

**THE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, “KONDEKTUR”, AND
PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON-
PURWODADI**

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In English Department of Education Faculty State Institute
for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga



BY:

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**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT OF EDUCATION FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN)
SALATIGA**

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GRADUATING PAPER

**THE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS,
KONDEKTUR, AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS
DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON-PURWODADI**

WRITTEN BY

NAZILATUL KHUSNA

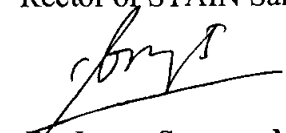
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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The most gracious and most merciful. Hereby the writer fully declares that this thesis is made by the writer himself and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other people except the information from references and also the writer is capable of accounting for this thesis if in future this is can be proved of containing other's ideas, or in fact, the writer imitates the others' these. In addition, the writer hopes that this declaration can be understood for all human being.

Salatiga, July 28th 2012

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE

Case: Nazilatul Khusna's Graduating Paper

Salatiga, July 28th 2012

Dear

The Rector of State Institute
for Islamic Studies of Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Nazilatul Khusna's Graduating Paper entitle "**THE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, KONDEKTUR, AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON-PURWODADI**". I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Consultant

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MOTTO

There is no failure except in no longer trying.

(Elbert Hubbard)

*Laughing is healthy, especially if you laugh
about yourself.*

Dedication

Humbly I dedicate this graduating paper to...

☺ *My beloved parents (Mom and Dad)*

☺ *My siblings sisters and brother*

&

☺ *Myself to past, present and future*

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Alhamdulillahirobbil 'alamin... All praises and thanks are just for ALLAH *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala*, the Almighty God and the Lord of the universe, only for His mercy and guidance I can finish my graduating paper. Accomplishing this graduating paper is like wondering in along and winding road, without any assistance and contribution from many individuals and institutions, there will be an endless road to walk. Therefore in this priceless occasion, I would like to utter my sincere gratitude to:

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10. All my friends in Al-Hasan Islamic Boarding School, "my life is fun, fantastic, easy and colorful with all of you beside me".
11. Someone who has become a new chapter in my life. Although you came in the end of my graduating paper making, you have given me the greatest support in finishing it. Thank for your love, care and patient. And trust me that 'true love never runs smooth'.
12. For everybody who always helps me, but I cannot mention one by one since the limitation of the space. Thank you very much.

In the end, I truly realize that some imperfectness might occur in this graduating paper. Thus, I am gladly looking forward to any supporting advices and critics.

Salatiga, July 28th 2012

The Researcher



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ABSTRACT

Khusna, Nazilatul.2012: "THE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, *KONDEKTUR*, AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON-PURWODADI.". Graduating Paper. Tarbiyah Faculty. English Major. State Institute for Islamic Studies. Consultant: Mrs. Setia Rini, M,Pd.,

Key Word: Register, Drivers, *Kondektur*, and Passengers.

This research is about the language of drivers', *kondektur*' and passengers' register in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. Focusing on the problem statements, there are three cases in this study. They are what are the meaning of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi, what are the situational characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi, and what are the linguistic characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi? This research used descriptive qualitative approach that applied observation, interview, and documentation methods to collect the data. The writer analyzed the data based on the lexical meaning and the conceptual meaning of the register taken from buses transportation in Penggaron-Purwodadi. The study shows that there are three components of register namely field, tenor, and mode. Field include social functions such as to offer of operating vehicles and to make the expression be more effective and efficient and the sequences of interaction like the describing the situation in bus. At the level of tenor, the participants who take roles as drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers certain relationships which is influenced by their power and the frequency of the contact. Mode covers the channel, the medium, and the purpose of the utterance. This study also finds the forms of register such as word, phrase, and sentences. At the level of word are formed by some ways namely compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, abbreviation and acronym. Word classes are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. At the level of phrase are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverbial phrase. It is also characterized by the use of many kinds of sentences such as declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
TITLE	i
STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION	ii
DECLARATION	iii
ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTE	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Vii
ABSTRACT	x
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of Study.....	1
B. Statement of the Problem.....	4
C. Objective of the Research.....	5
D. Benefit of the Research.....	5
E. Definition of Key Terms.....	6
F. Review of Previous Researches.....	7
G. Paper Outlines	9
CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
A. Language Variation.....	10

B. Definition of Register	12
C. The Components of Register	15
D. The Function of Register	16
E. The Linguistic characteristics of Register.....	16

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research.....	28
B. Object of research.....	29
C. Data Sources.....	29
D. Method of Data Collection.....	29
E. Method of Data Analysis.....	31

CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Classification	33
B. The Analysis Meaning of Register Used by Drivers, <i>Kondektur</i> , and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.....	42
C. The Analysis situational linguistics of Register Used by Drivers, <i>Kondektur</i> , and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.....	58
1. Field of discourse.....	59
a. Topic field of discourse.....	59
1) To Offer the Service Vehicle.....	59
2) To Make the Expression be More Effective and	

Efficient.....	60
b. Action field of discourse.....	61
1) Pre-action.....	61
2) Main action.....	62
3) Post- action.....	63
c. The Situational Characteristics of Register at the Level Field of Discourse.....	64
2. Tenor of Discourse.....	65
a. The Role of the Participants.....	65
b. The Relationship among the Participants.....	65
1) Hierarchic and Non- hierarchic Relationship.....	65
2) Frequent and Infrequent Relationship.....	66
c. The situational characteristics of Register at the Level Tenor of Discourse.....	68
3. Mode of Discourse.....	68
a. Language Role.....	68
b. Channel of Interaction, Medium and Its Feedback.....	69
c. The situational characteristics of Register at the Level Mode of Discourse.....	70
D. The Analysis Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used by	

Drivers, <i>Kondektur</i> , and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi	71
1. Word.....	71
a. Word Formation.....	71
1) Compounding.....	71
2) Blending.....	71
3) Clipping.....	71
4) Borrowing.....	73
5) Coinage.....	74
6) Abbreviation.....	74
7) Acronym.....	76
b. Word Classes.....	76
1) Noun.....	76
2) Verb.....	77
3) Adjective.....	79
4) Adverb.....	79
c. The Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi at the Level of Words.....	79
2. Phrase.....	80
a. Kinds of Phrases.....	80

1) Noun Phrase.....	80
2) Verb Phrase.....	81
3) Adjective Phrase.....	82
4) Adverbial Phrase.....	82
b. The Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi at the level of phrases.....	83
3. Sentences.....	83
a. Kinds of Sentences.....	83
1) Declarative Sentence.....	84
2) Imperative Sentence.....	85
3) Interrogative Sentence.....	87
4) Exclamatory Sentence.....	89
b. The Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi at Level of Sentences.....	90

CHAPTER V: CLOSURE

A. Conclusion.....	91
B. Suggestion.....	92

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Akbar bus is one of the public transportation in Penggaron bus station. Usually, the bus transportation consists of drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers. A bus driver is someone who drives a vehicle that always visible in the bus station. A bus *kondektur* is the person who asks money to the passengers. A bus passenger is person being conveyed by bus, member of a team who is not effective work. Many people use bus because it is easy to find, cheap, fast, and comfort in driving, especially in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. It passes three regions like Gubug, Godong, and Penawangan. This research chooses of non AC buses, for example Djaka Tarub, Panuntun, Akbar, Saturday, Fajar, Chelsea, Golden Boy. These buses often *ngetem* (stop to wait passenger) in Penggaron Bus Station, Gubug T-intersection, and Godong Market.

To communicate each other or to share experience, knowledge, skill, and information, people will use certain language based on the scope. Likewise, language which used by crews of buses in Penggaron-Purwodadi. Language is one of means communication that used in conversation with other people. It is impossible to conduct social cooperation and communication without language. According to Wardhaugh language is what the members of all particular society speak (1922: 1). Language used to

communicate by crews in bus different with language in our daily activity. Variety language is a term often used shows one of the many variations that used in language. Hudson in Wardaugh (1992: 22) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar distribution. Meanwhile, Nababan (1995:4) state that a variety of language depends on the situation language. Thus, the variation language is term to indicate an appropriate form of diversity language with differences the usage includes language situation such as the speaker, hearer, message, and media.

The language used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi has a special characteristic. It can be clearly seen if we compare it with the other kinds of language. The language and its speaker are influenced by not only linguistic factors but also non-linguistic ones. The linguistic factor is the language itself. Meanwhile, the non-linguistic factor is social and situational factor. The social factors are status, education, gender, economic background, etc. Moreover, according to Fishman in Chaer & Agustina (2004: 9), the situational factors are *who speak, what language, to whom, when and to what end*. It means the situational factors consist of setting of place, setting of time, various events, physical environment etc.

Others use term 'register' more narrowly to describe the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational groups. Likewise the language used by bricklayers, butchers, carpenter, dentist, doctors, and linguistics all adopt specialized terminology to express shared meanings

concisely and precisely. It means that the language used by one job-related group is quite different from the language of others. The use of language related to one's occupation is called register.

Register is the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational groups (Holmes, 2001: 246). The term register describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such group. The term of register is closely described occupational group. Register in the other definition are distinguished from style, tend to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes specific situation of use. Related to this definition, the language in bus used by driver, *kondektur* and passenger will show certain vocabulary that have different meaning if it is used in different situation.

The writer takes setting in buses Penggaron- Purwodadi because the using of language that applied does not have complete structure. The interaction was done among driver, *kondektur*, and passenger more efficient and effective. As a result, the expression may be not understood by the other community. For example, the word of *gunting* 'scissors' in general means a tool that use to cut something but in bus it is used for internal communication bus crew. For example the driver reminded *kondektur* to ask for the money from the passengers.

The language features which develop as characteristics of a register are clearly functionally motivated. The demands of the particular context in which the language is used determined its form. In a specific scope, the

language has function to keep secret from other people or to hide the speaker's intention, to make the expression more efficient, and to save speaker's energy.

From this research, the writer analyses for register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi which covers the description of the situational characteristics and the linguistics characteristics. For that reason, she is interested in conducting a research which is entitled **THE ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, "KONDEKTUR", AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON-PURWODADI.**

B. Statement of the Problem

In order to make clear the research purpose, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. What are the meaning of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi?
2. What are the situational characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi?
3. What are the linguistic characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi?

C. Objective of the Research

From the statement of the problem above, the objective of the research are:

1. To explain the meaning of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.
2. To describe the situational characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.
3. To describe the linguistic characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.

D. Benefit of the Research

This research will give two benefits that are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

This research can contribute in the science of sociolinguistic by giving description about language variety especially register by bus. Moreover, this research can give some contributions to add vocabulary.

2. Practically

- a. The research can give clear explanation about the register used by the bus drivers and *kondektur*, so the reader can understand and use the register properly.

- b. The research can be used as a reference for those who want to conduct further research about language variety especially register used by buses of crews.
- c. This research can be used for teaching Javanese especially for foreigners of native English speaker.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The writer needs to define the terms used in this scientific writing entitled “analysis of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi” in order to easy the reader to understand the content of this research. The clarification is as follow:

1. Register

Register is the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs or the language used in situation associated with such group (Holmes, 1992:246)

2. Bus

In *Oxford Advanced Dictionary* (1974: 114), bus is public conveyance that travels along a fixed route and takes up and sets down passengers at fixed points.

3. Driver

In *Oxford Dictionary* (2003: 53), driver is person who drives a vehicle.

4. *Kondektur*

In *Oxford Advanced Dictionary* (1974: 117), *kondektur* is person who collects fares on bus.

5. Passenger

Passenger is person being conveyed by bus, member of a team who is not effective work (*Oxford Dictionary*, 2003: 53).

F. Review of Previous Researches

Some researchers have conducted researches about register before this research. The previous research written by Muhammad Agus Wakhid (2007) in his graduating paper entitled "*A Descriptive Study of Register Used in Tabloid Otomotif Medio of July 2007*". Register is a language variation used by a group of people to express their purpose in certain situation and usually related to specific occupation. This research studied about the register used in tabloid "Medio" in July 2007. The writer concluded that the data of register were in the form of word, phrase and abbreviation and most of the meaning of the data in the register was conceptual meaning, for example camshaft, roof rack, dipstick, there were only some of them was associative meaning, for example tail pipe, suicide door, head lamp and wing.

Liya Khoirun Anisak (2012) in her graduating paper entitled "*The Speech Act Analysis Used in Bus Transportation of Semarang- Salatiga*". Speech act is one of languages theory extended by John L. Austin the developed and expanded by John Searle, one of Austin's students. This researches study about the speech act in bus of Semarang- Salatiga. The writer

concludes that the data of speech were in the form of word and phrases. She also analyzed kinds of speech act found in buses transportation of Semarang–Salatiga.

Another researcher is Erni Iro Naimah (2009) entitled “*The Register Used in Needlework at Pasar Raya, Salatiga*”. She observed about register used in needlework. The reference of meaning determination was divided into two different types, namely: the primary reference like the tailor and the customer in the transactional activity of needlework field. And the secondary references like books, papers, journals, and reports as well as the published data used in a review of literature and so on which support the research. Exclusively, she identified the situational characteristic of register in needlework at Pasar Raya Salatiga. Such as: making new cloth, restyling, and repairing. The data was found in the form of word such as affixation, simple word, coinage, blending, abbreviation, clipping, borrowing and phrase.

From the statement above, the writer can infer that the other researchers have not done this research. In this research the writer will observe the register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. In analyzing the data, the writer will describe the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning of the register. Beside that the writer also describes the linguistic features and the situational factors. However, the distinctive points of this research to the other researchs are the scope of the register that is in bus transportation and the situational factors which influence the language use. The writer tends to follow Baker’s view in analyzing those factors.

G. Paper Outline

In this section, the writer is going to discuss some parts of graduating paper's organization such as chapter I, chapter II, chapter III, chapter IV, and chapter V in order to discuss each term, she elaborates it as follows:

Chapter I discusses about background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the research, benefit of the research, definition of key terms, literature review, and thesis organization.

Chapter II discusses about language variation, definition of register, the component of register, the function of registers and the linguistic characteristic of register.

Chapter III discusses about method of the research, object of the study, data sources, method of data analysis, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV discuss about data presentation and data analysis.

Chapter V discusses about conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework in relation to register. The theory will be beneficial to frame the data analysis. This chapter will discuss about language variation, the definition of register, the components of situation, the functions of register, related theory, and the forms of register.

A. Language Variation

There are many languages in the world. Language is an important media in communication. It is impossible to conduct social cooperation and communication without language. Language makes people understand each other. That is the reason why language and society should be studied together in the field of sociolinguistics. Through the language, we can share our knowledge, ideas, feelings and thought with other. A language has a system and subsystems that are understood by speakers. Language variety is the main problem in sociolinguistics, so that Kridalaksana (in Chaer & Agustina, 1995: 4) defines sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics which attempts to elaborate characteristics of language varieties and determines the correlation of characteristics towards those of the social community.

Language variation occurs in different contexts and is a result of several factors. It may occur because of changes that take place within a language over time. Variations can also be found geographically. For example, English speakers from different regions or countries may differ

from one another in their pronunciation as well as some aspect of vocabulary and grammar. These different regional varieties are commonly referred to as dialects of the language. Another reason for variations is social. In countries where there are marked class distinctions, such as England, one can easily tell the difference between upper and working class speakers. Besides, because of those homogenous users, language varieties also emerge by situational factors, i.e. various kinds of setting of time and place, topics, and goal. Those will influence the use of language varieties (Chaer & Agustina, 1995: 81).

The variety language will increase not only depend on the language used by speakers, but also the difference of social interaction. Halliday (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 81) state that there are two main types of variation, variation based on of language and variation based on the use language. Hudson (in Wardaugh 2006: 25) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution because what makes one variety of language different from another is the linguistic items.

Variations based on the use language, or a function called fungsiolek (Nababan 1984), the variety, or register. This variation is usually discussed based on scope usage. Variations language based on the use is concerned that the language used for the necessity or in accordance the scope. Such as: literature, journalism, military, agriculture, economy, shipping, trade, education, and scientific. Variations language based on the area's activity most visible is vocabulary. Each of these activity areas usually have a specific vocabulary that is not used in other fields.

Variety of language used by speakers in the bus does not have the complete structure of the language, but the interaction between crews bus with passengers can be proceed smoothly. Communication activities on transportation are very fast and effective. Variations language based on this function is called registers. In the discussion of register is usually associated with a dialect problem. If the dialect is based on the language used by whom, where, and when, but register it with respect to the language used for the activity being performed.

Dealing to the research language variation occurs in different contexts and is a result of several factors Such as geographically, social and situational. The variety language will increase not only depend on the language used by speakers, but also the difference of social interaction. Usually language variation is discussed based on scope usage. For example: literature, journalism, military, agriculture, economy, shipping, trade, education, and scientific. Variations language on the area's activity most visible is vocabulary. Each of these activity areas usually have a specific vocabulary that is not used in other fields.

B. Definition of Register

Register is a common word in sociolinguistic scope. Many linguistic have different opinions about the definition of register. The opinion may be different in wording but it may be similar in meaning. The following are several opinions about the definition of register:

Register is special type of language use closely associated with contextual variables: the topic or content, the relationship between participants and the setting (Christine & Elaine 2004: 259). It is a type of variation that distinguishes people not along regional or strictly social lines, but those who share similar occupations, interest or knowledge. Specialized terminology used by occupational or interest groups is a key characteristic of register. These vocabulary items are used as shorthand for communication each term used has a concise meaning that other people in the group understand. According to Baker (1994: 15) register is a variety of language that a language user considers appropriate to a specific situation.

The characteristic of this variety is in vocabulary choice which significantly governed by who is saying what, to whom, when and why. It is the relationship between the content of the message (sender and receiver) in different situation and purpose and how it is communicated which is often called register (McCarthy, 1990: 61).

According to (Holmes, 2001: 246) Register is the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational groups. The term register describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such group. The term of register is closely described occupational group. Register in the other definition are distinguished from style, tend to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes specific situation of use.

Moreover, Tom Hutchinson and Alan waters in their book entitled English for specific purpose explain that Register analysis had focused on sentence grammar, but now attention shifted to understanding how sentences were combined in discourse to produce meaning.

Meanwhile, Register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Registers are sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardaugh 1992: 49). Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps use different vocabularies. The expression of the language is understood only by the community itself, but sometimes we can also know the meaning expression used, this term show us the register is a feature of language that has a special usage dealing with the society.

Based on the research, register analysis is used to identify the organizational pattern in text and to identify the kind of language associated with specific context. The term of register denotes variant in language based on the text in which it is used. Different situation call for adjustment to the type of language used. In other word, register variety of language distinguished according of the use. Each group of people has its own expression to communicate with others and it probably cannot be understand by the others communities.

C. The Components of Register

According to Baker (1994: 15-16) register is a variety of language that a language user considers appropriate to a specific situation. Register variation arises from in following:

a) Field of Discourse

Field of discourse is an abstract term of what is going on. It is relevant to speaker's choice of linguistic items. The different choice of linguistic are made by different speakers that depend on what kind of action that the immediate action of speaking they see themselves as participant.

b) Tenor of Discourse

Tenor is simply the relationship between people talking part in the discourse or the relationship between sender and receiver. The people use language varies depending on such interpersonal relationship. Getting the tenor of discourse right in translation can be quite difficult. It depends on whether one sees are certain level of formality right from the perspective of the source culture of the target culture. The level of informality would be in appropriate in most other culture. A translator has to choose between changing the tenor to suit the expectations of the target reader and transferring the informal tenor to give a flavor of the type of relationship.

c) Mode of Discourse

Mode is an abstract term for the role that the language is playing (lecture, essay, speech, instruction) and it's medium of transmission (spoken, written).

D. The Functions of Register

The register has function to make easy communication between the members on certain groups and to make communication becomes more effective and efficient. Pateda (1987: 65) classifies the function of register into five, they are:

a) Casual

Casual is used to omit any obstacles in communication of two people.

b) Deliberative (formal)

Deliberative (formal) is aimed to the listener to enlarge conversation consciously.

c) Consultative

Consultative happens in trade transaction, where the dialogue takes place and it is used to make an agreement between the seller and buyer.

d) Oratorical (Frozen)

Oratorical register is used by professional speaker to attract the listener to what they are talking about.

e) Intimate

Intimate is used in family scope, for example language that is used intimately by a son and their parents.

E. The Linguistic Characteristic of Register.

The most distinguishing feature of register is generally the vocabulary (Holmes, 2001: 247). Vocabulary is total number of words which has rules for combining them to make up a language (Hornby, 1974: 959).When we

speak of vocabulary; it means that we speak of the choice of word. Words are part of a language. The first language will appear as words. According the *oxford learner's pocket dictionary*, word is defined as a written or spoken unit of language. Word can be formed by some ways. Baker (1994: 11) stated word is the smallest unit which we would expect to posses individual meaning. Every word has meaning, not only a meaning but sometimes has doubled even more meaning. Such as, “fly” means animal but other meaning is a verb. There are some form of words, classes of words, and also phrases to combine the words as language.

1. Word Formation

a. Compounding

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

For example:

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

b. Blending

Blending is two words can be blended to form one new one (Thornbury, 2002: 5).

For example:

- Brunch : comes from breakfast and lunch
- Infotainment : comes from information and entertainment
- Camcorder : comes from camera and recorder

c. Clipping

Clipping is new words can be coined by shortening or clipping longer words (Thornbury, 2002: 5). It occurs when the longer word has very common use and a short form result because it is simpler and as easily understood. Clippings are not coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of a language (Marchand: 1969).

For example:

- Flu from influenza
- Dhet from dhuwet which means money
- Nggaron from Penggaron

d. Borrowing

Borrowing is the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language by speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of the incorporated features (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 37).

For example:

- Many people died because of Tsunami.

Tsunami comes from Japanese.

- Sejarah (history)

Sejarah comes from Arabic, sajarah.

- Sik-sik sik, *dobel-dobel*, okeh penumpang.
(Wait a minute, double, there are many passengers.)

Dobel comes from English.

e. Coinage

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

For example:

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

f. Abbreviation

Some abbreviations are made from the first letters of several words (Swan, 1995: 2). It is process of reduction using initialization of words.

For example:

- VIP : means Very Important Person
- PP : means (two ways direction)
- SD : means Elementary School

g. Acronym

Acronym is abbreviation that is pronounced like words (Swan, 1995: 2).

For example:

- Radar : from radio detecting and ranging
- Comsat : from communication satellite corporation
- Calo : from kecacal-kecacal njalok (passenger recruiter for public vehicles)

2. Word Classes

Word classes attempt to cover the main ways in which words are described and categorized (Thornbury, 2002: 3). The first one is based on the function or role in a sentence. There are eight different word classes:

a) Noun

According to Frank (1972:6) the noun is one of the most important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or 'head' word in many structures of modification.

For example:

- Georges likes *boats*
- *Point, point, point.* (It refers to the passenger)
- The passenger gets down in *Godong*

b) Verb

The verb is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentence; statement, questions, commands, and exclamations. Like the noun, the verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject (Frank, 1972: 47). In other word, a verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.

For example:

- John *plays* football
- Hilda *eats* rice
- He *drives* so fast

c) Adjectives

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

For example:

- She has *long* hair
- Akbar bus is *empty*
- He drive very *fast*

d) Adverb

Frank (1972: 141) states that adverb range in meaning from words having a strong lexical content (those that describe the action of the verb, or those that indicate such meanings as time and place) to those that are used merely for emphasis. In other word, adverb is word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

For example:

- John is reading *carefully*
- I don't play foot ball *very* well
- He did her job *slowly*

e) Pronoun

Frank (1972: 20) state that the traditional definition of pronoun as “a word that takes the place of a noun” or a word standing for a noun is applicable to some types of pronouns but not to others.

For example:

- They called *us* on the telephone.
- Janet will make her presentation after *him*.
- *I* am still waiting my friend in bus station.

f) Preposition

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

For example:

- I saw him *on* Saturday
- I can see you *for* one hour
- Lowo Ijo is parking *in* Gubug

g) Conjunction

Most conjunctions are historically derived from other parts of speech, particularly from prepositions. Like prepositions, the conjunctions are members of a small class that have no characteristic form. The function chiefly as nomovable structure words that join such units as part of speech, phrases, or clause (Frank, 1972: 206)

For example:

- The passenger is beautiful *and* friendly.
- *Kondektur* is handsome *but* cruel.
- I went swimming *although* it was cold.

h) Interjection

Interjection is a word used to express strong emotion (Fuad, 2005: 116). It functions independently within a sentence.

For example:

- Wah, there is police operation!
- *Hey!* look at that!
- *Ouch!* That hurts!

At the level of word, we just work with a morphological analysis, while phrase and sentence are developed by syntactic analysis. According to

Warriner (1982: 83) phrase is group of related words that does not contain a subjects and verb and that is used as a single part of speech. A group of words may also be used as a single parts of speech as a noun, adjective, or adverb. One such word group is called a phrase. A phrase functions as a noun, verb, adverb, adjective or preposition in a sentence. According to Pardiyo (2010: 25) state that phrases are divided into various types i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

1. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase consists of a noun and other related words (usually modifiers and determiners) which modify the noun. This phrase usually functions as subject and object in a sentence (Pardiyo, 2010: 25).

For example:

- Ali went to the store for *some books*
- *The desk* in this room is small
- *The passengers* are good.

2. Verb Phrase

Verb phrase is phrase that can be formed by the main verb or one or more auxiliary plus verb. Pardiyo (2010: 28) states that this phrase usually functions as the predicate of a sentence.

For example:

- He *is eating* an apple.
- She *has finished* her work.
- I *will repair* the bus tomorrow.

3. Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a group of words that functions like an adjective in a sentence. Pardiyono (2010: 29) states that this phrase consists of adjectives, modifier and any word that modifies a noun or pronoun.

For example:

- The girl with *long hair* is my friend.
- He is wearing *a nice red* shirt.
- The *middle seat* is empty.

4. Adverb Phrase

When a prepositional phrase modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb, it is called an adverb phrase. It is a group of words that functions as an adverb in a sentence (Pardiyono, 2010: 30).

For example:

- He sat *in a corner of the room*
- He always behaves *in a good manner*
- Fajar bus is parking *in Gubug*

According to Pardiyono (2010: 31) there are four types of phrase formation i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. Basically, phrase forms are arranged into a sentence. Warriner (1982: 39) defines as sentences as a group of words expressing a complete thought. Sentence can also be classified by types (Frank, 1972: 220). This method of classification distinguishes between questions, statements, commands and

exclamations, reflects the purpose of the speaker or writer. The classification is explained as follows:

1. Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence is a sentence that makes a statement. According to Frank (1972: 220-221), in a declarative sentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.

For example:

- Willa Cather was born in Virginia.
- Akbar bus always gets many passengers.
- She will go to Penggaron bus station.

2. Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command or makes a request. It is followed by a period or an exclamation point. Frank (1972: 221) states that in an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The imperative sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.

For example:

- Sit down please!
- Please give me another piece of melon.
- Please close the door!

3. An Interrogative Sentence

According to Frank (1972: 221), in an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark (or, interrogation point) in writing.

For example:

- Are you going to school every day?
- What are you doing here?
- Where will you get down Sir?

4. An Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence is followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate. In writing, the exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (or, exclamation point). Sometimes a period is used to lessen the force of the exclamation (Frank, 1972: 221).

For example:

- How terrifying that movie was!
- What a nice house you have!
- God heavens!

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Related to the research, the methodology which was used by the writer in this study was descriptive qualitative approach. The writer took a certain procedures and would like to explain in five parts, they are method of the research, object of research, data sources, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

A. Method of the Research

The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this research paper. This type of the research does not apply the detail arithmetic calculation or statistic but it includes sentences or description of the objects. 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, 2008: 6). The purpose of this research to describe the actual words of language of communication. According to Milles and Huberman (1992: 1) the qualitative data tends to be in the form of words than series of number. This research presents a description about the daily routines speech in buses transportation and the conversation among drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi which were observed by the writer.

B. Object of the Research

The object of the research is the language of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. The data are the form of language features, such as word, phrase, sentence or discourse produced by the drivers, *kondektur*, and the passengers in the transactional activity. The data context refers to the situational context covering what happens and what participants do (field), the participants covering their characteristic, relationship, status, roles (tenor), and the language roles, the participants' hope to get by using the language in the particular situation and the channel utilized to convey meaning (mode).

C. Data Sources

a. The primary data source

The primary data sources are the language used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers used in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.

b. The secondary data source

The secondary source is used to support and complete the data while the writer analyzes the problem; for examples: books, papers, internet, and other references that can help the writer to complete the research data.

D. Method of Data Collection

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

1. Observation

In collecting the data, the writer used non-participant observation. It means that the researcher maintained a passive presence and did not interact with the participant in conversations. In observation, the writer took note for the conversations among drivers, *kondektur* and passengers whenever they did speak in bus. She also identified register expressions.

2. Interview

The writer did an interview with the crews of buses in Penggaron bus station to get information about register words. Interview is dialogue done by the interviewer to get the information from the interviewee (Arikunto, 2006:155). The interviews do after the observation and while asking orally. The researcher interviewed the driver and *kondektur* to get data about what the meanings of register words that they used.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a material in written form or film which used as sources of research (Moleong, 2008: 216-217). The writer also used some document to analyze the research. The documents were took a note, photos, and other documents which were needed.

E. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others (Bogdan and Bikllen 1998: 157). To analyze the data, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method. The language that is used in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi analyzed pragmatics framework when the drivers, *kondektur*, and the passengers used the codes or words as register. It analyzed based on Baker's view about component of register namely field, tenor, and mode (Baker, 1994: 15-16). The form of the register on this term will be separated into words, phrases, and sentences and identify the meaning of the register. The steps of analysis are as follow:

1. Data collection

In data collection, the writer collected the data by taking a note about the codes or words as register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.

2. Identification

The writer identified data which were collected about the drivers', *kondektur*', and passengers' conversations which were needed.

3. Classification

The writer classified the codes or words as register based on types of words, phrases, and sentences and register theory.

4. Analyzing data

In this step, the writer analyzed the data based on the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning for every register. The writer analyzed the data based on Baker's view about components of register namely field, tenor and mode. Finally she used theory about type of words, phrases, and sentences.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the data collections that will be described and the result of the data analysis.

A. Data Classification

In this research, the writer found 112 data conversations used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi. There are only 85 data as register. She classifies the whole data into three specific categories namely words, phrases, and sentences. In the level of word there are 39 simple words and 5 abbreviations. On other hand there are 11 phrases and 30 sentences. It made the writer easier to analyze the data. It was taken from interview and took note. The data was found in this research are as follows:

1. Word

a. Simple word

The writer collected 39 simple words in register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi.

They are:

Table I

No	Data	Translation
1	Kosong	Empty
2	Bug	Gubug (Village)

3	Lowo Ijo	Name of the bus
4	Gowanu	Tegowanu (Village)
5	Medon	Get down
6	Munggah	Get on
7	Operasi	Police supervision
8	Fajar	Name of the bus
9	Lira	The girl
10	Ngetem	Parking
11	Nyalip	Overtake
12	Purwo	Name of the bus
13	Pasar	Market
14	Balita	Toddler
15	Tengah	Middle
16	Tahan	Stop
17	Perpal	Broke
18	Sewa	Passenger
19	Oper	Transfer the passengers
20	Kres	Crash
21	Kiri	Stop
22	Poin	Point
23	Anggur	Old man/woman
24	Dobel	Double
25	Ngatret	Go back
26	Gunting	Ask money to the passengers
27	Variasi ijo	Police
28	Telon	T-intersection
29	Rombongan	Grouping
30	Hop	Stop
31	Kalem	Calm
32	Nawangan	Penawngan (Village)

33	Dong	Godong (Village)
34	Minal	Bus station
35	Prei	Nothing (The passengers)
36	Dadi	Purwodadi (City)
37	Prei	Nothing (The vehicle)
38	Longgar	Empty
39	Garon	Penggaron (City)

b. Abbreviation

In this research, there are 5 data in the form of abbreviation in register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi.

Table II

No	Data	Translation
1	BRI	People's Bank of Indonesia.
2	SD	Elementary School
3	SMP	Junior High School
4	PP	Two Ways Direction
5	KUD	Village Cooperative Unit

2. Phrase

There are 11 data in the form of phrase was found in this research. Namely;

Table III

No	Data	Translation
1	Kursi tengah	The middle seat
2	Bis Akbar	Akbar bus
3	Bis kosong	The empty bus
4	Ape perpal	Will repair
5	Agek ngetem	Is parking
6	Ape medon	Will get down
7	Ape ngatret	Will go back
8	Apek tenan	Very good
9	Adoh banget	So far
10	Neng Lowo Ijo bus	Side Lowo Ijo
11	Neng Godong	In Godong

3. Sentence

In this research, the writer was found 30 conversations as sentence namely 9 declarative sentences, 8 imperative sentences, 10 interrogative sentences and 3 exclamatory sentences.

Table IV

No	Kinds of sentences	Contents of the Conversations
1.	Declarative sentence	<p>a) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Sek, akeh penumpang.</i> (Be calm, there are many passengers.)</p> <p>b) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Kalem, ono penumpang.</i> (Be calm, there is a passenger.)</p> <p>c) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Lowo Ijo ngetem godong.</i></p>

		<p>(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong.)</p> <p>d) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Wis kres purwo.</i> (Purwo bus was gone.)</p> <p>e) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Bus Akbar itu sewa ne selalu intok apek.</i> (Akbar bus always gets many passengers.)</p> <p>f) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Sek lira2 pe medon.</i> (Wait a minute; the girl wants to get down from the bus.)</p> <p>g) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Akeh seng pe turun, sik sik balita.</i> (Many passengers will get down, wait a minute, there is toddler.)</p> <p>h) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Sesok aku pe perpal.</i> (I will repair the bus tomorrow.)</p> <p>i) <i>Driver</i> : <i>Kene ape ngatret.</i> (We will go back into garage.)</p>
2.	Imperative Sentence	<p>a) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Awasi! ada variasi ijo.</i> (Be calm! There are police.)</p> <p>b) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Ojo banter-banter!</i> <i>Slow wae!</i> (Don't be fast! Be slowly!)</p>

		<p>c) Driver : <i>Ayo mepet neng lawang!</i> (Let's close the door!)</p> <p>d) <i>Kondektur</i> : Pasar godong persiapan. <i>Ayo nyedak lawang-nyedak lawang!</i> (Godong market is near. Please close the door.)</p> <p>e) <i>Kondektur</i> : Dadi...Dadi....ayo ra ono passenger. <i>Ayo duduk!</i> (Dadi....Dadi...Let's go on! There is no a passenger. Sit down please!)</p> <p>f) Driver : <i>Kae digunting sek!</i> (Please ask money to the passengers!)</p> <p>g) Driver : <i>Dic, mburi di ngeti!</i> (Dic, please see your back!)</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> :Hoop! (Stop!)</p> <p>h) <i>Kondektur</i> : Pundi Buk? Purwodadi? (Where are you go to Mom? Purwodadi?)</p> <p>Passenger :Terminal Purwodadi. (Purwodadi bus station)</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Nggo mriku!</i> (Please go over there!)</p>
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3.	Interrogative Sentence	<p>a) Driver : <i>Ngendi mas?</i> <i>Purwodadi? Ayo..</i> (Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi? Come on....)</p> <p>Passenger : Iya. (Yes)</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Tengah kosong.</i> (The middle seat is empty)</p> <p>Pessanger : <i>Nggeh. (Yes)</i></p> <p>b) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Mandap pundi</i> <i>mbak ?</i> (Where will you get down Miss?)</p> <p>Passenger : <i>Purwodadi mas.</i> (Purwodadi Sir).</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Kurang Rp.1000.</i> (It needs more one thousand rupiahs)</p> <p>c) Driver : <i>Fajar wis mlebu?</i> (Does Fajar bus get into bus station?)</p> <p>d) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Midun ngendi</i> <i>mba'e?</i> (Where are you get down Miss?)</p> <p>Passenger : <i>Pom bensin.</i> (Gas station)</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Ha.. pom bensin. Yo!</i></p>

		(Ha, gas station. Let's go)
	e) <i>Kondektur</i>	: <i>Mas pp pirang jam?</i> (How many hours do the passengers take two ways direction?)
	Passenger	: Sekitar 4 jam. (For about 4 hours.)
	f) Driver	: <i>Fajar adoh?</i> (Is Fajar bus far?)
	<i>Kondektur</i>	: Adoh. (It is far.)
	g) <i>Kondektur</i>	: <i>Pundi Buk?</i> <i>Purwodadi?</i> (Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)
	Passenger	: Terminal Purwodadi. (Purwodadi bus station)
	<i>Kondektur</i>	: Nggo mriku. (Please go over there)
	h) <i>Kondektur</i>	: <i>Pundi Buk?</i> (Where are you going Mom?)
	Passenger	: Waru.
	<i>Kondektur</i>	: Nggo nyedak pintu. (Please you close the

		<p>door!)</p> <p>i) Driver : <i>Kowe medon ngendi mas?</i> (Where will you get down Sir?)</p> <p>Passenger : Godong.</p> <p>Driver : <i>Ayo mepet lawang!</i> (Let's you close the door!)</p> <p>j) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Purwodadi Mbak?</i> (Purwodadi Miss?)</p> <p>Passenger : Ya mas. (Yes Sir)</p> <p>Driver : <i>Ayo, tengah seh kosong.</i> (Come on, the middle seat is empty.)</p>
4.	Exclamatory Sentence	<p>a) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Awas..!, kress!</i> (Watch out...!, crash..!)</p> <p>b) <i>Kondektur</i> : <i>Awas! Hayo terus!</i> (Watch out...! Let's go on!)</p>

		<p>c) Driver : Bus fajar penumpange piye? (How about the passengers in Fajar bus?</p> <p><i>Kondektur</i> : Apek tenan! (Very good!)</p>
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B. The Analysis Meaning of Register Used by Drivers, *Kondektur*, and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi

From the data was discovered above, the writer analyzes 48 data as register in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi based on the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning. In this research, the writer found one homonym namely the word of *prei*.

1. Conversation 1 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 1st conversation.

Kondektur : Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo..!
(Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi? Let's go on...!)

Passenger : Iya. (Yes)

Kondektur : Tengah *kosong*.
(The middle seat is empty.)

The register meaning of *kosong* refers to empty seat. It is used by *kondektur* to offer the bus to the passengers. This conversation occurs when bus *ngetem* (stop to wait passengers) in Penggaron bus station.

Kondektur gives information to the passengers that there are many empty seats into bus. Usually this expression is used by *kondektur* to persuade passengers in order to get on the bus.

2. Conversation 2 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 2nd conversation.

Kondektur : Dadi...Dadi...Bug...Bug...!

The register meaning of *Bug* is Gubug. This utterance is used to call the destination for the village in Grobogan. *Kondektur* offers the bus to the passengers. It occurs when bus *ngetem* (stop to wait passengers) in Penggaron bus station.

3. Conversation 3 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 3st conversation.

Kondektur : *Lowo Ijo* ngetem neng Godong.
(*Lowo Ijo* is parking in Godong.)

The register meaning of *Lowo Ijo* is the name of bus in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. This utterance used by *kondektur* to the driver. It is occurs when the bus go in the direction of Gubug. He gives information that *Lowo Ijo* is parking in Godong. So he has to drive the bus quickly.

4. Conversation 4 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 4th conversation.

Kondektur : *Gowanu* pasar!
(*Gowanu* market!)

Passenger : Pasar mas.
(Market sir.)

Kondektur : *Pinggir* jalan wae.

(Side of the road.)

The register meaning of *Gowanu* is Tegowanu. It is used to call the destination for village name in Grobogan. This utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Tegowanu. *Kondektur* gives information to the passengers that the bus arrived in market Tegowanu.

5. Conversation 5 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 7th conversation.

Kondektur : Kiri! Anak anak ape *medon*.
(Stop! The children want to get down.)

The register meaning of *medon* is the child wants to get down from the bus. The utterance occurs into bus. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver so that be calm to drive the bus, because there is the child who wants to get down from the bus.

6. Conversation 6 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 9th conversation.

Kondektur : Ngendi mbak? Purwodadi? Ayo *mungguh*!
(Where will you go Sis? Purwodadi? Let's get on the bus!)

The register meaning of *mungguh* is the passengers get on the bus. This utterance occurs when the bus go in direction of Purwodadi. He offers to the passenger to get on the bus, because the bus will go to Purwodadi.

7. Conversation 7 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 10th conversation.

Kondektur : Wah! Ono *operasi*.
(Wah! there is police supervision.)

The register meaning of *operasi* means there is police operation in the street. This utterance occurs in the street when the bus goes in direction of Gubug. *Kondektur* gives information to the passengers that there are police operations. So the driver has to be calm and to be wary.

8. Conversation 8 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 12th conversation.

Driver : *Fajar wis mlebu?*
(Does Fajar bus get into bus station?)

The register meaning of *Fajar* is used to call the name of bus in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi. The utterance occurs into the bus. The driver asks to *kondektur* about existence Fajar bus.

9. Conversation 9 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 18th conversation.

Kondektur : *Sek! Lira pe medon.*
(Wait a minute! the girl wants to get down from the bus.)

The register meaning of *lira* is used to call the girl. This utterance occurs into the bus. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there is the girl wants to get down from the bus. Usually he gives sign like shouting or knocking the door by using his coin.

10. Conversation 10 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 19th conversation.

Kondektur : *Lowo Ijo ngetem neng godong.*
(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong.)

The register meaning of *ngetem* is parking. Usually the crew bus park in certain place to wait passenger awhile. This utterance occurs when the bus

go in the direction of Godong. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that Lowo Ijo bus is parking in Godong. So he has to drive the bus quickly.

11. Conversation 11 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 20th conversation.

Passenger : BRI mas.
(Please People's Bank of Indonesia Sir.)
Kondektur : Kalem! Rasah *nyalip*.
(Be calm! Don't overtake.)

The register meaning of *nyalip* is the driver overtake the others buses. This utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Godong. He gives information to the driver that there is a passenger who wants to get down in BRI place.

12. Conversation 12 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 21st conversation.

Kondektur : Wis kres *Purwo*.
(Purwo bus was gone.)

The register meaning of *Purwo* is used to call the name of bus in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi. The utterance occurs when the bus *ngetem* (parking) in Penggaron bus station. The *kondektur* gives information to the driver that Purwo bus was go from the bus station.

13. Conversation 13 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 24th conversation.

Passenger : *KUD* Mas.
(Please Village Cooperative Unit Sir.)
Kondektur : Paling dekat *KUD*.
(The nearest is Village Cooperative Unit.)

The abbreviation of *KUD* is Village Cooperative Unit. The conversation occurs into bus. This utterance is used by passengers to give information to *kondektur* that she will get down in Village Cooperative Unit place.

14. Conversation 14 was taken from the Panuntun bus, January 8th 2012 in the 24th conversation.

Passenger : *Pasar Mas!*
(I want to get down in the market Sir!)
Kondektur : *Paling dekat pasar.*
(The nearest is the market.)

The register meaning of *pasar* is public place for a meeting of people in order to buy and sell goods. The conversation occurs when the bus go in the direction of Godong. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there is a passenger who wants to get down in the market.

15. Conversation 15 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 17th conversation.

Kondektur : *Akeh seng pe turun. Sik-sik! Balita-balita.*
(Many passengers will get down. Wait a minute! There are toddlers.)

The register meaning of *balita* is the people age less than 5 years. The utterance occurs when the driver stop the bus. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there is baby who gets on the bus with their parents. So he has to be calm to wait the passengers.

16. Conversation 16 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 1st conversation.

Kondektur : *Purwodadi Mbak?*
(Will you go to Purwodadi Miss?)

Passenger : Ya mas. (Yes Sir)
Driver : Ayo! *tengah* seh kosong.
(Come on! the middle seat is empty.)

The register meaning of *tengah* is the middle seat into the bus. The conversation occurs when the bus *ngetem* (stop to wait passenger) in Penggaron bus station. *Kondektur* asks to the passenger whether she wants to go in Purwodadi direction. Then the driver gives information to the passenger that there are the empty seats into the middle of bus.

17. Conversation 17 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 2nd conversation.

Kondektur : *Tahan sek!*
(Stop!)

The register meaning of *tahan* is *kondektur* ask for the drivers to stop bus for awhile. The utterance occurs when the driver will park bus in bus station. *Kondektur* asks to the driver to stop the bus for awhile.

18. Conversation 18 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 4th conversation.

Kondektur : *Sesok aku pe *perpal*.*
(I will repair the bus tomorrow.)

The register meaning of *perpal* is the crew of bus will repair bus. The utterance takes place in Purwodadi bus station. *Kondektur* gives information to the others *kondektur* that he will repair bus tomorrow. So the bus that conducts by him not goes anywhere.

19. Conversation 19 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 10th conversation.

Kondektur : Akbar itu *sewa* ne selalu bagus.
(Akbar bus always gets many passengers.)

The register meaning of *sewa* is the passenger. This utterance occurs into the bus. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there are many passengers into Akbar bus. Sometimes the crew's buses call the passenger with *sewa*. This expression is used by them to hide the speaker's intention or to keep secret from other people.

20. Conversation 20 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 12th conversation.

Kondektur : Penumpange di *oper* neng Lowo Ijo.
(The passengers will be transferred into Lowo Ijo bus)

The register meaning of *oper* is transferred the passengers into the others buses. The utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Godong. *Kondektur* asks the driver to transfer the passengers in other buses. This situation occurs when there are only little passenger into bus. So the crew of bus will go back in the garage.

21. Conversation 21 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 14th conversation.

Kondektur : Awas, *kres*!
(Watch out...! crash..!)

Kress means crash. The lexical meaning of crash means accident involving a vehicle in collision with something (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 99).

The register meaning of *kress* means that *kondektur* gives information to the driver in order to be careful with other vehicles that close with bus. In

this situation, usually *kondektur* gives sign, like shouting or knocking the door by using his coin.

22. Conversation 22 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 17th conversation.

Kondektur : *Kiri*, ono sing pe turun.
(Stop, there is a passenger who wants to get down.)

The register meaning of *kiri* is taking a left side. The driver stops the bus in a left side of street. The utterance occurs when the bus drove quickly.

Kondektur give information to the driver that there is a passenger will get down from the bus.

23. Conversation 23 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 18th conversation.

Passengers : *SD* ya pak. (Please Elementary School Sir.)
Kondektur : Nggeh. (Sambil mengetuk pintu dengan koin.)
(Yes) (While knocking the door by using his coin.)

The abbreviation of SD is Elementary School. The utterance occurs when the bus nearest in the Elementary School. *Kondektur* knocks the door by using his coin that there is a passenger who wants to get down in Elementary School.

24. Conversation 24 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 19th conversation.

Kondektur : Garone. *Poin!* Yo!
(Garone. Point! Let's go on!)

The lexical meaning of *poin* is thing that somebody says or writers giving their opinion or stating (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 331)

The register meaning of point is an addition of passenger. *Kondektur* use this expression when there is passenger who wants to get on the bus. This utterance occurs when *kondektur* stand up in the door of bus. He sees that there is a passenger who will go along with the bus.

25. Conversation 25 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 20th conversation.

Kondektur : Medon ngendi mba'e?
(Where will you get down Miss?)
Passenger : *Pombensin*.
(Gas station)
Kondektur : Ha.. pombensin. Yo!
(Ha, gas station. Let's go on!)

The register of *pombensin* is the place to buy gasoline and solar. The utterance occurs when the bus nearest in gas station. At the time, there is a passenger will get down in gas station.

26. Conversation 26 was taken from the Fajar bus, January 9th 2012 in the 21st conversation.

Kondektur : Sek! *Anggur* (laki-laki tua) pe medon.
(Wait a minute! Old man will get down.)

Anggur means grape, the name of fruit. The lexical meaning of grape is the small green or purple fruit used for making wine (Oxford Dictionary, 2003:188).

The register meaning of *anggur* is old man. The utterance occurs when the bus drove quickly. In this situation, *kondektur* gives information to the driver that there is old man will get down from the bus.

27. Conversation 27 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 1st conversation.

Kondektur : Sik-sik! *dobel-dobel*, okeh penumpang.
(Wait a minute! double, there are many passengers.)

Dobel means double. The lexical meaning of double is become or makes something become twice as much or many (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 129).

The register meaning of *dobel* is there are two passengers who want to get on the bus. The utterance occurs when the bus stop in the left side of street. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there are two passengers who want to get down from the bus.

28. Conversation 28 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 2nd conversation.

Driver : Kene ape *ngatret*.
(We will go into garage.)

The register meaning of *ngatret* is the time for go back in the garage. This utterance happens in Penggaron bus station. The driver give information to others driver that he will go back into garage.

29. Conversation 29 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 3th conversation.

Driver : Kae *digunting* sek.
(Please ask money to the passengers)

Gunting means scissors. The lexical meaning of scissors is instrument with two blades, used for cutting paper, cloth, etc (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 383)

The register meaning of *gunting* is used to ask money to the passengers. The utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Purwodadi. The driver asks to *kondektur* to *gunting* (ask the money to the passengers) into the bus.

30. Conversation 30 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 7th conversation.

Kondektur : *Awas! Ada variasi ijo. Alon-alon!*
(Be careful! There are police. Be calm!)

The register meaning of *variasi ijo* is police. This utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Godong. It is used by *kondektur* to give information to the driver in order to be careful because there are police in front of the bus.

31. Conversation 31 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 9th conversation.

Passenger : *Telon pak!*
(I want to get down in the T-intersection Sir)

The register meaning of *telon* (T-intersection) is a three-ways street. The utterance occurs into the bus. The passenger gives information to *kondektur* that she will get down in Kebon Agung t-intersection.

32. Conversation 32 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 17th conversation.

Kondektur : *Sek, rombongan pe medon!*
(Wait a minute, there are many passengers who wants to get down.)

The register meaning of *rombongan* is the group of people who want to get down from the bus. The utterance happens when the bus stop in the left side. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver that there are many passengers who will get down from the bus. So the driver has to wait for a while.

33. Conversation 33 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 18th conversation.

Driver : Dic, mburi ngeti!
(Please see your back!)
Kondektur : *Hop* (Stop)

The register meaning of *hop* is stop to park the bus in the certain place. The utterance occurs when the driver will park the bus in the Penggaron bus station. He asks to *kondektur* to see situation in parking.

34. Conversation 34 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 20th conversation.

Kondektur : *Kalem*, ono penumpang!
(Be calm, there is a passenger wants to get on the bus.)

The register meaning of *kalem* is waiting for a passenger who wants to get on the bus. The utterance occurs when the bus move fast in the street. *Kondektur* gives information to the driver to be calm, because there is a passenger in the left side who will get down from the bus.

35. Conversation 35 was taken from the Chelsea bus, January 10th 2012 in the 21st conversation.

Driver : Pundi Dek?
(Where are you going Sis?)
Passenger : *Nawangan* Pak.

(Nawangan Sir.)

The register meaning of *Nawangan* is Penawangan. This utterance is used to call the destination for the village name in Grobogan. It occurs when the bus goes in the direction of Penawangan. The driver asks the passenger the direction that she wants.

36. Conversation 36 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 1st conversation.

Kondektur : *Dong, Godong, Godong pak?*
(Dong, Godong, Godong sir?)
Passenger : *Nggih mas.*
(Yes sir).

The register meaning of *Dong* is Godong. This utterance is used to call the destination for village name in Grobogan. It occurs when the bus goes in the direction of Godong. *Kondektur* offers operating of bus to the passenger with the direction of Godong. Then, the passenger gets down in the bus.

37. Conversation 37 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 12th conversation.

Kondektur : *Minal-minal.*
(Bus station, bus station).

The register meaning of *minal* is terminal. This utterance is used to call the destination for bus station. It occurs when the bus goes in the direction in Purwodadi bus station. *Kondektur* offers operating of bus to the passengers in the left side of street.

38. Conversation 38 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 14th conversation.

Kondektur : Godong, Godong, *prei* kiri!
(Godong, Godong, there is no a passenger in the left!)

The register meaning of *prei* is there is not passenger. This utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of Godong. It is used by *kondektur* to give information to the driver that there is not passenger in Godong, so the driver has to straight away, no needs to stop wait the passengers in Godong.

39. Conversation 39 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 19th conversation.

Kondektur : *Dadi* mas?
(Dadi sir?)
Passenger : Ya (Yes)

The register meaning of *Dadi* is Purwodadi, the name of city in Grobogan, Central Java. This utterance is used to call the destination to Purwodadi. It is happens when the bus go in the direction of Purwodadi. *Kondektur* offers the bus to the passenger to go in the Purwodadi.

40. Conversation 40 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 20th conversation.

Kondektur : *Prei* kiri! Terus!
(There is not a vehicle in the left! Let's go on!)

The register meaning of *prei* is there is not vehicle. The utterance happens when the bus go fast in the street. It is used by *kondektur* to give

information to the driver that there is not vehicle in the left street, so the driver has to overtake the vehicle in front of the bus.

41. Conversation 41 was taken from the Golden Boy bus, January 11th 2012 in the 22nd conversation.

Kondektur : (Kursi) *Longgar-longgar!*
(The empty seat)

The register meaning of *longgar* is empty seat. The utterance occurs when the bus *ngetem* (stop to wait the passengers) in Gubug. It is used by *kondektur* to give information to the passengers that there is empty bus into bus. The utterance functions to persuade the passengers to get on the bus.

42. Conversation 42 was taken from the Akbar bus, January 12th 2012 in the 6th conversation.

Passenger : *BRI Mas.*
(Please People's Bank of Indonesia Sir.)
Kondektur : Yo. (Yes)

The abbreviation of BRI is People's Bank of Indonesia. This utterance occurs when the bus nearest in BRI place. It is used by the passenger to give information to *kondektur* that she wants to get down in BRI place.

43. Conversation 43 was taken from the Akbar bus, January 12th 2012 in the 16th conversation.

Passenger : *SMP Pak!*
(Please Junior High School Sir!)
Kondektur : Nggih. (Yes)

The abbreviation of *SMP* is Junior High School. The utterance occurs when the bus go in the direction of SMP 5 Purwodadi. It is used by the

passenger to give information to *kondektur* that she wants to get down in SMP place.

44. Conversation 44 was taken from the Akbar bus, January 12th 2012 in the 16th conversation.

Passenger : Mas *pp* pirang jam?
(How many hours do the passengers to take two ways direction?)
Kondektur : Sekitar 4 jam.
(For about 4 hours.)

The register meaning of *PP* (*pulang dan pergi*) is two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi. The conversation occurs when the bus *ngetem* (stop to wait the passenger) in bus station. The passenger asks to *kondektur* how many hours to take two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi.

45. Conversation 45 was taken from the Akbar bus, January 12th 2012 in the 18th conversation.

Kondektur : *Garon, Garon*. Ora. Terus!
(*Garon, Garon*. No. Let's go on!)

The register meaning of *Garon* is Penggaron. This utterance is used to call the destination to the city in Semarang. It occurs when the bus go in the direction of Penggaron. *Kondektur* offers of bus to the passengers to go in the Penggaron. But there is not a passenger will go there.

C. The Analysis Situational Characteristics of Register Used by Drivers, *Kondektur*, and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.

The writer would like to present the components of register buses transportation in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi into the analysis of the field, tenor, and mode. From this research, the writer found 112 conversations but she will analyze 29 data of conversations as the components of register; there are 18 data as field of discourse, 7 data as tenor of discourse, and 4 data as mode of discourse.

A. Field of Discourse

Field refers to the topic and action in which language is used to express something. The topic tends to the kinds of activity of crews of buses.

1. Topic field of Discourse

The topic is about social functions in the use of buses transportation register in two ways direction Penggaron-purwodadi such as to offer of operating vehicles and to make the expression more effective and efficient.

a) To Offer the Service of Vehicle

There are 3 conversations used by crew's buses to give offer the service of vehicle to the passengers. They used the expressions as follows:

- 1) Driver : Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo.. !
 (Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi?
 Come on...!)
- Passenger : Iya. (Yes)
- Kondektur* : Tengah kosong.
 (The middle seat is empty.)
- Pessanger : Nggeh. (Yes)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Ngendi mbak? Purwodadi? Ayo munggah!
 (Where will you go Sis? Purwodadi? Let's
 get on the bus)
- 3) *Kondektur* : Pundi Mbak? Gubug, Godong mriki.
 (Where are you going Sis? Gubug, Godong
 come here.)

The utterance (1) – (3) is used by *kondektur* to offer the bus to the passengers. It occurs when the bus *ngetem* (stop to wait passengers) in Penggaron bus station. *Kondektur* ask to the passengers “Will you go to Purwodadi?” usually the passengers just answer yes and no. Sometimes there is a passenger answer by the gesture such as nod’s one head or wave a hand to bus. In utterance (1), the passenger get on the bus by answer yes and *kondektur* give information to the passenger that there is empty seat into middle bus. Different with utterance (2), the passenger directly gets on the bus by answer her gesture. And *kondektur* offer operating of vehicle to the passenger in (3) to go in Godong or Gubug direction.

b) To Make the Expression Be More Effective and Efficient.

The writer discovered 6 conversations as register to make the communication more effective and efficient. It can be proved from the data below.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Dadi...Dadi.... Ra ono penumpang. Ayo duduk!

- (Dadi... Dadi... There is not passenger. Sit down please!)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Garone. Point! Yo!
(Garone. Point! Let's go on!)
- 3) *Kondektur* : Dadi....Dadi... Ayo mbak!
(Dadi... Dadi... Let's get on the bus Sis!)
- 4) *Kondektur* : Dong, Godong, Godong pak?
(Godong, Godong, Godong sir?)
- Passenger : Nggih mas.
(Yes sir)
- 5) Driver : Pundi Dek?
(Where are you going Sis?)
- Passenger : Nawangan Pak.
(I will go to Nawangan Sir.)
- 6) Passenger : Mas *pp* pirang jam?
(How many hours do the passengers to take two ways direction?)
- Kondektur* : Sekitar 4 jam.
(For about 4 hours.)

In utterances (1)-(6) are used by *kondektur* to make the expression more effective and efficient such as *dadi*, *garon*, *dong*, *nawangan* and *pp*. Those utterances occur when *kondektur* into bus. *Dadi* means Purwodadi, the city name in Grobogan. *Garon* means Penggaron, the city name in Semarang. *Dong* means Godong, the village name in Grobogan. *Nawangan* means Penawangan, the village name in Grobogan. *PP* means two ways direction. In utterance (1)-(5), *kondektur* offers operating of bus to the passenger. It is often used by crew buses transportation in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi. In utterance (6), the passenger asks to *kondektur* about how long the trip to take two ways direction Penggaron-purwodadi.

2. Action Field of Discourse

The action in buses transportation is divided into three actions based on the sequences of the interaction. They are pre-action, main action, and post-action.

a. Pre- action

There are two conversations that common used to start interaction between the drivers and *kondektur* by offer of operating vehicle to the passengers. Those can be illustrated by some conversations below.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Ngendi mbak? Purwodadi? Ayo munggah!
(Where will you go Sis? Purwodadi? Let's get on the bus!)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk? Purwodadi?
(Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)
Passenger : Terminal Purwodadi.
(Purwodadi bus station.)
Kondektur : Nggo mriku.
(Please over there)

Those utterances above are the offer of operating vehicle by *kondektur*. *Kondektur* use those utterances when the passenger has not got into the bus. It has function to give information to the passengers that want to get into the bus. Usually the passengers answer the question from *kondektur* yes or no. Sometimes there is passenger answer the question by the gesture such as nod's one head or wave a hand to bus. In utterance (1), the passenger directly gets on the bus by answer her gesture. Different with the

utterance (2), *kondektur* offers of operating bus to the passenger.

She answers the question *kondektur* before get on the bus.

b. Main Action

The main action is the interaction between *kondektur* and the passengers into the bus. In this situation, usually *kondektur* asks money to the passengers into bus. There are two conversations as main action used by *kondektur*. It can be shown by the use of expression below.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Mandap pundi mbak ?
(Where will you get down Miss?)
Passenger : Purwodadi mas.
(Purwodadi Sir.)
Kondektur : Kurang Rp.1000.
(Needs more one thousand rupiahs.)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Ngendi Buk? Gubug mangewu.
(Where are you going Mom? You have to pay five thousand rupiahs.)

In utterances (1) and (2) occur into the bus. *Kondektur* ask money to the passengers. He asks more money to the passenger as in (1) because the money which is given by him less one thousands rupiah. Different with the utterance (2), *kondektur* gives information to the passenger about customer tariff that is paid until Gubug.

c. Post-action

The post-action is the last interaction among the drivers, *kondektur* and the passengers into the bus. Usually the passengers close the door when want to get down from the bus. There are

four conversations as post action. Here are some expressions used in the post-action.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Kiri! Ono sing pe turun.
(Stop! There is a passenger who wants to get down.)
- 2) Passenger : Warung ya Mas!
(I want to get down in stall Sir!)
Kondektur : Sabar buk. Yo!
(Please be patient Mom. Let's go on!)
- 3) Driver : Kowe medon ngendi mas?
(Where will you get down Sir?)
Passenger : Godong
Driver : Ayo mepet lawang!
(Let's close the door!)
- 4) *Kondektur* : Akeh seng pe turun. Sik-sik balita-balita.
(Many passengers will get down. Wait a minute, there are babies)

In utterance (1) – (4), the passengers will get down from the bus based on the direction that they want. In utterance (1), *kondektur* asks to the driver to take a left side of bus because there is a passenger who wants to get down. In utterance (2), the passenger will get down in the small stall. *Kondektur* asks her to be patient because she closes to the door. *Kondektur* is afraid if she falls from the bus. On other hand, *kondektur* asks the others passenger to close the door in order to be easy and fast to get down from the bus as in utterance (3). Different in utterance (4), this condition occurs when the driver stop the bus. *Kondektur* asks to the driver to be patient because there are many passengers who want to get down. At the time, there is the mother with her baby who wants to get downs, so the driver has to wait them.

3. The Situational Characteristics of Register at the Level Field of Discourse

At the level of field, the component of register of buses transportation in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi covers the topic and the action in the interaction. The topic is about social functions in the use of buses transportation register in two ways direction Penggaron-purwodadi such as to give offer of operating vehicles and to make the expression more effective and efficient. The action in buses transportation in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi refers to the sequences of interaction which are grouped into three parts namely pre-action, main action, and post action. The pre-action explain offer to operating of vehicle to the passengers. The main actions describe how *kondektur* asks money to the passengers. The post- action covers how the passengers will get down from the bus.

B. Tenor of Discourse

Tenor refers to the participant including their roles and their relationship. From this research, there are 7 conversations as tenor of discourse.

1. The Role of the Participants

In relation to the activity in buses transportation, the participants present drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers role.

2. The Relationship Among the Participants

The relationship among drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers are influenced by the power and the frequency of contact.

a. Hierarchic and Non- hierarchic Relationship.

The relationships among drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers ranges not only hierarchic but also non-hierarchic one depending on the power had by them. Power is gained because of the background of the participants like age and level of expertise.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk? Purwodadi?
(Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)
Passenger : Terminal Purwodadi.
(Purwodadi bus station).
Kondektur : Nggo mriku.
(Please over there)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk?
(Where are you going Mom?)
Passenger : Waru.
Kondektur : Nggo nyedak pintu!
(Please close the door!)

The passengers who use utterance (1) and (2) are older than *kondektur* so that they used polite form in the interaction. Consequently, the passengers have greater power than *kondektur* although it is common that in Indonesian culture the passengers are treated like a king.

Similar age between the participants in buses transportation may result a non hierarchic relationship so that

they have some casual expression without using polite forms as follows.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Dobel, dobel, anggur (laki-laki tua) ape medon.
(Double, double. Old man will get down!)
- 2) Driver : Kowe medon ngendi mas?
(Where will you get down Sir?)
Passenger : Godong
Driver : Ayo mepet lawang. (Let's close the door)

b. Frequent and Infrequent Relationship

Frequent contacts indicate that there is close relationship. As a result, there is a high effective involvement and of course minimum social distance in the relation. It can be shown by the use of casual style in utterance

- 1) Driver : Ngendi Mas? Purwodadi? Ayo..!
(Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi? Come on....!)
- Passenger : Iya. (Yes)
- Kondektur* : Tengah kosong.
(The middle seat is empty.)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Purwodadi Mbak?
(Will you go to Purwodadi Sir?)
Passenger : Ya mas. (Yes Sir)
Driver : Ayo, tengah seh kosong.
(Come on, the middle seat is empty.)
Passenger: Nggeh. (Yes)
- 3) Passenger : KUD ya Mas.
(Please Village Cooperative Unit Sir)
Kondektur : Paling dekat KUD
(The nearest is Village Cooperative Unit)

The speech pattern that directly tends to the main point of interaction indicates that among the participants have frequent contacts. It is exemplified in (1) and (2) above. The main point

of interaction here is to give information that the bus want to go in Purwodadi. *Kondektur* give operating of bus because of the passengers often take two ways direction in Penggaron-Purwodadi. In contrast, infrequent contact may result maximum social distance and the style becoming formal as in (3) above. This utterance indicates that the passenger wants to get down in KUD (Village Cooperative Unit). They used Indonesian language to conversations. It makes a social distance between them.

3. The Situational Characteristics of Register at the Level Tenor of Discourse

At the level of tenor dealing with the role of the participants in buses transportation in two ways direction Penggaron –Purwodadi, there are some people who take roles as the drivers and *kondektur* on the one hand as the passengers. The power of the participants and the frequency on the contact influence their relationship. Different age and level of expertise from hierarchic relationship which make the participants use polite form in the utterance. They use casual style without using polite form of Javanese language. In frequent contact, usually the passengers always get in buses Penggaron-purwodadi. It means that they have high affective involvement. And in infrequent contact may result maximum social distance, low affective

involvement, and style becoming formal event cause the use of borrowing from other language.

C. Mode of Discourse

Mode concerns with how the participants communicate. It covers the long role, the medium, the channel, and the purpose of the utterance.

1. Language Role

The role of language ranges whether it takes a role as action or as reflection, language in buses transportation take a role as action because it is directly used in the interaction

2. Channel of Interaction, Medium and Its Feedback

Since the activity into buses transportation happens face to face and spontaneous, the channel of the interaction is visual and hearable. The medium is through spoken medium because the addressee takes a part directly in the interaction into bus. As a result, the addressor gets a feedback from the addressee immediately. The feedback is not only in the form verbal action but also non-verbal action like gesture, attention, facial expression and so on. Usually language that is used by crew bus has functions to hide the speaker' intention or to keep secrete from other people.

- 1) *Kondektur* : Dobel, dobel, anggur (laki-laki tua) ape medon.
(Double, double. Old man will get down.)
- 2) *Kondektur* : Sek lira2 pe medon.
(Wait a minute; the girl wants to get down from the bus)

- 3) *Kondektur* : Akbar itu sewanya selalu bagus.
 (Akbar bus always gets many passengers).
 Driver : Owh....
- 4) Driver : Digunting sek!
 (Ask money to the passengers!)
Kondektur : (Menganggukan kepala.)
 (Nod's a head.)

This situations above occur when *kondektur* into bus. In utterance (1), *kondektur* gives information to the driver that there is old man wants to get down from the bus. So the driver has to stop and to be patient to wait him. Different from others, in utterance (2), there is the girl wants to get down from the bus. Finally, the driver gives feedback to stop the bus awhile.

There are some other nonverbal feedbacks in buses transportation. A nod is given by the driver accompanying the word “OK” In utterance (3) and (4) to show agreement. In utterance (3), after *kondektur* gives information to the driver about the passengers who get on the Akbar bus, the driver just give nod's a head. Different from others, in utterance (4), *kondektur* asks money to the passengers directly after the driver asks him to do it.

3. The Situational Characteristics of Register at the Level Mode of Discourse

At the level of mode, language in buses transportation takes roles as action because it is directly used in the interaction. Since the activity into buses transportation happens face to face and spontaneous, the channel of the interaction is visual and hearable. The

medium is through spoken medium because the addressee takes a part directly in the interaction into bus. As a result, the addressor gets a feedback from the addressee immediately. The feedback is not only in the form verbal action but also non-verbal action like gesture, attention, facial expression and so on. Usually language that is used by crew bus has functions to hide the speaker' intention or to keep secrete from other people.

D. The Analysis Linguistic characteristic of Register Used by Drivers, *Kondektur*, and Passengers in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi

The writer would like present the forms of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi and its analyses. She works with some forms of register found in buses transportation such as words, phrases, and sentences.

1. Word

a. Word Formation

Vocabulary or choice of words is stated as the most distinguishing feature in register. The vocabulary used in buses transportation is formed by some ways namely compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, abbreviation, and acronym.

1) Compounding

There is no blending was found in this research.

2) Blending

There is no blending was found in this research.

3) Clipping

There are 7 data in the form of clipped words used in bus transportation. These words are shortened by deleting the letter or syllable of the word. The deletion is as in the brackets below.

a) *Kondektur* : (Peng)Garone. Point! Yo!

(Garone. Point! Let's go!)

It comes from Penggaron, the city name in Semarang.

b) *Kondektur* : (Go)Dong, Godong, Godong pak?

(Godong, Godong, Godong sir?)

Passenger : Nggih mas.

(Yes sir).

It comes from Godong, the village name in Purwodadi.

c) *Kondektur* : Dadi...Dadi...(Gu)Bug...(Gu)Bug...

It comes from Gubug, the village name in purwodadi.

d) *Kondektur* :(Purwo)Dadi...(Purwo)Dadi...Ayo! Ra ono

penumpang. Ayo duduk!

(Dadi... Dadi.. Let's go on! There is not passenger.

Sit down please!)

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

e) *Kondektur* : (Te)Gowanu?

Passenger : Nggih. (Yes)

It comes from Tegowanu, the village name in Purwodadi.

f) Driver : Pundi Dek?

(Where are you going Sis?)

Passenger : (*Pe*)Nawangan Pak.

(I want to go in Nawangan Sir.)

It comes from Penawangan, the village name in Purwodadi

g) Passenger : (*Per*)Telon mas!

(T-Intersection sir?)

Kondektur : Ya (Yes

It comes from pertelon, T-intersection.

h) *Kondektur* : *Minal-minal*.

(Bus station, bus station).

It comes from terminal, the name of bus station.

4) Borrowing

Borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. There are three borrows that found in this research. Namely;

a) *Kondektur*: Awas..! *kress*!

(Watch out...! crash..!)

It comes from crash means accident involving a vehicle in collision with something (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 99)

b) *Kondektur* : Garone. *Poin!* Yo!

(Garone. Point! Let's go on!)

It comes from point means thing that somebody says or writers giving their opinion or stating (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 331)

c) *Kondektur*: Sik-sik sik, *dobel-dobel*, okeh penumpang.

(Wait a minute, double, there are many passengers.)

It comes from double means become or make something become twice as much or many (Oxford Dictionary, 2003: 129).

5) Coinage

There is no coinage was found in this research.

6) Abbreviation

It is a process of reduction by initialization of words. There are five data of abbreviations that in found in buses transportation.

a) BRI : People's Bank of Indonesia.

Passenger : *BRI* Mas.

(I want to get down in People's Bank of Indonesia Sir).

Kondektur : Yo, (Yes)

b) SD : Elementary School

Passenger : *SD* kiri Pak.

(I want to get down in Elementary School Sir!)

c) SMP : Junior High School

Passenger : *SMP* Pak.

(I want to get down in Junior High School Sir!).

Kondektur : Nggih. (Yes)

d) PP : Two Ways Direction

Kondektur : Mas *pp* pirang jam?

(How many hours do the passengers to take two ways direction?)

Passenger : Sekitar 4 jam.

(For about 4 hours).

e) KUD : Village Cooperative Unit

Passenger : *KUD* Mas.

(I want to get down in Village Cooperative Unit Sir.)

Kondektur : Paling dekat KUD

(The nearest is Village Cooperative Unit)

7) Acronym

There is no acronym was found in this research.

b. Word Classes

Based on the function in a sentence, the words used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi can be categorized as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

1) Noun

In a sentence, noun functions as subject like in (a) – (j).

- a) *Kondektur* : (Bus) *Akbar* kosong.
(Akbar bus is empty).
- b) *Kondektur* : (Bus) *Chelsea* kosong.
(Chelsea bus is empty).
- c) *Kondektur* : Sek, *rombongan* pe medon!
(Wait a minute, there are many passengers
who wants to get down.)
- d) *Kondektur* : Sek! *Lira* pe medon.
(Wait a minute! the girl wants to get down
from the bus.)
- e) *Kondektur* : *Balita* pe medon.
(The baby will get down.)
- f) *Kondektur* : Godong, Godong, *prei* kiri!
(Godong, Godong, there is not a passenger
in the left!)
- g) *Kondektur* : *Prei* kiri! Terus!.
(There is not a vehicle in the left! Let's go
on!)
- h) *Kondektur* : (Bus) *Fajar* ngetem neng nawangan.
(Fajar bus is parking in Penawangan)
- i) *Kondektur* : *Poin* kiri jalan!
(There is a passenger in the life side!)
- j) *Kondektur* : (Bus) *Lowo Ijo* ape di perpal.

(Lowo Ijo bus will be repaired.)

There are three data in the form of noun functions as object like in below.

a) *Kondektur* : Sek! akeh *penumpang*.

(Be calm! there are many passengers)

b) *Kondektur* : Awas! Ada *variasi ijo* (neng dalan). Alon-alon!

(Be careful! There are police in the street.

Be calm!)

c) *Kondektur* : Wah! Ono *operasi*.

(Wah! there is supervision police.)

2) Verb

A verb may function as predicate in both complete and incomplete sentences. There are nine verbs in this research. Namely;

a) *Kondektur* : Kiri! Anak anak ape *medon* (dari bus).

(Take a left side! The children want to get down from the bus.)

b) *Kondektur* : Ngendi mbak? Purwodadi? Ayo *mungguh* (ke bus)!

(Where will you go Sis? Purwodadi? Let's get on the bus!)

c) Driver : Kae *digunting* sek.

(Please ask money to the passengers)

d) *Kondektur* : Sesok aku pe *perpal*.

(I will repair the bus tomorrow.)

e) Driver : Kene ape *ngatret*.

(We will go into garage.)

f) *Kondektur* : Lowo Ijo *ngetem* neng godong.

(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong.)

g) *Kondektur* : Penumpange di *oper* neng Lowo Ijo.

(The passengers will be transferred into
Lowo Ijo bus)

h) Passenger : BRI mas.

(Please People's Bank of Indonesia Sir.)

Kondektur : Kalem! Rasah *nyalip*.

(Be calm! Don't overtake.)

i) *Kondektur* : Wis *kres* Purwo.

(Purwo bus was gone.)

3) Adjective

An adjective has functions as a predicate in a sentence or as an adverb in a noun phrase. There are two data in the form of verb. They are;

a) Driver : Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo.. !

(Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi?

Come on..!)

Passenger : Iya. (Yes)

Kondektur : (Kursi)*tengah* kosong.

(The middle seat is empty)

b) Driver : Wah, dino iki akeh bis *kosong*.

(Wah, today there are many empty buses.)

c) *Kondektur* : (Bus) Akbar *longgar*.

(Akbar bus is empty.)

The word which is typed in italic as in (a) *tengah* function as the predicate in the sentence and in (b) and (c) *kosong* and *longgar* have function as an adverb in a noun phrase.

4) Adverb

There is no adverb was found in this research.

c. The Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi at the Level of Words

The vocabulary of the choices of word which are used in two ways buses Penggaron-Purwodadi register are formed by some ways namely compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, abbreviation and acronym.

To the point of word classes, the word used in two ways buses Penggaron-Purwodadi register are categorized as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Noun can functions as subject, predicate, and object. Verb functions as predicate in the sentence, adjective has functions as

predicate and sometimes as adverb in a noun phrase. The one which function to give clarification to the verb and adjective is adverb

2. Phrase

Phrase is group of related words that does not contain a subjects and verb and that is used as a single part of speech. There 11 data as phrases was found in this research.

a. Kinds of Phrases

The phrases which are used in two ways direction buses Penggaron-purwodadi are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

1) Noun Phrase

Noun phrase has a function as subject and object in the sentence. There are three data as noun phrase were discovered in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi.

- a) Driver : Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo..!
(Where are you going Sir?Purwodadi?
Come on....!)
- Passenger : Iya. (Yes)
- Kondektur* : (Kursi) *tengah* kosong.
(The middle seat is empty.)
- b) *Kondektur* : *Bus Akbar* itu sewa ne selalu intok apek.
(Akbar bus always gets many passengers)
- c) Driver : Wah, dino iki akeh *bus kosong*.

(Wah, today there are many empty buses)

The words typed in italic as in (a), (b), and (c) in turn have a constituent which is categorized as noun, e.g. *kursi* and *bus*. The words *kursi* and *bus* have functions as the subject; they are categorized as noun phrase.

2) Verb Phrase

Verb phrase is a phrase that can be formed by the main verb or an adverb phrase plus verb. This phrase usually functions as the predicate of a sentence. There are four verb phrases found in this research. Namely;

a) *Kondektur* : Sesok aku *ape perpal*.

(I will repair the bus tomorrow)

b) *Kondektur* : Lowo Ijo *agek ngetem* neng Gubug.

(Lowo Ijo is parking in Gubug)

c) *Kondektur* : Sek lira *ape medon*.

(Wait a minute; the girl will get down from
the bus)

d) *Driver* : Kene *ape ngatret*.

(We will go into garage.)

The verb phrase can be in two words formation as in (a) - (d) because each of them is formed by a verb and a verb preceded by an adverb namely *ape* and *agek*.

3) Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase functions like an adjective to modify (or tell about) a noun or a pronoun in a sentence. There are two adjective phrases were discovered in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi

- a) Driver : Bus fajar penumpang piye?
(How about the passengers in bus fajar?)

Kondektur : *Apek tenan!*
(Very good!)

- b) Driver : Fajar adoh?
Is Fajar bus far?

Kondektur : *Adoh banget.*
(So far)

4) Adverbial Phrase

It is kind of phrase consisting of adverb. This phrase can function as an adverb in the sentence.

- a) *Kondektur* : Penumpang dioper *neng lowo ijo.*
(The passengers will be transferred into
Lowo Ijo bus)

- b) *Kondektur* : Lowo Ijo ngetem *neng godong.*
(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong)

b. The Forms of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Penggaron-Purwodadi at the level of phrases

The register in two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi is characterized by some of phrases, namely noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. Noun phrase has a function as subject and object in the sentence. Verb phrase usually functions as the predicate of a sentence. An adjective phrase functions like an adjective to modify (or tell about) a noun or a pronoun in a sentence. Either adverbial phrase or prepositional phrase has function as adverb in a sentence.

3. Sentences

In buses transportation, there are many expressions in the form of sentence.

a. Kinds of Sentences

There are many kinds of sentences namely declarative sentence, imperative sentence, an interrogative sentence, and an exclamatory sentence.

1) Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence is a sentence which functions to inform someone without expecting certain response. It can be used to give information and to clarify something.

a) *Kondektur* : *Sek, akeh penumpang.*

(Be calm, there are many passengers.)

b) *Kondektur* : *Kalem, ono penumpang.*

(Be calm, there is a passenger.)

c) *Kondektur* : *Lowo Ijo ngetem godong.*

(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong.)

d) *Kondektur* : *Wis kres purwo.*

(Purwo bus was gone.)

e) *Kondektur* : *Bus Akbar itu sewa ne selalu intok apek.*

(Akbar bus always gets many passengers.)

f) *Kondektur* : *Sek lira2 pe medon.*

(Wait a minute; the girl wants to get down from the bus.)

g) *Kondektur* : *Akeh seng pe turun, sik-sik balita-balita.*

(Many passengers will get down, wait a minute, there are babies.)

h) *Kondektur* : *Sesok aku pe perpal.*

(I will repair the bus tomorrow.)

i) *Driver* : *Kene ape ngatret.*

(We will go into garage.)

Those sentences are categorized as declarative sentence because they are characterized by falling intonation and full stop at the end of the sentence. All of the sentences have function to give information. The sentence as in (a) - (i) is used by *kondektur* to inform the driver about the situation into bus. In utterance (a) and (b) *kondektur* gives information to the driver that there are many

passengers. In (c), (d) and (e) is used by *kondektur* to inform about the existence of the bus. Different from in (f) and (g), *kondektur* give inform to the driver that there are the passenger want to get down from the bus. The sentences in (h) and (i) is used by the driver and *kondektur* to describe the condition of the bus.

2) Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence that is made to stimulate response in the form of action. The imperative sentence used in bus transportation register is marked by the use of some words indicating command, order, or request.

a) *Kondektur* : *Awas!* ada variasi ijo.

(Be calm! There are police.)

b) *Kondektur* : *Ojo banter-banter! Slow wae!*

(Don't be fast! Be slowly!)

c) Driver : *Ayo mepet neng lawang!*

(Let's close the door!)

d) *Kondektur* : *Pasar godong persiapan. Ayo nyedak*

lawang-nyedak lawang!

(Godong market is prepared. Please close the door.)

e) *Kondektur* : *Dadi...Dadi....ayo ra ono passenger. Ayo*

duduk!

(Dadi... Dadi...Let's go on! There is not passenger. Sit down please!)

f) Driver : *Kae digunting sek!*

(Please ask money to the passengers!)

g) Driver : *Dic, mburi di ngeti!*

(Dic, please see it back!)

Kondektur : Hoop (berhenti). (Stop).

h) *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk? Purwodadi?

(Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)

Passenger : Terminal Purwodadi.

(Purwodadi bus station).

Kondektur : *Nggo mriku!*

(Please over there!)

The use of an imperative sentence which is to give command is in (a) and (b). Requests are shown is in (c) – (h) above.

3) Interrogative Sentence

This sentence is for asking question so that it functions to stimulate response in the form of answer. It is marked by use of a question mark (?) within rising intonation in the end of the sentence.

a) Driver : *Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo..*

(Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi? Come on....)

- Passenger : Iya. (Yes)
- Kondektur* : Tengah kosong.
(The middle seat is empty)
- Pessanger : Nggeh. (Yes)
- b) *Kondektur* : *Mandap pundi mbak ?*
(Where will you get down Miss?)
- Passenger : Purwodadi mas.
(Purwodadi Sir).
- Kondektur* : Kurang Rp.1000.
(Needs more one thousand rupiahs)
- c) Driver : *Fajar wis mlebu?*
(Does Fajar bus get into bus station?)
- d) *Kondektur* : *Midun ngendi mba'e?*
(Where are you get down Sis?)
- Passenger : Pom bensin.
(Gas station)
- Kondektur* : Ha.. pom bensin. Yo!
(Ha, gas station. Let's go)
- e) *Kondektur* : *Mas pp pirang jam?*
(How many hours do the passengers to take
two ways direction?)
- Passenger : Sekitar 4 jam. (For about 4 hours.)
- f) Driver : *Fajar adoh?*

(Is Fajar bus far?)

Kondektur : Adoh.

(So far.)

g) *Kondektur* : *Pundi Buk? Purwodadi?*

(Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)

Passenger : Terminal Purwodadi.

(Purwodadi bus station).

Kondektur : Nggo mriku.

(Please over there)

h) *Kondektur* : *Pundi Buk?*

(Where are you going Mom?)

Passenger : Waru.

Kondektur : Nggo nyedak pintu.

(Please close the door!)

i) Driver : *Kowe medon ngendi mas?*

(Where will you get down Sir?)

Passenger : Godong.

Driver : Ayo mepet lawang!

(Let's close the door!)

j) *Kondektur* : *Purwodadi Mbak?*

(Will you go to Purwodadi Sis?)

Passenger : Ya mas. (Yes Sir)

Driver : Ayo, tengah she kosong.

(Come on, the middle seat is empty.)

4) Exclamatory Sentence

The kind of sentence is for expressing strong feeling like in apologizing, pleading, and expressing. There some sentences that indicates strong feeling as in:

a) *Kondektur* : *Awas...!, kress!*

(Watch out...!, crash..!)

b) *Kondektur* : *Awas! Hayo terus!*

(Watch out...! Let's go on).

c) Driver : Bus fajar penumpange piye?

(How about the passengers in Fajar bus?)

Kondektur : Apek tenan!

(Very good!)

b. The Linguistic Characteristics of Register Used in Two Ways Direction Buses Pengaron-Purwodadi at Level of Sentences

The buses transportation register are also characterized by the use of some sentence such as declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. A declarative sentence functions to inform someone without expecting certain response. It can be used to give information about someone's activity, to clarify something. An imperative sentence functions to give a command or makes a request. It is followed by a period or an exclamation point. An interrogative sentence has a function to ask a question. It is always

followed by a question mark. And exclamatory sentence has a function to expresses strong feeling.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

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

A. Conclusions

Register is language variation used by a certain group of people to express purpose in certain situation. It is a language variety viewed with respect to its context of use. From the data analysis, the writer concludes essential points to the topic of this graduating paper as follows:

1. Based on the data analysis, the data of register have two meanings. They are the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning.
2. The situational characteristics of register used by drivers, *kondektur*, and passengers in two ways direction Penggaron-Purwodadi can be described by three parts namely field, tenor, and mode.
 - a. Field of discourse refers to what is happening, the nature of the social interaction taking place. It covers the offered of operating bus, to make expression be more effective and more efficient and the sequences of interaction among the drivers, *kondektur*, and the passengers.
 - b. Tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part; the social roles and relationships of participant, the status and roles of the participants. In tenor, language is action in speaking so that the speaker gets a feedback from the hearer.

- c. Mode of discourse refers to the language roles, the participant's hope to get by using the language in the particular situation and the channel utilized to convey meaning. In tenor, the participants present the role in which the relationship is influenced by the power and the frequency of contact.
3. Through this study the writer found some linguistic characteristics of register in buses transportation Penggaron-Purwodadi are described by the use of some linguistics such as words, phrases, and sentences.
 - a. The word formations are marked by use of compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, abbreviation, and acronym. On other hand, the word classes are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.
 - b. The buses transportation register is also characterized by the use of noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverbial phrase.
 - c. The buses transportation register used declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

B. Suggestions

Based on the result of the research, the writer will give some suggestions.

1. For the Readers

The writer hopes that the readers would not be confused if they often go anywhere by bus. They will understand and know about the meaning of such term used. Further, the readers could improve their knowledge about others language that appears in society especially language used in buses

transportation. On other hand, this research can be used for teaching Javanese especially for foreigners of native English speaker.

2. For Others Researchers

This research could be one of the references in studying further about language variety especially on the register and the writer hopes that there will be some researchers who will study about the register in other fields.

3. For Teachers

The writer hopes this research could be used for the teacher to enrich the vocabulary of English register.

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APPENDIXES

TA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : January, 8th 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi
- Bus feature : Panuntun
- Observer : Nazilatul Khusna
1. Driver : Ngendi mas? Purwodadi? Ayo..!
(Where are you going Sir? Purwodadi? Let's go on...!)
 - Passenger : Iya. (Yes)
 - Kondektur* : Tengah kosong.
(The middle seat is empty.)
 - Pessanger : Nggeh. (Yes)
 2. *Kondektur* : Dadi...Dadi....Bug...Bug...
 3. *Kondektur* : Mandap pundi mbak ?
(Where will you get down Miss?)
 - Passenger : Purwodadi mas.
(Purwodadi Sir.)
 - Kondektur* : Kurang Rp.1000.
(Needs more one thousand rupiahs.)
 4. *Kondektur* : Gowanu pasar.
(Gowanu market!)
 - Passenger : Pasar mas.
(Market sir.)
 - Kondektur* : Pinggir jalan wae.
(Side of the road.)
 5. *Kondektur* : Awas..!, kress!
(Watch out...! Crash..!)
 6. *Kondektur* : Sek, akeh passenger.

- (Be calm, there are many passengers.)
7. *Kondektur* : Kiri! Anak anak ape medon.
(Stop, the children wants to get down)
8. *Kondektur* : Dobel, dobel, anggur (laki-laki tua) ape medon.
(Double. Old man will get down.)
9. *Kondektur* : Ngendi mbak? Purwodadi? Ayo mungguh!
(Where will you go Sis? Purwodadi? Let's get on the bus!)
10. *Kondektur* : Wah ono operasi.
(Wah, there is police operation.)
11. *Kondektur* : Awas! Hayo terus!
(Watch out...! Let's go or:!)
12. *Driver* : Fajar wis mlebu?
(Does Fajar bus get into bus station?)
13. *Kondektur* : Durung. (Not yet)
14. *Kondektur* : Wah, anggur (laki-laki tua) yo ngunuwi.
(Wah, old man is unusually.)
15. *Passenger* : Pertelon.
(T-Intersection)
16. *Kondektur* : Tunggu sek.
(Wait a minute.)
17. *Kondektur* : Kalem, ono passenger
(Be calm, there is a passenger.)
18. *Kondektur* : Sek lira2 pe medon.
(Wait a minute, the girl wants to get down from the bus.)
19. *Kondektur* : Lowo Ijo ngetem godong.
(Lowo Ijo is parking in Godong.)
20. *Passenger* : BRI mas.
(Please People's Bank of Indonesia Sir.)
- Kondektur* : Kalem rasah nyalip.
(Be calm, don't overtake,)

21. *Kondektur* : Wis kres purwo.
(Purwo bus was gone.)
22. Driver : Kowe medon ngendi mas?
(Where will you get down Sir?)
- Passenger : Godong.
- Driver : Ayo mepet lawang!
(Let's close the door!)
23. Passenger : KUD Mas.
(Please Village Cooperative Unit Sir.)
- Kondektur* : Paling dekat KUD
(The nearest is Village Cooperative Unit.)
24. Passenger : Pasar mas!
(I want to get down in the market Sir)
- Kondektur* : Paling dekat pasar
(The nearest is the market)

DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : January, 9th 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi
- Bus feature : Fajar
- Observer : Nazilatul Khusna
1. *Kondektur* : Purwodadi Mbak?
(Purwodadi Sis?)
Passenger : Ya mas. (Yes Sir)
Driver : Ayo, tengah seh kosong.
(Come on, the middle seat is empty.)
 2. *Kondektur* : Tahan. (Stop).
 3. *Kondektur* : Lowo Ijo ngetem neng Gubug.
(Lowo Ijo is parking in Gubug.)
 4. *Kondektur* : Sesok aku pe perpal.
(I will repair the bus tomorrow.)
 5. *Kondektur* : Ayo kene menggok ngiri solar sek.
(Please turns left to buy gasoline!)
 6. *Kondektur* : Ayo terus jejek.
(Let's go on!)
 7. *Kondektur* : Ayo! alus...!
(Let's go on! Be calm..!)
 8. *Kondektur* : Ayo nyedak lawang.
(Let's close the door!)
 9. *Kondektur* : Terakhir terminal habis.
(The bus station is finished.)
 10. *Kondektur* : Akbar itu sewanya selalu bagus.
(Akbar bus always gets many passengers.)

11. *Kondektur* : Dadi...Dadi....ayo! Ra ono penumpang. Ayo duduk!
(Dadi... Dadi...Let's go! There is not a passenger. Sit down please!)
12. *Kondektur* : Passengere dioper neng lowo ijo.
(The passengers will be transferred into Lowo Ijo bus.)
13. *Kondektur* : Pasar godong persiapan, nyedak lawang-nyedak lawang.
(Godong market is prepared. Please close the door!)
14. *Kondektur* : Awas..! kres!
(Watch out! Crash!)
15. *Kondektur* : Ojo banter-banter! slow wae!
(Don't be fast! be slowly!)
16. *Kondektur* : Monggo Bu, kiri dua kanan tiga.
(Please Mom, the left are two passengers and the right are three passengers.)
17. *Kondektur* : Sek, rombongan pe medon!
(Wait a minute, there are many passengers who wants to get down.)
18. *Kondektur* : Akeh seng pe turun. sik-sik balita-balita.
(Many passengers will get down. Wait a minute! There are toddlers.)
19. Passengers : SD ya pak.
(Please Elementary School Sir.)
- Kondektur* : Nggeh. (Sambil mengetuk pintu dengan koin).
(Yes, while knocking the door by using his coin.)
20. *Kondektur* : Garone. Point! Yo!
(Garone. Point! Let's go!)
21. *Kondektur* : Medon ngendi mba'e?
(Where will you get down Miss?)
- Passenger : Pom bensin. (Gas station)

- Kondektur* : Ha.. pom bensin. Yo!
(Ha, gas station. Let's go on!)
22. *Kondektur* : *Balita* pe medon.
(The baby will get down.)
23. Passenger : Medon pom Pak!
(I will get down in Gas station Sir)
24. *Kondektur* : Ya (Yes)

DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : January, 10th 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi
- Bus feature : Chelsea
- Observer : Nazilatul Khusna
1. *Kondektur* : Sik-sik sik, dobel-dobel, okeh penumpang.
(Wait a minute. double, there are many passengers.)
 2. Driver : Kene ape ngatret.
(We will go into garage.)
 3. Driver : Digunting sek!
(Please ask money to the passengers!)
 4. *Kondektur* : Dadi....Dadi... ayo mbak!
(Dadi. Dadi, Let's go Miss!)
 5. *Kondektur* : Ora ono penumpang.
(There is not a passenger.)
 6. *Kondektur* : Ayo mas kosong-kosong.
(Come on Sir, the seat is empty.)
 7. *Kondektur* : Awas! Ada variasi ijo. Alon-alon.
(Be careful! there are police. Be calm!)
 8. *Kondektur* : Ayo! Goyang kanan, banting setir.
(Let's go on! Move to the right!straight away.)
 9. *Kondektur* : Kiri ono passenger.
(There is a passenger in the left street.)
 10. *Kondektur* : Sek sek,.. ono sing keru.
(Wait... there is a passenger be left behind.)
 11. *Kondektur* : Ha.. tengen prei, goyang kanan!.
(Ha..there is no a vehicle in the left, move to the right!)
 12. *Kondektur* : Ngandang.
(Go back into garage.)
 13. *Kondektur* : Wis intok kebak.

- (We have gotten many passengers.)
14. Driver : Wah, dino iki akeh bis sing kosong.
(Wah, today there are many empty buses.)
15. *Kondektur* : Kiri, ono sing pe turun.
(Stop, there is a passenger who wants to get down.)
16. *Kondektur* : Mas pp pirang jam?
(How many hours do the passengers to take two ways direction?)
- Passenger : Sekitar 4 jam.
(For about 4 hours.)
17. *Kondektur* : Ojo banter-banter slow wae!
(Don't be fast, be slowly!)
18. Driver : Dic, mburi ngeti.
(Dic, please see your back.)
- Kondektur* : Hoop (berhenti). (Stop).
19. *Kondektur* : Dadi Mas?
(Will you go to Purwodadi Sir?)
- Passenger : Ya, (Yes)
20. *Kondektur* : Kalem, ono penumpang!
(Be calm, there is a passenger wants to get on the bus.)
21. Driver : Pundi Dek?
(Where are you going Sis?)
- Passenger : *Nawangan* Pak.
(*Nawangan* Sir.)

DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : January, 11th 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi
- Bus feature : Golden Boy
- Observer : Nazilatul Khusna
1. *Kondektur* : Dong, Godong, Godong pak?
(Godong, Godong, Godong sir?)
Passenger : Nggih mas.
(Yes sir.)
 2. *Kondektur* : Sik yo...
(Wait a minute.)
 3. Driver : Fajar adoh?
(Is Fajar bus far?)
Kondektur : Adoh. (So far!)
 4. *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk? Purwodadi?
(Where are you going Mom? Purwodadi?)
Passenger : Terminal Purwodadi.
(Purwodadi bus station.)
Kondektur : Nggo mriku!
(Please over there!)
 5. *Kondektur* : Pundi Pak? Gubuk?
(Where are you going Sir? Gubug?)
 6. *Kondektur* : Pundi Mbak? Gubug, Godong mriki!
(Where are you going Sis? Gubug, Godong come here!)
 7. *Kondektur* : Ngendi Buk?
(Where are you going Mom?)
Passenger : Gubug mangewu.
(You have to pay five thousand rupiahs.)
 8. *Kondektur* : Gubug Gubug.
 9. *Kondektur* : Pundi Buk?

- (Where are you going Mom?)
- Passenger : Waru
- Kondektur* : Nggo nyedak pintu.
(Please close the door.)
10. *Kondektur* : Minal-minal.
(Bus station, bus station.)
11. *Kondektur* : Akbar kosong.
(Akbar bus is empty.)
12. *Kondektur* : Chelsea kosong.
(Chelsea bus is empty.)
13. *Kondektur* : Ayo! Gubug, Godong, Purwodadi.
(Let's go! Gubug, Godong, Purwodadi.)
14. *Kondektur* : Godong, Godong, prei kiri.
(Godong, Godong, there is no a passenger in the left.)
15. *Kondektur* : Iki apik banget.
(The passenger is good.)
16. Driver : Raenek uwong, nyatane yomung siji thok.
(There is not a passenger; actually it is just one passenger.)
17. *Kondektur* : Yo prei.
(Come on, there is no a passenger.)
18. *Kondektur* : Yo! awas!
(Let's go on! Watch out!)
19. *Kondektur* : Godong Bu?
(Will you go to Godong Mom?)
20. *Kondektur* : Prei kiri, terus, awas!
(There is no a vehicle in the left, straight away, watches out!)
21. Driver : Ayo yahene ndhang mulih.
(The time for go back.)

DATA FROM OBSERVATION

- Date : January, 12th 2012
- Topic : Bus Transportation
- Location : In two ways direction buses Penggaron-Purwodadi
- Bus Feature : Akbar
- Observer : Nazilatul Khusna
1. Driver : Kanan jalan ki pirang- pirang. Ngendi mbak? Godong?
(There are many passengers in the right street. Where are you going Miss? Godong?)
Passenger : Sik Pak, sih ngenteni rencange neng kono.
(Wait Sir, I am still waiting my friend over there.)
 2. *Kondektur* : Purwodadi Buk?
(Will you go to Purwodadi Mom?)
Passenger : Nggih Pak.
(Yes Sir).
Kondektur : Sik- sik.
(Wait a minute.)
 3. *Kondektur* : Warung ayu- warung ayu.
(Ayu stall.)
 4. Driver : Pundi Dek?
(Where are you going Sis?)
Passenger : Nawangan Pak.
(Nawangan Sir.)
 5. *Kondektur* : Gowanu?
(Will you go to Tegowanu?)
Passenger : Nggih. (Yes)
 6. Passenger : BRI Mas.
(Please People's Bank of Indonesia Sir.)
Kondektur : Yo, (Yes)
 7. *Kondektur* : Pasar godong!

- (Godong market!)
- Driver : Eneng ra?
(Is there any passenger?)
- Kondektur* : Ra, yo!
(No, let's go on!)
8. *Kondektur* : Garon, Garon, yo!
(Garon, Garon, Let's go on!)
9. Passenger : Juwangi pak!
(Will you go to Juwangi sir?)
10. *Kondektur* : Godong?
(Will you go to Godong?)
- Passenger : Nggih. (Yes)
11. Passenger : Weru Pak!
(Weru Sir!)
- Kondektur* : Yo. (Yes).
12. Passenger : Pilang nggih Pak!
(I want to get down in Pilang Sir)
- Kondektur* : Nggih, (Yes)
13. Driver : Mbak e ngendi?
(Where will you get down Miss?)
- Passenger : Gerdu.
14. Passenger : SD Pak!
(Please Elementary School Sir!)
15. Passenger : SMP Pak!
(Please Junior High School Sir!)
- Kondektur* : Nggih. (Yes)
16. *Kondektur* : Prei kiri! Masuk!
(There is not a vehicle in the left side! Get in!)
17. *Kondektur* : Pasar, pasar. Godong pasar. Paleng dekat pasar.
(Market, Godong market. The nearest is market.)
18. *Kondektur* : Garon, garon. Ora.

- (Garon, Garon. No.)
19. Passenger : Warung ya Mas.
(Please I want to get down in stall Sir)
- Kondektur* : Sabar buk. Yo!
(Please be patient Mom. Let's go on!)
20. *Kondektur* : Goyang kiri pol!
(Move to the left!)
21. *Kondektur* : Dong godong? Ra.
(Dong, Godong? No.)
22. *Kondektur* : Ngko sek mak!
(Wait a minute Mom!)
23. *Kondektur* : Sek! Ibu hamil pe turun.
(Wait a minute! The mother pregnant wants to get down from the bus.)
24. *Kondektur* : Tunggu! Anak kecil (perempuan) medon.
(Wait a minute! The little girl wants to get down from the bus.)
25. Driver : Calo ne ono neng kono?
(Is there ticket scalper over there?)
- Kondektur* : Ra ono.
(There is a not ticket scalper)

BIODATA CREWS OF BUSES IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION
PENGGARON-PURWODADI

1. Panuntun Bus

Driver : Bayu
Address : Mranggen, Demak
Kondektur I : Sugiarto
Address : Cingkrong, Grobogan
Kondektur II : Eko Prastiyo
Address : Pelamongan Indah

2. Fajar Bus

Driver : (Gondrong)
Address : Putat, Purwodadi
Kondektur I : Fajar
Address : Gubug
Kondektur II : Riefky
Address : Mranggen, Demak

3. Chelsea Bus

Driver : Paryono (Ambon)
Address : Penggaron, Semarang
Kondektur I : Sugeng
Address : Toko, Purwodadi
Kondektur II : Parman
Address : Tegowanu, Grobogan

4. Golden Boy Bus

Driver : Aji
Address : Karangawen, Demak
Kondektur I : Budi
Address : Dempet, demak
Kondektur II : Samsul
Address : Kali Gawe, Semarang

5. Akbar Bus

Driver : Sukardi

Address : Penawangan, Grobogan

Kondektur I : Kamdi

Address : Godong, Grobogan

Kondektur II : Didik

Address : Penggaron, Semarang.

USES TRANSPORTATION IN TWO WAYS

DIRECTION PENGGARON-PURWODADI



GOLDEN BOY BUS



PANUNTUN BUS



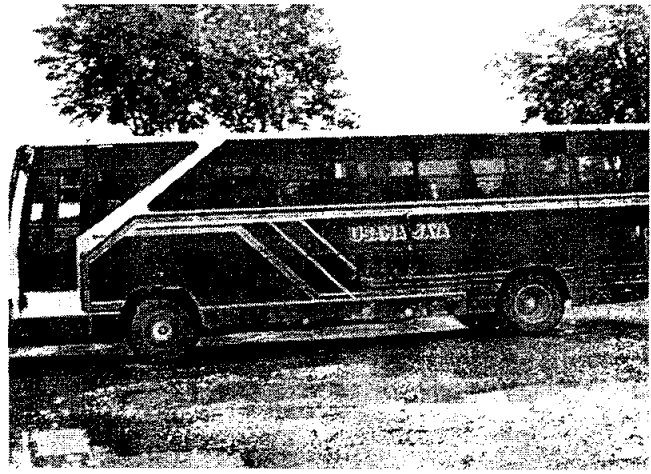
FAJAR BUS



HELSEA BUS



AKBAR BUS



AKBAR BU

THE PASSENGERS INTO FAJAR BUS



THE CONDUCTOR OF BUS AKBAR



The passengers will get down from the bus





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) SALATIGA

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

Nomor: Sti.24/K-1/PP.00.9/f-1.3.45/2012
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

18 Februari 2012

Yth. Setia Rini, M. Pd

Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

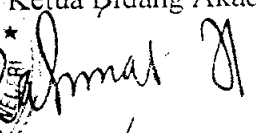
N a m a : Nazilatul Khusna
NIM : 11308153
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVER, CONDUCTOR AND
PASSANGER IN TWO WAY DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON - PURWODADI

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum w.w.

Ketua,
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

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

Tembusan : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : NAZILATUL KHUSMA.....
 NIM : 113.08.153.....
 PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M. Pd.....
 JUDUL : AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS.....
 AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGARON-
 PURWOPADI.....

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	25/4/12	Proposal	1. Wordings & diction, grammar, theory sentences & paragraphs arrangement.	
2.	27/4/12	Proposal	1. Background of study 2. Literature Review + theoretical framework	
3.	1/5/12	Proposal	Setting Paragraph	
4.	7/5/12	1. Proposal 2. Data (Recordings)	OK. - Translate in English Revised	
5.	14/5/12	Chapter 1	- OK, revised	
6.	22/5/12	Chapter 1	- Data need to be translated based on standard english	





CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

PEMBIMBING

Setia Rini.....

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

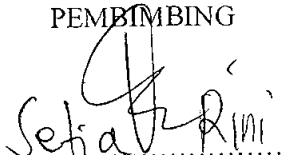
NAMA MAHASISWA : NAZILATUL KHUSNA
 NIM : 113 08 153
 PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M.Pd
 JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS,
 CONDUCTORS, AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS
 DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON PURWODADI.

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
18	26/7/12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	<p>1. Add some explanations on the case of contexts of the dialogue .</p> <p>2. Don't forget to enclose this journal of consultation, 2 copy for me also .</p>	  
19	28/7/12	✓	OK	

CATATAN

SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

PEMBIMBING


 Setia Rini

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : Nazilatul Khusna

NIM : 111 08 153

PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M.Pd

JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF REGISTER USED BY DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, AND PASSENGERS IN TWO WAYS DIRECTION BUSES PENGGARON PURWODADI

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
14	30/6/12	1, 2, 3	OK. continue to data analysis & discussion	
15	11/7/12	IV	- I don't understand on your field, tenor, mode analysis! - How many data that need to be analyzed based on field, tenor & mode? - Classify the data clearly!	
16	19/7/12	IV	- Prosentase - Answer your statement of problem	
17	23/7/12	W/V	Reverse	

Catatan: Setiap Konsultasi Lembar Ini Harus Dibawa

PEMBIMBING

DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama: Nazilatul Khusna

Progdi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

NIM : 113 08 153

Dosen PA: Miftahuddin, Drs,M.A.g

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Tanggal	Jabatan	Nilai
1	Piagam Penghargaan Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK)	27 Agustus 2008	Peserta	3
2	Piagam Penghargaan Dewan Mahasiswa (DEMA) dengan tema "Aktualisasi Nilai-nilai Spiritual Puasa di Bulan Ramadhan"	05 September 2008	Peserta	2
3	Sertifikat Kursus Pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga.	14 Februari 2009	Peserta	5
5	Piagam Penghargaan Bedah Film (DEMA) dengan tema Laskar Pelangi dan Penggalangan Dana untuk Korban situ Gintung	04 April 2009	Peserta	2
6	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Nasional (DEMA) dengan tema "Demokrasi, Kepemiripinan Nasional dan Masa Depan Indonesia"	22 April 2009	Peserta	6
7	Certificate Communicative English Club (CEC) had partipated in English Friendship Camp.	08 Mei 2010	Peserta	3
8	Piagam Penghargaan Sarasehan Nasional dengan tema "Siupul Budaya Indonesia"	23 Agustus 2009	Peserta	6
9	Sertifikat Praktikum Pelatihan (ILAiK) Unit Pengembangan Bahasa (UPB)	31 Juli 2010	Peserta	3
10	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Profesionalisme Penulisan dan Penerbitan Buku (UPT) Perpustakaan salatiga	03 Agustus 2010	Peserta	6
11	Certificate of Practicum Program "Pronunciation, intensive Course, Magazine Writing, Public Speaking, Book Proceeding, and Drama.	01 September 2010	Peserta	3

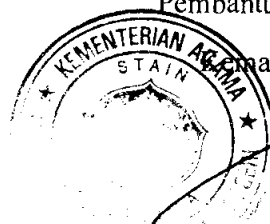
12	Certificate Praticum Program Discourse Analysis.	01 Maret 2011	Peserta	3
13	Piagam Penghargaan Public Hearing dengan tema "Meningkatkan Tataan Birokrasi Kampus yang Berbasis Pada Prinsip-Prinsip Integritas".	25 Juni 2011	Peserta	3
13	Certificate of IALF " Motivating Your Students Focusing on Speaking Skill"	15 Juli 2011	Peserta	3
14	Piagam Penghargaan dalam Bedah Buku dengan tema Supet Teens Super Leader	08 oktober 2011	Peserta	2
15	Piagam pelatihan Ustadz/Ustadzah se-Kecamatan Tingkir.	11 Maret 2012	Panitia	3
16	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Entrepreneurship 2012 dengan tema Tren Bisnis Multimedia dan Teknologi informatika sebagai Wujud Pasar Modern.	21 April	Peserta	6
17	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Regional dengan tema Peran Mahasiswa Dalam mengawal BLSM (BLT) Tepat Sasaran.	03 Mei 2012	Peserta	4
18	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Kristologi & Tabligh Akbar dengan tema "Membangun Pemahaman Agama Menuju Khoirul Ummah"	20 Mei 2012	Peserta	6
Jumlah Nilai				69

Salatiga, 23 Juli 2012

Mengetahui,

Pembantu Ketua Bidang

Kelembagaan dan Mahasiswa



[Handwritten signature]

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