

## **Form of register in the trader's word traditional floating market in Banjarmasin city**

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**Abstract** – The form of a word register among traditional traders Floating Market in Banjarmasin. Language has various variations with various linguistic phenomena, especially with respect to the word registers. The phenomenon of language in Floating Market in Banjarmasin city is very interesting. The approach used is qualitative Deskriptif approach. Descriptive approach aims to collect, classify, and analyze the data so as to obtain the form of registers among traders in the Floating Market Banjarmasin City. In the data collection, researchers used several techniques, namely observation techniques, documentation techniques, recording techniques, and techniques refer to note. The form of a register is a word found, in the form of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

Keywords: form, word class, register

### **1. Introduction**

The form of a word register among traditional traders Floating Market in Banjarmasin. Language has various variations with various linguistic phenomena, especially with respect to the word registers. The phenomenon of language in Floating Market in Banjarmasin city is very interesting. The approach used is descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive approach aims to collect, classify, and analyze the data so as to obtain the form of registers among traders in the Floating Market Banjarmasin City. In the data collection, research used several techniques, ie observation techniques, documentation techniques, recording techniques, and techniques refer to note. The form of a register is a word found, in the form of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

Language is always interesting to be examined. Language has many variations

with various language phenomenon. This is in line with a statement from Andersen (200:3) that *variation can be described with respect to linguistic* ‘language variation can be explained in connection with linguistic phenomena’. Language variation occurs because every community has a language and they use it only in their community so the language used is different compared to the languages in other communities. This variation in language becomes a parameter for the language users in applying the language in social environment based on the necessity.

Register is interesting to be observed since there are many registers in every activities done by the language users, for example in town and in village. For the registers in town, they are vary, such as register of bank employees or customers, which will use banking language. Registers of Traders will use trade language. Even, registers of Traders has special characteristics depending on the things sold and the situation and condition (the transaction).

Buying and selling transactions in the floating market using the local language (Banjar language). The use of regional language in every transaction is also delivered by Baryadi (2014: 31) that the regional language is a language that is used as a language of intradaerah or intramasyarakat communications in addition to the Indonesian language and is used as a supporter of literature and cultural areas or ethnic communities in the territory of the Republic Indonesia. See examples of the following buying and selling transactions.

Trader : “*Ikam handak nukar apa?*” (Kamu ingin membeli apa?) What would you like to buy?

Buyer : “*Wadai gambung tu barapa cil haraganya?*” (Roti itu berapa harganya, bu?)  
How much does the bread cost?

Trader : “*Lima ribu sabuting?*” (Lima ribu satu) Five thousand

Buyer : “*Geh, sabuting cil ai. Tukar cil lah!*” (Geh, satu bu. Tukar dulu bu), Okey, I’ll take one

Trader : “*Jual?*”. (Jual) Sold

The above conversations indicate that there are trade registers, namely the word *nukar* (change), *haraga* (price), *tukar* (exchange), and *jual* (sell). The phenomenon of domain trading language is very interesting is the phenomenon of language that is in Floating Market in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. Floating market serve as the object of research because the market has become a traditional market since ancient times and the market is also one of the markets that characterize the culture for the Banjar tribe. Then, the language user level in the floating market is not only from the Banjar tribe, but there are also those from outside the South Kalimantan region because the market has become one of the existing tourism in Banjarmasin.

## **2. Method**

The approach used is qualitative descriptive approach. Bogdan and Miller (in Moleong, 2006: 3) suggests that qualitative research is a study that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people or behavior observed. Thus, the focus of this approach is in the form of oral communication in the floating market of Banjarmasin. Descriptive approach aims to collect, classify, and analyze the data so as to obtain the form of registers among traders in the Floating Market Banjarmasin City.

The research location is in Banjarmasin Floating Market. As for the data of this research is the register among traders in Floating Market Banjarmasin City. The source of the data is the words of communication among the registers among traders in the Floating Market of Banjarmasin City, as presented by Moleong (2006: 157) that the main data source of qualitative research is the words and the rest is additional data such as documents and others, other. Thus, data in the form of words are collected for classification and grouping. In the data collection, researchers used several techniques, namely observation techniques, documentation techniques, recording techniques, and techniques of listening and note-taking.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **Register**

Language communication cannot be separated from the wearer. Therefore, language users also become one of the main parts in the on going communication. Usually, communication is always faced with how a language is used. The use of this language becomes a sociolinguistic study in terms of variation or variety of languages. This is conveyed by Rafiek (2007: 77) that the variety of languages called registers is the use of language associated with one's work. That is, these registers are associated with a variety of life domains, related to the work of the language user. Furthermore Rafiek (2007: 77) states that the Register is a variety of languages used for a particular purpose, as opposed to a social or regional dialect (which varies by speaker). The registers may be limited to the subject of speech ... on the media (discourse mode) ..., or at the level of formality (discourse level). According to Ferguson (1994: 20) that the variation of registers of a recurring communication situation regularly in society (in terms of participants, rules, communicative functions, etc.) would tend to be more time to develop and identify markers in the structure of language and the use of different languages with the language of other communication situations. Biber and Finegan (1994: 6) revealed with regard to the register.

"Registers differ from social dialects precisely in that they serve different purposes, topics, and situations, they are naturally vary in content as well as in form. Speakers do not typically "say the same thing" in conversation as in lectures, reports,

academic papers, and congratulatory telegrams". (Registries differ from social dialects they have different objectives, topics, and situations, they naturally vary in content or in form). Speakers should not "say the same" in conversations, such as in lectures, reports, academic papers, and telegram congratulations.

### **Register in Trading Domain**

The choice of language in the domain of commerce is a study of language selection with a sociolinguistic review. The selection of the language is carried out by the people who are in the domain of commerce so that the choice of language is also related to the word and trade terms.

The use of registers in the domain of commerce can be seen from the form he said. The register can be both word and phrase. This is similar to what Chaer has said that the register form that includes the words categorized nouns, verbs, and adjectives are classified into lingual units of words and lingual units of phrases.

### **Register of word form**

The word in a register can be grouped by word class. Chaer mentioned that there are two word classes, namely open classes and closed classes. Classification of open classes is divided into three, namely verbs, nouns, and adjectives. While the classification of closed word class is divided into eight, namely adverbial, pronominal, numeralia, preposition, conjunction, articulation, interjection, and particle.

#### **(1) Verbs**

According to Priscianus (Kridalaksana, 1990: 4) Verbs are word classes with time and mode, without cases, which mark deeds and sufferers. According to Listiyorini (2001: 43) Verbs are words that express or reveal deeds, processes, or circumstances. In the act, process, or circumstance involved persons or objects, one or more.

The register in the realm of trading in the Floating Market is a verb-shaped register. Some used verbs use the word base and some are already experiencing additions (addition of prefix, infix, and / or suffix). Register noun form contained in trading in the floating market of Banjarmasin city, such as *jual*, *nungkar*, *tawarannya*, *nukar*, *kawalah*, *rasai*, *tukar*, *bapupuhan*, *nukari*, *ditukar*, *makan*, *handak*, *bajualan*, *manjualnya*, *bajual*, *betimbang*, *bewadah*, *merasai*, *manjual*, *manukari*, *barter*, *maulah*, *jualan*, *dijual*, dan *tukari*. See the following conversation quote.

Buyer: Cil, Limau tu berapa? Mun nungkar bekeranjang pang?

Trader: lima puluh ribu sakeranjang

Buyer: Lima berapa?

Trader: Lima, sapuluh ribu.

Buyer: Boleh mamilih lah cil?

Trader: Pilih ikam

Buyer: Yang pian *jual* apa ja cil?

Trader: Pisang, rempeyek

*Jual* 'sell' is a basic word in the form of verbs. In buying and selling transactions conducted by traders and buyers in the floating market, the word sale is used as a traded item or contract of sale and purchase, ie transferring the Trader's property to the buyer. Said selling indicates that the sale is already valid in accordance with Islamic Shari'a.

The word *jual* 'sell' in the conversation is used in a sentence to ask a conversation "*Yang pian jual apa ja cil?*" (What do you sell it bi?). The word *jual* 'sell' in the conversation shows that in the buyer asks the Trader, then he puts the word *jual*. That is, buyers ask goods traded by the trader.

## (2) Nouns

According to Priscianus (in Kridalaksana, 1990: 4) nouns are word classes that give a general or special quality to every body or thing. Noun that is often called object is a word that refers to humans, animals, objects, concepts or understanding. Alwi in Basaria (2004: 4) stated that noun is one of the word classes, in addition to the word class of verbs, adjectives, adverbs that can occupy subject, predicate, and object functions. Because of its function in such diverse words, it is difficult to identify the noun form quickly. This is different from the verb class that generally occupies predicate function only in a sentence.

Registers in the realm of trading in the Floating Market there is a register in the form of nouns. Register noun form contained in trading in floating market of Banjarmasin city, such as *limau, pisang, rempeyek, buting, sabuting, pukis, wadai, paung, separu, pais, tempe, jackfruit, satapat, sabiji, saving, sabijian, hayam, hintalu, rice, money, garbage, corn, hats, oranges, buyers, caterers, pepper, sauce, sumps, lumps, lupis, sasunduk, sakaranjang, sarangsang, sasikat, Undang, barang, urap, seed, saikat, sabuah, dan tanggui*.

See the following conversation quote.

Trader: *limaukah?* Rasai nah manis!

Buyer: inggih merasai cil

Trader: nukar 20 kah biar ja acil

Buyer: separu ja kawalah cil?

Trader: kawa!

In the above quotation there is the word lime. The word lime is a form of trade registers of nouns. The word lemon shows the naming of the fruit. The word appears when the seller offers his or her merchandise by asking the buyer, "five? *Rasai nah manis!*" (Want orange? Please try, sweet"). The seller invites the buyer by beginning with the question of "limaukah?" To try the orange flavor he brings and tell him that the orange is sweet. The word lemon appears because the seller is the one who sells fruits, especially the limes. Therefore, the word lime is used in the conversation.

### (3) Adjectives

According to Wedhawati in Sumadi (2012: 105) adjective is a word that serves as a noun modifier. The modifier provides information about the nature or state of the noun in the phrase level. Communications made by buyers and sellers in the floating market have words in the form of adjectives. Register the form of adjectives contained in trading in the floating market of Banjarmasin city, such as less, cheap, sweet, run out, and *padas*. See the following conversation quote.

Trader: Nih tukariakan limauku

Buyer: Barapa haraganya ni?

Trader: Nih nah dua puluh ribu

Buyer: Kada bisa kurangkah ni?

Trader: kada, itu sudah *murah*.

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## 4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that, the form of trading registers in the floating market of Banjarmasin in the form of words there are forms of verbs, such as selling, *nungkar*, *bid*, *nuk*, *kawalah*, *rasai*, *bapupuhan*, *nukari*, *handak*, *bajupan*, *manjualnya*, *bajual*, *betak*, *bewadah*, *merasai*, *manjari*, *manukari*, *barter*, *maulah*.

The form of trading registers in the floating market of Banjarmasin is in the

form of nouns, such as *limau, pisang, rempeyek, buting, sabuting, pukis, wadai, paung, sepa, pais, tempe, nagka, satapat, sabiji, savings, sabijian, hayam, , hintalu, beras, uang, sampah, jagung, topi, jeruk, pembeli, sasunduk, sakaranjang, sarangsang, sasikat, undang, barang, urap, , saikat, sabuah*.

The form of trading registers in the floating market of Banjarmasin is in the form of word adjectives, such as less, cheap, sweet, run out, and solid.

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