Jakarta."*

Seller : *"Ajeng tumbas nopo?"*

Buyer : *"Biasa, belanja bulanan."*

Seller : *"Catetane pundi. Pak ki catetane Mbak Dewi."*

Buyer : *"Regi-regine tetep to Buk."*

Seller : *"Ya enten seng tetep enten seng mundak"*

Buyer : *"Seng mundak nopo mawon?"*

Seller : *"Sembako regane mundak terus mbak."*

Buyer : *"Ndak kaleh kulo enten harga khusus kan he...he...."*

Seller : *"Pasii, buat langganan."*

Buyer : *"Buk, ta tinggal riyen nggeh. Mangkeh jam 2 ta pendhet."*

Seller : *"Oh ya, arep nendhi to mbak?"*

Buyer : *"Urusan kerjaan, sik nggeh buk."*

Seller : *"Ya..."*

CONVERSATION 4

Buyer : *"Nyuwun rokok Jarum, buk."*

Seller : *"piro?"*

Buyer : *"Loro, sekalian kaleh koreke."*

Seller : *"Nopo maleh?"*

Buyer : *"Gula 1 kg kaleh sabun Lux 2"*

Seller : *"Nopo maleh?"*

Buyer : *"Sampun niku mawon, pinten buk?"*

Seller : *"Wolulas ewu rongatus, niki susuke."*

Buyer : *"Matursuwun."*

CONVERSATION 5

Seller : *"Tumbas nopo mbak?"*

Buyer : *"Beras, seng niki pinten regane? "*

Seller : *"Iki empat ribu, iki empat ribu dua ratus, terus iki empat ribu lima ratus."*

Buyer : *"Tapi berase kok ngeten nggeh buk."*

Seller : *"Ki ra popo , nek wes dimasak putih mbak."*

Buyer : *"Seng niki patang ewu nggeh buk."*

Seller : *"Arep tumbas pinten?"*

Buyer : *"Nggeh nek angsal patang ewu, tumbas 5 kg."*

Seller : *"Liyane nopo maleh mbak."*

Buyer : *"Shampo Live Boy enten?"*

Seller : *"Enten, seng botol nopo sachet?"*

Buyer : *"Seng sachet mawon, lima."*

Seller : *"Nopo maleh?"*

Buyer : *"Sampun."*

Seller : *"Rolikur ewu."*

CONVERSATION 6

Seller : *"Mbak, plastik meteran enten."*

Buyer : *"Enten."*

Seller : *"Arep pirang meter?"*

Buyer : *"Enten pinten jenis to?"*

Seller : *"Ana seng sewu wolungatus kaleh rongewu setengah."*

Buyer : *"Saget ndhelok riyen?"*
Seller : *"Iki, seng loro setengah luwih kandhel."*
Buyer : *"Seng niki, rongewu ya buk."*
Seller : *"Wah ra iso."*
Buyer : *"Ya pinten, dikurangi sithik buk."*
Seller : *"Arep pirang meter?"*
Buyer : *"10 m."*
Seller : *"Rongewu telungatus ya?"*
Buyer : *"Nggeh mpun, 10 mawon."*

CONVERSATION 7

Seller : *"Mau beli apa?"*
Buyer : *"Beli telur 1 kg sama gula 1 kg."*
Seller : *"Lainnya apa?"*
Buyer : *"Wis itu wae bu. E.... iya di sini ada permen itu buk."*
Seller : *"Di sini ndak jualan permen."*
Buyer : *"Ndak ada ya."*
Seller : *"Dah ini saja?"*
Buyer : *"Brapa?, minta catetane buk."*
Seller : *"Dua belas."*
Buyer : *"Ini uange."*

CONVERSATION 8

Buyer : *"Tumbas mbak."*
Seller : *"E.... kowe Ret, masuk wae?"*
Buyer : *"Aku sedelok wae mbak"*
Seller : *"Masuko, engko tak critani."*
Buyer : *"Critani opo?, wong arep blonjo kok dicritani."*
Seller : *"Wis tho, mlebuo sik wae."*
Buyer : *"Aku ninggal gawean je mbak."*
Seller : *"Gaweanne ditinggal dhisik, wong kok nyambut gawe wae."*

Buyer : *"Iki catetane blonjoku, sardenne njaluk sing gedhe ya mbak."*

Seller : *"Pak, iki nggone Mbak Retno didhisike."*

Buyer : *"O... yo mbak ana hemaviton?"*

Seller : *"Ono, wis tenan ki ra gelem tak critani."*

Buyer : *"Sesuk wae mbak, aku tak rene meneh. Sijine regane piro mbak?"*

Seller : *"Sak dos wae sisan pat likur ewu."*

Buyer : *"Ojo kokehan!, separuh wae. Mbak tak tinggal sik we yo. Mengko gen dijikuk adikku. Itungen sik mbak tak bayar saiki."*

Seller : *"Wah tenanan to iki kok kesusu."*

Buyer : *"Sorry mbak."*

Seller : *"Iki kabeh satus selawe limang atus."*

Buyer : *"Yo iki dhuwite, wis yo mbak enggko gen dijikuk adikku."*

Seller : *"Yo...."*

CONVERSATION 9

Buyer : *"Tuku yu...."*

Seller : *"Opo Yah,, arep masak opo ngko?"*

Buyer : *"Ngasem-ngasem karo goreng gereh, nyambel wes!"*

Seller : *"Seger kui, golek kacang yo?"*

Buyer : *"He'e yu, setengah kilo wae."*

Seller : *"Kok akehmen."*

Buyer : *"Karo ta gawe rempeyek kacang ngko, gaweke Elin."*

Seller : *"Opo meneh Yah."*

Buyer : *"Masakone seng rasa sapi wae yu."*

Seller : *"Piro?"*

Buyer : *"Sak renteng sisan wae, ben awet."*

Seller : *"Neh opo?"*

Buyer : *"Wes...piro yu?"*

Seller : *"Kacange setengah, pitung ewu karo loro setengah. Dadine songo setengah."*

Buyer : *"Ki yu,,"*

Seller : *"Berati susuk limangatus, matursuwun."*

Buyer : *"Matursuwun."*

CONVERSATION 10

Buyer : *"Rambak rong ons, sarden siji, kornet siji. Iki rambake enak?"*

Seller : *"Woo... enak banget."*

Buyer : *"Teh poci eneng? Siji we.."*

Seller : *"Iki..."*

Buyer : *"Siji wae"*

Seller : *"O.... alah..., apa lagi?"*

Buyer : *"Berase selawe kilo mosok satus ewu."*

Seller : *"Lha piro?"*

Buyer : *"Dikurangi no."*

Seller : *"Yo wis tak kurangi rong ewu, apa lagi."*

Buyer : *"Wis kuwi wae"*

Seller : *"Kabeh satus enam belas."*

CONVERSATION 11

Buyer : *"Mbak Choir, sarimine 3 wae mbak."*

Seller : *"Seng opo?, goreng opo kuah?"*

Buyer : *"Kuah rasa kari wae mbak."*

Seller : *"Opo meneh?"*

Buyer : *"Uwes, pak ne ok ki seng pengen."*

Seller : *"Ya tow mendung-mendung ngene pancen enake mangan seng seger-seger karepe."*

Buyer : *"Piro mbak?, O yo mengko seng mangat nyumbang gone Tholib sopo?"*

Seller : *"Mbayaro telung ewu wae biasane sewu satos nek adol aku, gen pakne wae."*

Buyer : *"Ki mbak, aku yo gen pakne wae ek soale repot ngomah mbak rung masak barang. Urung rampungan."*

Seller : *"Sibuk opo jane, kadare anake yo wes gedhe-gedhe kon ngewangi yo gelem."*

Buyer : *"Iyo sih, tapi ares malah dolan, yowes mbak matursuwun."*

Seller : *"Iyo podho-podho."*

CONVERSATION 12

Seller 1: *"Lek Tas, silehono duité satus ewu wae."*

Seller 2: *"Ra enek ek yu."*

Seller 1: *"Lha mau aku weroh karetan abang-abang ek."*

Seller 2: *"Ta gae setor pit ek sesok yu.."*

Seller1: *"Sesok ta baleke ok lek, janji wes. Seiki ta silehe sek gae mbayar dagangan."*

Seller 2: *"Tenan yo yu."*

Seller 1: *"Iyo, matursuwun."*

CONVERSATION 13

Buyer : *"Eh yu rambak gaweane Kom ki enak ra?"*

Seller : *"Woo... enak banget. Tukuo, murah ok gor rongewu perak."*

Buyer : *"He'em, gae kletik an bocah-bocah nek karo nonton tv benan."*

Seller : *"Tuku rong wadah to, cah akeh ok."*

Buyer : *"Wes siji wae, butohe gek akeh ek.hehe."*

Seller : *"Enthuk ulem seko gone Darmadi po ra?"*

Buyer : *"Enthuk ek yu, rumangsaku kono ki mantu terus ek yo. Wingi bar mantu anake seng mbarep kae, terus seiki ok nyupitke anake yo gedhen-gedhen. Nduwemen duit yo. Padahal gaweane gur buruh pabrik makroni."*

Seller : *"Pinter nyelengi ok."*

Buyer : *"Ngingu pesugihan yae.hehe. Lha omahe barang yo apik ek."*

Seller : *"Husst, ojo ngomong ngono kui. Ojo dibaleni, ra enthok suuzon."*

Buyer : *"Guyon ok yu."*

CONVERSATION 14

Buyer : "Mbak sarimi sak dos piro?"

Seller : "37 ewu mundak seiki."

Buyer : "Weee, kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak."

Seller : "Ora enthuk ek, ra bati nak semono."

Buyer : "Yowes, sak dos seng rasa ayam bawang."

Seller : "Opo meneh?"

Buyer : "Wes wae, ki mbak duite."

Seller : "Mbok seng pas wae, gedhemen to duite. Oh yo tanggal muda ok ya.hehe."

Buyer : "He'em mbak."

CONVERSATION 15

Buyer : "Yu, ngerti Yu Choir boten?"

Seller : "Choir genah gek bali sedelok."

Buyer : "Boten, lha teng grio tak tok tok mboten enten ek."

Seller : "Takoka mbok tol!"

Buyer : "O nggeh."

CONVERSATION 16

Seller : "Yu, dititipi Kom?"

Buyer : "Sik, nyo itungen sik!"

Seller : "Nuwun ya yu."

Buyer : "Iyo, o ya aku gandume sekilo we yu tak tinggal njupuk dagangan nggone Sa'adah sek sedelot, mengko tak rene meneh."

Seller : "Opo meneh?"

Buyer : "Wes wae gur gae bakwan kok."

CONVERSATION 17

Buyer : "Sampun mbak, dagangane sedanten pinten?"

Seller : "Niki wau mie sedap kuah 2 dos, gula 5 kg, shampo clear 2 sachet, gandum 3 kg, pati 5 kg."

Buyer : "Oya, ki nitip duit semene sek ya mbak, kurange sesok."

Seller : "Oh ya bu, sesok tenan nggeh soale gae mbayar dagangan sok senin."

Buyer : "Nggeh mbak."

Seller : "Nopo boten abot ta buk?"

Buyer : "Wis biasa mbak."

Seller : "Njenengan kuat sanget nggih."

CONVERSATION 18

Seller 1 : "Wes muter-muter tekan ngendhi wae kang?"

Seller 2 : "Halah, gek sekitar kene kok Ir."

Seller 1 : "Roladene isih pora kang?"

Seller 2 : "Enthek, tahu susur, bakwan arep?"

Seller1 : "Moh ek, eh kang deloken ngisor sikilmu enek apane kui?"

Seller 2 : "Oh iki variasi."

Seller 1 : "Sandhalmu apik men (temen) kang kang."

Seller 2 : "Ra sah ngece!"

Seller 1 : "Sandhal kok ditaleni plastik, hehe."

CONVERSATION 19

Seller : "Seng lewat gek ntes ki ketoke wes tau weroh ik."

Buyer : "Lha kui kan mantune Yanto tow, anake Joko kidul dalam."

Seller : "Sapa ta yu?"

Buyer : "Budi, Yantone dadi Kepala Bank, anake ya dadi pegawe Bank."

Seller : "O..."

CONVERSATION 20

Seller 1 : Yu, ijol receh.

Seller 2 : Yen kuwi mbok ijoli, la ki sing nggo susuk apa?

Seller 1 : "Ra enek ki berati?"

Seller 2 : *"He'em, sori ya Yah (Puriyah).*

Seller 1 : *"Ra popo yu."*

CONVERSATION 21

Seller 2 : *"Wah awak ok koyo ngene rasane. Nggreges karo watuk, jan ok."*

Seller 1 : *"Nek kesel ki leren sek pak, awak ojo diforsir karo nyepure dimandhegi sek."*

Seller 2 : *"Watuk ok ra mari-mari, tambane apa ya?"*

Seller 1 : *"Ngrokok sing akeh pak.hehe."*

CONVERSATION 22

Buyer : *"Mbak gandum sekilo, endoke 2 kg wae mbak."*

Seller : *"Opo meneh mbak?"*

Buyer : *"Oya, gula 2 kg wae mbak, nek sarimi sak dos ki piro mbak?"*

Seller : *"37 ewu mundak seiki."*

Buyer : *"Weee, kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak."*

Seller : *"Ora ek mbak, batiku wes sipit mbak."*

Conversational Data in Kebumen Traditional Market

Code	Contents of the Conversation	Description of Seller and Buyer Situation
i	<p>Seller : <i>"Arep tumbas nopo?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Minta teh Poci 2 bos, Gopek 1, gula 5 kg, kaleh beras nggeh mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Berase pinten kilo?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Regane seiki 25 kg piro mbak?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Seratus ribu".</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Kok tambah terus sih mbak regane, dikurangi sekedhek ngoten lho."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Wah ra iso he... aku mengko ra</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Siti Choeriyah.- was primary graduate- is native Javanese.- age 44.- in the middle social status.- selling daily principle goods.- the market settles in the

	<p><i>bati no.</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "Lha ngko ta dol piro ek?"</p> <p>Seller : "Wes ngene wae, wes kono Rp 97.500 piye?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Ya wes mboten nopo-nopo, aku minta satu sak berasnya. Pinten mbak sedoyo?"</p> <p>Seller : "Kabehe dua ratus tiga puluh ribu lima ratus."</p> <p>Buyer : "Makasih mbak."</p>	<p>center of Kebumen traditional market.</p> <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - retail dealer. - female, age 35. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 9 a.m. - Tuesday, 05-07-2011.
ii	<p>Buyer : "Rokok Jarum buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Sing piro? 12 pa 16."</p> <p>Buyer : "12."</p> <p>Seller : "Ki....."</p> <p>Buyer : "Pripun buk, Sios mboten motore?"</p> <p>Seller : "Motore kuwi?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Nggeh."</p> <p>Seller : "Arep ditawake piro mas?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Pitung juta."</p> <p>Seller : "Lha isih apek ra mas?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Dicobi nggeh angsal kok buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Kowe pinter ngrawat honda ya Mas ya?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Aku kok buk...."</p> <p>Seller : "Enem ya?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Ndak bisa buk!"</p> <p>Seller : "Waniku semono ek mas."</p> <p>Buyer : "Tambah maleh to buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Pas, nek enthok ya nenem."</p> <p>Buyer : "Nggeh mpun buk, ta tawarne teng tempat lain riye. Pinten rokoke buk."</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pulse dealer. - male, age 25. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 09.30 a.m. - Tuesday, 05-07-2011.

	Seller : <i>"Tujuh ribu dua ratus."</i>	
iii	<p>Seller : <i>"Wah wes suwe ora rene."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Nggeh buk, kulo teng Jakarta."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ajeng tumbas nopo?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Biasa, belanja bulanan."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Catetane pundi. Pak ki catetane Mbak Dewi."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Regi-regine tetep to buk."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ya enten seng tetep enten seng mundak."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Seng mundak nopo mawon?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Sembako regane mundak terus mbak."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Ndak kaleh kulo enten harga khusus kan he...he...."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Pasti, buat langganan."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Buk, ta tinggal riyen nggeh. Mangkeh jam 2 ta pendhet."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Oh ya, arep nendhi to mbak?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Urusan kerjaan, sik nggeh buk."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ya..."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dewi. - female, age 36. - S1 graduate. - social statuses: middle or upper (driving car). <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Wednesday, 06-07-2011.
iv	<p>Buyer : <i>"Nyuwun rokok Jarum, buk."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Piro?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Loro, sekalian kaleh koreke."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Nopo maleh?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Gula 1 kg kaleh sabun Lux 2"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Nopo maleh?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Sampun niku mawon, pinten buk?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Wolulas ewu rongatus, niki susuke."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods.

	Buyer : " <i>Matursuwun.</i> "	<p>- the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market.</p> <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male, age 30. - low social statuses. - rider worker. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 11 a.m. - Wednesday, 06-07-2011.
v	<p>Seller : "<i>Tumbas nopo mbak?</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Beras, seng niki pinten regane?</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Iki empat ribu, iki empat ribu dua ratus, terus iki empat ribu lima ratus.</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Tapi berase kok ngeten nggeh buk.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Ki ra popo , nek wes dimasak putih mbak.</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Seng niki patang ewu nggeh buk.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Arep tumbas pinten?</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Nggeh nek angsal patang ewu, tumbas 5 kg.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Liyane nopo maleh mbak.</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Shampo Live Boy enten?</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Enten, seng botol nopo sachet?</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Seng sachet mawon, lima.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Nopo maleh.</i>"</p> <p>Buyer : "<i>Sampun.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "<i>Rolikur ewu.</i>"</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 32. - factory worker. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Thursday, 07-07-2011.
vi	Buyer : " <i>Mbak, plastik meteran enten.</i> "	Seller:

	<p>Seller : "Enten, arep pirang meter?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Enten pinten jenis to?"</p> <p>Seller : "Ana seng sewu wolungatus kaleh rongewu setengah."</p> <p>Buyer : "Saget ndhelok riyen?"</p> <p>Seller : "Iki, seng loro setengah luwih kandhel."</p> <p>Buyer : "Seng niki, rongewu ya buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Wah ra iso."</p> <p>Buyer : "Ya pinten, dikurangi sithik buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Arep pirang meter."</p> <p>Buyer : "10 m. "</p> <p>Seller : "Rongewu telungatus ya?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Nggeh mpun, 10 mawon."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male, age 35. - farmer. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 09 a.m. - Friday, 08-07-2011.
vii	<p>Seller : "Mau beli apa?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Beli telur 1 kg sama gula 1 kg."</p> <p>Seller : "Lainnya apa?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Wis itu wae buk. E.... iya di sini ada permen itu buk... "</p> <p>Seller : "Di sini ndak jualan permen."</p> <p>Buyer : "Ndak ada ya."</p> <p>Seller : "Dah ini saja?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Berapa?, minta catetane buk."</p> <p>Seller : "Dua belas."</p> <p>Buyer : "Ini uange..."</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male, age 15. - child of teacher in

		<p>Kebumen.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 01 p.m. - Saturday, 09-07-2011.
viii	<p>Buyer : <i>"Tumbas mbak...."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"E.... kowe Ret, masuk wae?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Aku sedelok wae mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Masuko, engko tak critani."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Critani opo?, wong arep blonjo kok dicritani."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Wis tho, mlebuo sik wae."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Aku ninggal gawean je mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Gaweanne ditinggal dhisik, wong kok nyambut gawe wae."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Iki catetane blonjoku, sardenne njaluk sing gedhe ya mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Pak, iki nggone Mbak Retno didhisike."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"O... yo mbak ana Hemaviton?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ono, wis tenan ki ra gelem tak critani."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Sesuk wae mbak, aku tak rene meneh. Sijine regane piro mbak?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Sak dos wae sisan pat likur ewu."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Ojo kokehan!, separuh wae. Mbak tak tinggal sik we yo. Mengko gen dijikuk adikku. Itunge sik mbak tak bayar saiki."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Wah tenanan to iki kok kesusu."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Sorry Mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Iki kabeh satus selawe limang-atus."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retno. - female, age 30. - Factory worker. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 11 a.m. - Sunday, 10-07-2011.

	<p>Buyer : <i>"Yo iki dhuwite, wis yo mbak enggko gen dijikuk adikku."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Yo...."</i></p>	
ix	<p>Buyer : <i>"Tuku yu...."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Opo Yah,, arep masak opo ngko?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Ngasem-ngasem karo goreng gereh, nyambel wes!"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Seger kui, golek kacang yo?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"He'e yu, setengah kilo wae."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Kok akehmen."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Karo ta gawe rempeyek kacang ngko, gaweke Elin."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Opo meneh Yah."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Masakone seng rasa sapi wae yu."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Piro?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Sak renteng sisan wae, ben awet."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Neh opo?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Wes...piro yu?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Kacange setengah, pitung ewu karo loro setengah. Dadine songo setengah."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Ki yu,,"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Berati susuk limangatus, maturswun."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Podho-podho."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puriyah. - female, age 37. - a neighbor of the seller - social statuses: middle or lower. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 01 p.m. - Sunday, 10-07-2011.
x	<p>Buyer : <i>"Rambak rong ons, sarden siji, kornet siji. Iki rambake enak?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Woo... enak banget."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Teh poci eneng? Siji we.."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Iki..."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44.

	<p>Buyer : "Siji wae." Seller : "O.... alah..., apa lagi?" Buyer : "Berase selawe kilo mosok satus ewu." Seller : "Lha piro?" Buyer : "Dikurangi no." Seller : "Yo wis tak kurangi rong ewu, apa lagi." Buyer : "Wis kuwi wae." Seller : "Kabeh satus enam belas."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a housewife, age 50. - came with her son, age 8. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 11 a.m. - Tuesday, 12-07-2011.
xi	<p>Buyer : "Mbak Choir, sarimine 3 wae Mbak." Seller : "Seng opo?, goreng opo kuah?" Buyer : "Kuah rasa kari wae mbak." Seller : "Opo meneh?" Buyer : "Uwes, pak ne ok ki seng pengen." Seller : "Ya tow mendung-mendung ngene pancen enake mangan seng seger-seger karepe." Buyer : "Piro mbak?, O yo mengko seng mangat nyumbang gone Tholib sopo?" Seller : "Mbayaro telung ewu wae biasane sewu satos nek adol aku, gen pakne wae." Buyer : "Ki mbak, aku yo gen pakne wae ek soale repot ngomah mbak rung masak barang. Urung"</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah - was primary graduate - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - neighbor of the seller as well as a relative. - female, age 34. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time

	<p><i>rampungan.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "Sibuk opo jane, kadare anake yo wes gedhe-gedhe kon ngewangi yo gelem."</p> <p>Buyer : "Iyo sih, tapi ares malah dolan, yowes mbak matursuwun."</p> <p>Seller : "Iyo podho-podho."</p>	<p>at 09 a.m.</p> <p>- Wednesday, 13-07-2011.</p>
xii	<p>Seller 1: "Lek Tas, silehono dute satus ewu wae."</p> <p>Seller 2: "Ra enek ek yu."</p> <p>Seller1: "Lha mau aku weroh karetan abang-abang ek."</p> <p>Seller 2: "Ta gae setor pit ek sesok yu."</p> <p>Seller 1: "Sesok ta baleke ok lek, janji wes. Seiki ta silehe sek gae mbayar dagangan."</p> <p>Seller 2: "Tenan yo yu."</p> <p>Seller 1: "Iyo, matursuwun."</p>	<p>Seller 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Seller 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tasri'ah. - was primary graduate - is native Javanese. - age 56. - in the middle social status. - the market settles in the besides of Choir's shop. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Saturday, 16-07-2011.

<p>xiii</p>	<p>Buyer : <i>"Eh yu rambak gaweane kom ki enak ra?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Woo... enak banget. Tukuo, murah ok gor rongewu perak."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"He'em, gae kletik an bocah-bocah nek karo nonton TV benan."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Tuku rong wadiah to, cah akeh ok."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Wes siji wae, butohe gek akeh ek.hehe."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Enthuk ulem seko gone Darmadi po ra?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Enthuk ek yu, rumangsaku kono ki mantu terus ek yo. Wengi bar mantu anake seng mbarep kae, terus seiki ok nyupitke anake yo gedhen-gedhen. Nduwemen duit yo. Padahal gaweane gur buruh pabrik makroni."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Pinter nyelengi ok."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Ngingu pesugihan yae.hehe. Lha omahe barang yo apik ek."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Husst, ojo ngomong ngono kui. Ojo dibaleni, ra enthok suizon."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Guyon ok yu."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 37. - a neighbor of the seller. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 01 p.m. - Sunday, 17-07-2011.
<p>xiv</p>	<p>Buyer : <i>"Mbak sarimi sak dos piro?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"37 ewu mundak seiki."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Weee, Kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ora enthuk ek, ra bati nak semono."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Yowes, sak dos seng rasa ayam bawang."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle

	<p>Seller : "Opo meneh?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Wes wae, ki mbak duite."</p> <p>Seller : "Mbok seng pas wae, gedhemen to duite. Oh yo tanggal muda ok ya.hehe."</p> <p>Buyer : "He'em mbak."</p>	<p>goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 30. - employee of makroni factory. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 09 a.m. - Wednesday, 20-07-2011.
<p>xv</p>	<p>Buyer : "Yu, ngerti Yu Choir boten?"</p> <p>Seller : "Choir genah gek bali sedelok."</p> <p>Buyer : "Boten, lha teng grio tak tok tok mboten enten ek."</p> <p>Seller : "Takoka mbok tol!"</p> <p>Buyer : "O nggeh."</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jumiwati. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 37. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the besides of Choir's shop <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 54. - customer of the Choir's shop. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 12 p.m. - Thursday, 21-07-2011

<p>xvi</p>	<p>Seller : "Yu, dititipi Kom?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Sik, nyo itungen sik!"</p> <p>Seller : "Nuwun ya yu."</p> <p>Buyer : "Iyo, o ya aku gandume sekilo we yu tak tinggal njupuk dagangan nggone Sa'adah sek sedelot, mengko tak rene meneh."</p> <p>Seller : "Opo meneh?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Wes wae gur gae bakwan kok."</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 45. - seller in her home. - social statuses: middle or lower. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 01 p.m. - Thursday, 21-07-2011.
<p>xvii</p>	<p>Buyer : "Sampun mbak, dagangane sedanten pinten?"</p> <p>Seller : "Niki wau mie sedap kuah 2 dos, gula 5 kg, shampo clear 2 sachet, gandum 3 kg, pati 5 kg."</p> <p>Buyer : "Oya, ki nitip duit semene sek ya Mbak, kurange sesok."</p> <p>Seller : "Oh ya buk, sesok tenan nggeh soale gae mbayar dagangan sok senin."</p> <p>Buyer : "Nggeh mbak."</p> <p>Seller : "Nopo boten abot ta buk?"</p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market.

	<p>Buyer : <i>"Wis biasa mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Njenengan kuat sanget nggih."</i></p>	<p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 56. - seller in her home. - customer of the Choir's shop. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 11 a.m. - Saturday, 23-07-2011.
xviii	<p>Seller 1 : <i>"Wes muter-muter tekan ngendhi wae kang?"</i></p> <p>Seller 2 : <i>"Halah, gek sekitar kene kok Ir."</i></p> <p>Seller 1 : <i>"Roladene isih pora kang?"</i></p> <p>Seller2 : <i>"Enthek, tahu susur, bakwan arep?"</i></p> <p>Seller1 : <i>"Moh ek, eh kang deloken ngisor sikilmu enek apane kui?"</i></p> <p>Seller 2 : <i>"Oh iki variasi."</i></p> <p>Seller 1: <i>"Sandhalmu apik men (temen) kang kang."</i></p> <p>Seller 2 : <i>"Ra sah ngece!"</i></p> <p>Seller 1: <i>"Sandhal kok ditaleni plastik, hehe."</i></p>	<p>Seller 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Seller 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male, age 50. - a neighbor of the seller 1. - seller of <i>gorengan</i>. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Tuesday, 26-07-2011.
xix	<p>Seller : <i>"Seng lewat gek ntes ki ketoke wes tau weroh ik."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Lha kui kan mantune Yanto tow."</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate.

	<p><i>anake Joko kidul dalam.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "Sapa ta yu?"</p> <p>Buyer : "Budi, Yantone dadi Kepala Bank. <i>anake ya dadi pegawe Bank.</i>"</p> <p>Seller : "O..."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female, age 50. - a neighbor of the seller. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 11 a.m. - Tuesday, 26-07-2011.
xx	<p>Seller 1 : "Yu, ijol receh."</p> <p>Seller 2: "Yen kuwi mbok ijoli, la ki sing <i>nggo susuk apa?"</i></p> <p>Seller 1 : "Ra enek ki berati?"</p> <p>Seller 2 : "He'em, sori ya Yah."</p> <p>Seller 1 : "Ra popo yu."</p>	<p>Seller 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puriyah. - female, age 37. - a neighbor of the seller 1. - junk food seller. <p>Seller 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen

		<p>traditional market.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Thursday, 04-08-2011.
xxi	<p>Seller 2 : <i>"Wah awak ok koyo ngene rasane. Nggreges karo watuk, jan ok."</i></p> <p>Seller 1 : <i>"Nek kesel ki leren sek pak, awak ojo diforsir karo nyepure dimandhegi sek."</i></p> <p>Seller 2 : <i>"Watuk ok ra mari-mari, tambane apa ya?"</i></p> <p>Seller 1 : <i>"Ngrokok sing akeh pak.hehe."</i></p>	<p>Seller 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods. - the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Seller 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - male, age 55. - fried oil dealer. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversation took time at 10 a.m. - Saturday, 06-08-2011.
xxii	<p>Buyer : <i>"Mbak gandum sekilo, endoke 2 kg wae mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Opo meneh mbak?"</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Oya, gula 2 kg wae mbak, nek sarimi sak dos ki piro mbak?"</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"37 ewu mundak seiki."</i></p> <p>Buyer : <i>"Weee, kok murahmen yo jebule. Ora 35 ewu wae mbak."</i></p> <p>Seller : <i>"Ora ek mbak, baniku wes sipit"</i></p>	<p>Seller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siti Choeriyah. - was primary graduate. - is native Javanese. - age 44. - in the middle social status. - selling daily principle goods.

	<p><i>mbak.</i>"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the market settles in the center of Kebumen traditional market. <p>Buyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- female, age 35.- social statuses: middle or lower. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conversation took time at 11 a.m.- Saturday, 06-08-2011.
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DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama : Muhammad Sofiyul Hadi

NIM : 113 07 066

Jurusan : Tarbiyah

Progdi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

No	Nama Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Keterangan	Nilai
1.	OPSPEK (Orientas Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus) STAIN Salatiga	28-31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2.	Bioskop Ramadhan, CEC STAIN Salatiga	25 September 2007	Peserta	2
3.	Dauroh Marhalah 1 KAMMI Salatiga	04 September 2008	Peserta	3
4.	Bedah Film "Perjumpaan Indah dengan Ramadhan Penuh Berkah" LDK DA STAIN Salatiga	15 November 2008	Peserta	2
5.	English Friendship Camp CEC STAIN Salatiga	15-16 November 2008	Peserta	3
6.	MAPERBA "Satu Hati Membumikan Bahasa Arab di STAIN Salatiga" ITTAQO STAIN Salatiga	22 November 2008	Peserta	3
7.	Kursus Pembina PRAMUKA Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga	09-14 Februari 2009	Peserta	5
8.	Certificate of Practicum Program of English Departmen STAIN Salatiga	Februari 2009	Peserta	3
9.	Seminar "Efektifitas dalam Mengaplikasikan Anggaran Pendidikan dari APBD Kota Salatiga" DEMA STAIN Salatiga	25 Maret 2009	Peserta	3
10.	Bedah Film "Laskar Pelangi & Penggalangan Dana Korban Situ Gantung" DEMA STAIN Salatiga	04 April 2009	Peserta	2
11.	Bedah buku "Deadline Your Life" MILAD VII LDK DA STAIN Salatiga	14 April 2009	Peserta	2
12.	Seminar Nasional "Demokrasi,	22 April 2009	Peserta	6

	Kepemimpinan Nasional dan Masa Depan Indonesia” DEMA STAIN Salatiga			
13.	Debat Politik KAMMI Komisariat Salatiga	14 Juni 2009	Peserta	3
14.	Diskusi Panel, CEC, ITTAQO, dan LDK DA STAIN Salatiga	05 Sept 2009	Peserta	3
15.	PLCPP ke-19 RACANA STAIN Salatiga	18-21 Oktober 2009	Peserta	4
16.	Seminar Regional “Modernisasi Pendidikan Islam Berbasis IPTEK” HMJ Tarbiyah STAIN Salatiga	16 Desember 2009	Peserta	4
17.	Kursus Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Lanjut (KML) Kwardcab Salatiga tahun 2010, RACANA STAIN Salatiga	25-30 Januari 2010	Panitia	5
18.	Pembantu Pembina Pramuka di SMP N2 Salatiga	15 Juli-06 Januari 2010	-	4
19.	Latihan Gabungan PT/PTAI Se-Jawa, Brigsus RACANA STAIN Salatiga	26-28 Februari 2010	Panitia	3
20.	SK Pengurus RACANA Kusuma Dilaga–Woro Srikandhi STAIN Salatiga 2010/2011	-	Sekretaris	5
21.	Seminar Regional “Peran Pendidikan Islam Dalam Membentuk Jati Diri Mahasiswa” HMJ Tarbiyah STAIN Salatiga	17 Mei 2010	Peserta	4
22.	Musabaqoh Tilawatil Qur’an (MTQ) II, JQH STAIN Salatiga	27 Mei 2010	Peserta	3
23.	Musabaqoh Tilawatil Qur’an (MTQ) II, JQH STAIN Salatiga	27 Mei 2010	Juara II	4
24.	Amalan Ramadhan RACANA (ARR) Ke-12, RACANA bekerjasama dengan CEC STAIN Salatiga	30 Agustus-03 September 2010	Panitia	4
25.	Workshop Leadership, MENWA dan RACANA STAIN Salatiga	03-05 Desember 2010	Panitia	3
26.	Kursus Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Lanjut (KML) III se-Jawa, Kwardcab Salatiga dan RACANA STAIN Salatiga	25-30 Januari 2011	Panitia	5
27.	Praktikum Pelatihan TOEFL Mahasiswa Jurusan Tarbiyah dan Syariah 2007, STAIN Salatiga	25 Januari-10 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
28.	Praktikum Pelatihan ILAiK Mahasiswa Jurusan Tarbiyah dan Syariah Angkatan 2007, STAIN Salatiga	11-26 Pebruari 2011	Peserta	3

29.	Lomba TPQ Se-Kecamatan Tegalrejo KKN STAIN Salatiga "Meningkatkan Intelektualitas Agama Melalui TPQ Guna Membentuk Generasi Islam"	Mei 2011	Panitia	3
30.	Public Hearing "Meningkatkan Tatanan Birokrasi Kampus yang Berbasis pada Prinsip-prinsip Integritas" SEMA STAIN Salatiga	Juni 2011	Peserta	2
Total				102

Mengetahui,

Pembantu Ketua Bidang Kemahasiswaan

Dr.H Agus Waluyo M.Ag
NIP: 19750211 200003 1 001

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name : Muhammad Sofiyul Hadi
Sex : Male
Place and Date of Birth : Semarang regency, January 24, 1989
Address : Krajan RT. 01/07, Kebumen, Banyubiru, Semarang
Regency 50664
Email : piyangpiyung@yahoo.com

Educational Background:

- ❖ TK al-Ma'arif Kebumen, Banyubiru (1993-1995)
- ❖ MI al-Ma'arif Kebumen, Banyubiru (1995-2001)
- ❖ SMPN 1 Banyubiru (2001-2004)
- ❖ MAN Cilacap (2004-2006)
- ❖ Pon. Pes Raudlatuttholibin, Maos, Cilacap (2004-2006)
- ❖ MAN 1 Salatiga (2006-2007)
- ❖ STAIN Salatiga (2007-2012)

Organisatonal Background:

- ❖ Racana Kusuma Dilaga-Woro Srikandhi STAIN Salatiga(2010-2011)

Profesional Experiences :

- ❖ Pembina Pramuka SMPN 2 Salatiga (2009-2010)
- ❖ Early English Education (EEE) (2011-now)

Pictures of Kebumen Traditional Market



The outside of Kebumen Market



Main gate of Kebumen Market



Back part of Kebumen Market



Choir's Shop



Situation in front of Choir's shop



Buyer who transact with seller