

**THE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY KOMUNITAS PECINTA SUGAR
GLIDER INDONESIA (KPSGI)**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Adab and Humanity Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University
Makassar in partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Humaniora*

By:

NURHAYATI

Reg. Num. 40300112092

**ENGLISH AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITY FACULTY
ALAUDDIN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR
2016**

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Dengan penuh kesadaran, penulis yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar adalah hasil karya penulis sendiri, dan jika dikemudian hari terbukti merupakan duplikat, tiruan, plagiat, atau dibuat oleh orang lain secara keseluruhan ataupun sebagian, maka skripsi ini dan gelar yang diperoleh batal demi hukum.

Romangpolong, 28 November 2016

Penulis



Nurhayati
Reg. Num. 40300112092

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Pembimbing peneliti skripsi saudara **Nurhayati, NIM: 40300112092**, mahasiswi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, setelah dengan seksama meneliti dan mengoreksi skripsi yang bersangkutan dengan judul **“The Study of Register Used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI)”**, memandang bahwa skripsi tersebut telah memenuhi syarat ilmiah dan dapat disetujui untuk diajukan ke **Sidang Munaqasyah**.

Demikian persetujuan ini diberikan untuk dipergunakan dan diproses lebih lanjut.

Romangpolong, 16 November 2016

Pembimbing I



Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd
NIP. 19660212 200003 2 003

Pembimbing II



Sardian Maharani Asnur, S.Pd, M. Pd
NIP. 19840702 201101 2 010

APPROVAL SHEET

Name : **NURHAYATI**
Reg. Number : 40300112092
Majority : English and Literature Department
Faculty : Adab and Humanities Faculty
Title : **The Study of Register Used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider (KPSGI)**

Romangpolong, November 16th 2016

The Researcher,



NURHAYATI
Reg. Num. 40300112092

Supervised by:

Supervisor I



Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd.
NIP. 19660212 200003 2 003

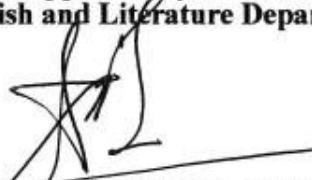
Supervisor II



Sardian Maharani Asnur, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIP. 19840702 201101 2 010

Approved by:

Head of English and Literature Department



H. Muh. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19810415 200901 2 005

Acknowledged by:

Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty











Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

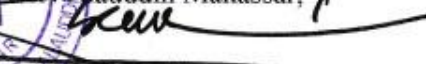
Skripsi yang berjudul *The Study of Register Used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI)* yang disusun oleh **Nurhayati, NIM: 40300112092**, Mahasiswi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam *Sidang Munaqasyah* yang diselenggarakan pada hari **Senin, 28 November 2016 M**, bertepatan dengan **28 Shafar 1438 H**, dan dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) dalam ilmu Adab dan Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (dengan beberapa perbaikan).

Romangpolong, 28 November 2016 M.
28 Shafar 1438 H.

DEWAN PENGUJI:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Ketua | : H.Muh Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd.,M.Ed., Ph.D. () |
| Sekretaris | : Helmi Syukur. S.Pd.I., M.Pd () |
| Munaqisy I | : Syahrani Junaid, S.S., M.Pd. () |
| Munaqisy II | : Nasrum, S. Pd., M.A () |
| Konsultan I | : Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati M.Pd () |
| Konsultan II | : Sardian Maharani Asnur S.Pd, M.Pd () |
| Pelaksana | : Saparuddin S.Hum () |



Diketahui oleh:
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
UIN Alauddin Makassar, 
Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP: 19691012 199603 1 003

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah rabbi'l'alamin, praises to Allah SWT for His blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy, thus the writer can complete this thesis. Next, Shalawat and Thaslim are addressed to our prophet Muhammad SAW, for his model and guidance in the life. The writer realizes that there are many people who give their support, prayer and encouragement sincerely to help the writer completing this thesis.

Therefore in this priceless occasion, the writer would like to utter her sincere gratitude sends to her parents Nuddin (the late) and Raja Bone who have supported her with love, spirit, and prayer in order the writer becomes success in conduct this research. Thanks to her lovely brothers and sisters, Rudy Salam ST, Patta Arung, Marwah S.KM., and Sitti Aisyah S.Pd. who never stop giving support.

The writer would like to express her thank to the rector of Islamic States University of Alauddin Makassar, Prof. Dr. Musafir Pabbabari, M.Si, the dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag, vice deans of Adab and Humanities Faculty Dr. AbdRahman. R, M.Ag, Dr. Hj. Syamzan Syukur, M.Ag, and Dr. Abd.Muin, M. Hum and also all the staffs for their advices and helps during the period of times the researcher study in university, especially in Adab and Humanities Faculty. The writer's gratitude also goes to the head of English and Literature Department, H. Muh. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D and the secretary

SyahruniJunaid, S.S., M.Pd. for their suggestions, helps and supports administratively.

The writer's deep gratitude due to both of her thesis Supervisors in her thesis, Dr. Hj. NuriEmmiyatiM.Pd. and Sardian Maharani AsnurS.Pd., M.Pd. for their enduring support, patience, wise suggestions, and correction till this thesis can be finished. Shealso thanks to her examiners, SyahruniJunaid S.S., M.Pd. as the first examiner and NasrumS.Pd., M.A. as the second examinerfor all their advices, criticisms, suggestions to make this thesis better.

Then, deepest thanks to organization that writer had joined ECUINSA, EM2C, Elliots Letters, HMI and KPSGI that have given an invaluable knowledge about how to be the real students outside the campus.

Thanks to KPSGI regional Makassar and all participants, for the kindness and warmth in becoming subject of this research. Her great thanks to all her friends, MarwahWahyuniS.Hum, IkaFitrianiS.Hum, HarianaS.Hum, SusantiS.Hum, Muhammad Saiful, WiwiAndrianiS.Hum, EllaAsfira, Rahmatiah, NurAmriani, FanySetyaNingrum, TrhyFahmi Umar S.Hum, EsySartiahSanreS.Humand all writer's friend in English and Literature Department of 2012, especially for AG 3 and AG 4 and all people who helped the writer in accomplishing this thesis.

In the deepest heart, the writer realizes that her thesis is imperfect and still need suggestions and criticism. Despite of its imperfection, she hopes that this thesis

will be useful for the students, the lecturers and the readers in general who need it.

May Allah swt always bless us in every single thing we do.

And the last but not least, for everybody who always helps the writer, that cannot mention one by one since the limitation of the space. Thank you very much.

Romangpolong, November 21st2016

Nurhayati

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| COVER | i |
| PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI | ii |
| PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING | iii |
| APPROVAL SHEET | iv |
| PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI | v |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | vi |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ix |
| ABSTRACT | xi |

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

| | |
|--|---|
| A. Background | 1 |
| B. Problem Statement | 4 |
| C. Objective of the Research | 4 |
| D. Significances of the Research | 4 |
| E. Scope of the Research | 4 |

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| A. Previous Findings..... | 5 |
| B. Pertinent Ideas | 6 |
| 1. Sociolinguistics..... | 6 |
| 2. Speech Community | 8 |
| 3. Language Variety | 9 |
| 4. Register | 10 |
| 5. Forms of Register..... | 11 |
| 6. KPSGI..... | 19 |

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

| | |
|--|-----------|
| A. Method of the Research | 21 |
| B. Subject of the Research..... | 21 |
| C. Instrument of the Research..... | 22 |
| D. Procedure of Collecting Data | 23 |
| E. Technique of Analyzing Data | 23 |
| CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS | |
| A. Findings..... | 24 |
| B. Discussions..... | 42 |
| CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS | |
| A. Conclusions | 52 |
| B. Suggestions | 53 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 54 |
| APPENDIX..... | 56 |

ABSTRACT

Name : **Nurhayati**
Reg. Number : 40300112092
Major : English and Literature Department
Faculty : Adab and Humanities
Title : *The Study of Register Used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI)*
Supervisor I : Hj. Nuri Emmiyati
Supervisor II : Sardian Maharani Asnur

Register is one of language variations in Sociolinguistics. This research aimed to find out the forms of registers used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI). The researcher used descriptive qualitative method and the data were collected from observation and interview. Then, the data were analyzed by Yule's theory. The findings showed that there were twenty nine forms of registers, they are; *five forms of coinage, five forms of acronym, six forms of compounding, three forms of clipping*, and ten forms of borrowing that used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI). The researcher concluded that most communities used register in the borrowing form especially in English because they could more understand which not only for the members of community but also the others.

Keywords: *Register, Community, Conversation.*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five subchapters; those were background, problem statement, objective of the research, significance of the research, and scope of the research.

A. Background

Communication is a process in conveying information (message, idea, and opinion) from one people to other people. In communication process, we need language as medium to convey human's mind. According to Wardhaugh (1992:8) "language is a tool for connecting with other people. Language has a part important in our life, because without language we cannot interact with other people. Therefore, human and language cannot be separated. All ideas and intensions of speakers are conveyed through language.

Language and society have a close relationship, but every society has their own language. The study of language in relation to society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics also focuses on the language variations that emerge in the society. For example, the way of how to speak of a group of students is different from the way of a group of bus drivers. In communication in the society, there are many language variations like slang, jargon, dialect and register.

Register is one of language variations in sociolinguistics study, which concerns in the language used in the particular group of people. Holmes (1992:246) stated that the term register here describe the language of groups of people with common interest jobs, or the language used in situational associated with such groups, such as the language of doctor, teacher, engineers, etc. Register focuses on the sets of vocabulary items that are used by an individual or group or a community in certain matter and certain purposes.

Every language will have its function or purpose depend on the usage of its language. The differences of each language are related with the context of situation, which consist of field, mode, and tenor. Field is topic, mode is medium, and tenor is participants (Halliday and Hasan, 1994:22).

Register in language shows the social characteristic of the participant of language. Different social interactions also become the factor of the different register in using language, such as the different language which is used by a lecturer in the class, a language which is used by a manager in the factory, or language that is used by a mother in the house. They seem to have different register in their communication.

Register also can be used in particular community, it can be found in one of community in Makassar, KPSGI (Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider). This community is one of place for Sugar Glider lovers. Sugar Glider in Latin is called *Petaurus*

Breviceps. This animal is called Sugar Glider because it likes consuming sweet food. The writer chooses this community because the writer found new vocabulary that is used by KPSGI. Therefore, the writer is interested to choose this community, because in addition of the writer that can communicate with them using the term, the writer can also find forms of registers used by KPSGI. Besides, the community is new and still unfamiliar community in society, especially for animal lovers.

Register is one of the language varieties, and this community used register to communicate each other and the writer as a mediator between this community which used certain language with the societies who did not know about the terms.

In communication, there are many terms that are used to introduce Sugar Glider to people, such as *Sugar Glider* is called by SG, *Bonding* is relationship between owner and Sugar Glider, *Barking* is voice which Sugar Glider come out when they be afraid, etc. But not all people can understand what they mean.

Based on things above, the writer is interested to analyze the language used by the community, because many terms used by the members of the community those are not understood by people. The writer focuses on sociolinguistics analysis studying about register as a kind of language variation.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background above, the writer formulated the research question as follows what are the forms of registers used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider (KPSGI)?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, the objective of the research is to find out the forms of register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI).

D. Significance of the Research

The study is expected to have both theoretically and practically contributions. Theoretically, the result of this research hopefully could give contribution in adding insight and knowledge about linguistic especially about register.

Practically, the writer hoped this research could be source for other researchers who wanted to talk about language register especially register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) and additional reference for studying language.

E. Scope of the Research

This study only focused on register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI), especially KPSGI regional Makassar. The research scope is limited to the forms of register by using Yule's theory (2006).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter would explain about the review of related literature which deals with some previous findings and some pertinent ideas.

A. Previous Findings

This research has some relationship with the previous findings of the research such as:

Jannah (2015) in her thesis entitled “Analysis Language Register on Instant Messaging.” Her research aims to analyze the form of register and describe the use of IM in terms of gender and age of the participants by using David Crystal’s theory. This research used sociolinguistics approach. She found 24 forms of register on IM and also the differences use of IM in term by gender and age of participants, which the female’s language was more formal and polite than the young male’s language.

Alfi (2013) in her thesis entitled “A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Online Shop of Social Media (Facebook).” The aim of this research is to find out linguistic forms used in Online Shop. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of this research, the researcher found the register based on the linguistic forms (8 data of compound word and 5 data of abbreviation). Based on the meaning, the researcher founds 16 data in contextual meaning and 10 data in lexical meaning.

Based on the previous findings above, it can be concluded that the similarity between two previous researches above and this research was study about register. The differences from those two previous researches were theory and object. Jannah used IM as object research of the register by using David Cristal's theory and Alfi used online shop of social media (Facebook) as object by using Larson's theory and he explained about meaning of register. While, the writer focused on the forms of register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) by using Yule's theory.

B. Pertinent Ideas

1. Sociolinguistics

Language is 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.

According to Holmes (1992:10) particularly, sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. He is interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and he concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning.

Hudson (1996:4) defines that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation the society, implying that sociolinguistics is a part of the study of language.

While Chaika (1994:3) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the way people use language in social interactions of all kinds.

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that tries to collaborate all things related to the use of language in the society by its social community in its social interaction. It does not only discuss about all kinds of language is used by people in their daily life but also why and how people use certain style of language when they interact each other during their social life conversation.

Sociolinguistics is classified into two scopes of studies, covering macro – sociolinguistics and micro – sociolinguistics. Trudgill (1992:22) defines macro – sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of language history and development in the scope of society in general. Meanwhile, micro – sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of language in specific speech community with the scope of discussion such as behavior toward language, style of speech, domains of language use, register, speech act, etc.

From statements above, we know that language is an important thing in given community, a speech community. It is not a means for communication and interaction but also for establishing and maintaining human relationships. Sociolinguistics studies a language and its varieties, and how they used in the speech community in relation to the socio – cultural background of the language use itself.

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguist that tries to elaborate all things related to the use of language in the society by its social community in its social interaction. It does not only discuss about the kinds of language that is used by people in their life but also why and how people use certain style of language when they interact each other during their social life conversation.

2. Speech Community

The study of speech community is central to the understanding of human language and meaning. Speech community is groups that share values and attitudes about language use, varieties and practice. According to Suzanne Romaine (1994:74) “A speech community is a group of people who do not necessarily share the same language, but share a set of norms and rules for the use of language.”

Morgan (2014:14) said that speech community is group of people who share a set norms and expectation regarding the use of language. Therefore, speech communities may emerge among all groups that interact frequently and share certain norms and ideologies, such as group can be villages, countries, political or professional communities with shared interests, hobbies, lifestyles, or even just groups of friends.

The identity of speech community is determined by individualistic facts, and the identity of the language is determined by facts about this community (Lassiter, 2008:622).

From some definitions above, the writer concludes that speech community is group of people who share a set norms, rule and attitudes for language use through living and interacting together.

3. Language Variety

Language variety is caused by social interaction a activity which is shaped by society or diverse social groups. According to Holmes, language variety is a form that differs from others form of the language systematically. Hudson (1992: 22) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution because what make one variety of language different from another are the linguistic items.

Variation between users of language has largely been addressed in terms of relation between the social positioning of users and their linguistics interactions in relation to discourse in powerful institutional sites (De Walter, 2004:123). Therefore, the social position of the user of language becomes the determiner of the language variety.

Language variety can be divided into two forms, they are dialect and register. Dialect is language variation according to the user, while register is language variation according to use (Halliday & Hasan, 1994:19). In our life, person may live with one dialect. But, we cannot live just one register, since as member of society, we do not just one activity but many activities (Chaer & Agustina, 2004:86).

From definition above, the writer concludes that language variety is caused by the existence of social interaction activities which is shaped by society or diverse social group whose speakers are not homogeneous. In terms of language variety, there are two terms that known. They are language variation according to user (dialect) and language variation according to use (register). These variations of language appear as a result of social diversity of the speakers and the variety of language functions. The language function exists in the aim of fulfilling its function as a means of interaction in a wide range of community activities. Here, the researchers only focus on language variation according to use (register).

4. Register

The term register is widely used in sociolinguistics to refer to varieties according to use, in contrast with dialects, defined as varieties according to user (Hudson, 1992:45). Register is a variety of language used for particular purpose or particular social setting.

Trudgill (1994:104) defines that register is a language variety that is shaped by the work environment. Occupational linguistics varieties of that sort have been register, and likely to occur in any situation involving members of particular profession or occupation. This view is supported by Wardhaugh (1992:49) defines register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Register are

sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group (Lewandowski, 2010:77).

Hudson (1992:46) states “your dialect shows who (or what) you are, while register shows what you are doing.” The examples of different registers can be seen in the language used by journalist, legalist, auctioneers, race – caller, sports commentator, airline pilots, criminals, financiers, politicians, disc jockeys and also the language used in the courtroom and the classroom.

Based on definitions above, the writer concludes that register is language variation according to use which the register is associated with a group of speech situations in a speech community and usually known only by people who used the words.

5. The Forms of Register

According to Yule (2006:52), the forms of register are also derived from the word formation. Here are the explanations of forms of register:

a. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letter) for any version of that product. Older examples are Aspirin, Nylon, Vaseline and Shipper. More recent examples are Kleenex, Telfon and Xerox.

It may be that there are obscure technical origins for such invented terms, but after their first coinage, then tend to become everyday words in the language. These started as names of specific products, but now they are used as the generic names for different brands of these types of product.

New words based on the name of a person or a place is called eponyms. When we talked about a Hoover (or even a spangler), we were using an eponym. Other common eponyms are sandwich (from the eighteenth – century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling) and jeans (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made). Some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things, such as Fahrenheit (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), volt (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta) and watt (from the Scot, James Watt) (Yule, 2006:54).

b. Acronym

Acronym is new words formed from the initial letters of words or word parts in a phrase or name. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as radar (radio detecting and ranging), zip (zone improvement plan) code.

Names for organization are often designed to have their acronym represent an appropriate term, as in ‘mothers against drunk driving’ (MADD) and women against rape (WAR) (Yule, 2006:57).

There are two main of acronyms, namely:

1. Acronym which are pronounced as a word; e.g., NASA / ‘naese/ (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), Radar / ‘rei,da:r/ Radio Detecting and Ranging), COBOL / ‘keubol/ (Common Business Oriented Language), etc.
2. Acronym which are pronounced as sequences of letters (also called ‘alphabetisms’); e.g., C.O.D (cash on delivery), VIP (very important person),

c. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining of two separate words to produce a single form. There are many compound words used by people in communication. For examples, bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjective (good – looking, low – paid) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a fast – food restaurant or a full – time job. (Yule, 2006:54)

Compounding is a very common process in most languages of the world (especially among synthetic languages). In English, for instance, compound words have the following characteristics:

- a) Compound words behave grammatically and semantically as single words.
- b) Since compound words behave as units, between their component elements no affixes (whether inflections or derivations) can usually occur; inflectional suffixes can appear only after compound words. For example, bathrooms, school, buses, water resistant. Exceptions: passerby, brother – in – law, courts – martial.
- c) Compound words can be written in three different ways:
 - 1) Close compound words are formed without a space or hyphen between the component elements of the compound; e.g., flowerpot, washrooms, pickpocket.
 - 2) Open compound words have a space between the words of the compound; e.g., toy store, diving board, flower pot.
 - 3) Hyphenate compound words are connected by a hyphen. To avoid confusion, modifying, compounds are often hyphenated, especially when they precede a noun such as in the case of part – time teacher, high – speed chase, and fifty – yard dash.

d) The global meaning of the compound word can often be guessed from the individual meaning of each element of the compound. For example, a boathouse is a shed in which boats are store; a bookstore is a store which sells books. But there are a few compound words whose global meanings have to be learned as if they were single words because such meanings cannot be guessed form the individual meanings of the component elements of the compounds. For instance, a redcoat is a British soldier, not a coat that is red.

e) Compound words usually have the primary stress on the first element of the compound; e.g., air – crafts, chewing – gum.

f) The second element (or head word) of the compound usually determines the grammatical category to which the whole compound belongs.

Following are a few possible combinations:

N + N = N, e.g., sunrise, dancing girl, hand – shake, cigar – smoker.

V + N = N, e.g., call – girl, dance – hall.

g) Compounding is a recursive process; i.e., one compound itself may become a constituent of a larger compound; e.g., lighthouse keeper, living – room furniture.

d. Blending

Blending is combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning

of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. To talk about the combined effects of *smoke* and *fog*, we can use the word *smog*. Some other commonly used examples of blending are *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *telecast* (television/broadcast) and the *Chunnel* (channel/tunnel).

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the past part of another, as in *gasohol*, from *gasoline* and *alcohol*.

e. Clipping

Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. It occurs when the longer words have 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, usually beginning in casual speech. For examples are exam (examination), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), phone, plane and pub (public house). English speakers also like to clip each other's name, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Sam and tom. (Yule, 2006: 55).

The four types of clipping are back clipping, fore – clipping, middle clipping, and complex clipping. Back clipping is removing the end of a word as in gas from gasoline. Fore – clipping is removing the beginning of a word as in *gator* from *alligator*. Middle clipping is retaining only the middle of a word as in *flu*

from *influenza*. The last, complex clipping is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in *sitcom* from *situation comedy*.

f. Backformation

Backformation are process of reducing a word of one type (usually a noun) to form a word of another type (usually verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are: donate (from donation), emote (from emotion), babysit (from babysitter).

One very regular source of back formed verbs in English is based on the pattern worker – work. The assumption seems to have been that if there is a noun ending in –er (or something close in sound), then we can create a verb for what that noun –er does. Hence, an editor will edit, a sculptor will sculpt and peddlers will peddle.

g. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). A number of noun such as bottle, butter and vacation have come to be used through conversation, as verbs: We bottled the home – brew last night; have you buttered the toast? ; They are vacationing in Florida.

The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with guess, must and spy as the source of a guess, a must and a spy. Or adjective, as in a dirty floor, an empty room, some crazy ideas and those nasty people, can become the verbs to dirty and to empty, or the nouns a crazy and the nasty (Yule, 2006:57).

h. Borrowing

Borrowing refers to the process of speaker adopting words from a source language into their native language. Borrowing is the way of creating new word with taking over of words from other languages and using continually in society. Briefly, borrowing is just taking a word from another language. The English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including alcohol (Arabic), piano (Italian), sofa (Arabic), yogurt (Turkish). Others languages, borrow terms from English, as can be observed in Javanese use of *rajio* (radio),

A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation or calque. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. The American concept of “boyfriend” was a borrowing, with sound modification into Japanese as *boyifurendo*, but as a calque into Chinese as “male friend” or *nan pengyu* (Yule: 2006:54).

English has many loanwords. In 1973, a computerized survey of about 80,000 words in the old Shorter Oxford Dictionary (3rd edition) was published in

Ordered Profusion by Thomas Finkenstaedt and Dieter Wolff. Their estimates for the origin of English words were as follows:

- a) French, including Old French and early Anglo – French: 28.3%
- b) Latin, including modern scientific and technical Latin: 28.24%
- c) Germanic languages, including Old and Middle English: 25%
- d) Greek: 5.32%
- e) No etymology given or unknown: 4.03%
- f) Derived from proper names: 3.28%
- g) All other languages contributed less than: 1%

However, if the frequency of use of words is considered, words from Old and Middle English occupy the vast majority.

6. KPSGI (Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia)

KPSGI is one of community of animal lovers in Indonesia. This community is spreads in various cities such as Surabaya, Tangerang, Yogyakarta, Malang and Makassar. KPSGI regional Makassar was established on July 21st 2012. The head of the community is Reka Rahim Perdana. Now, it has 30 members.

KPSGI is a place for Sugar Glider Lovers that has vision and mission in community. The vision is introduction of Sugar glider which authentic animal in Indonesia. While mission is a place for Sugar Glider Lovers, a place for consultation and give information to society about Sugar Glider.

This community focuses on Sugar Glider. Sugar Glider in Latin is called by *Petaurus Breviceps*. This animal is called by Sugar Glider because it likes consuming sweet food.

KPSGI is a community of sugar glider lovers which it gets on together and talks about the experience caring sugar glider or sharing about the way to take Sugar Glider. Every week they gather at Fort Rotterdam or Car Free Day (CFD) in front of Aryaduta Hotel. The aim of gathering is to introduce Sugar Glider to public.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter consisted of research method, subject of the research, instrument of the research, procedures of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Method

This writer used qualitative descriptive method. Sugiyono (2014), the qualitative method decided a writer based on the whole social situation including place, actor, and activity that interact synergy each other. According to Ary et al. (2002:565) “Qualitative research is the study or analysis phenomena from the perspective of the human participant in natural setting without proving the predetermining hypotheses.” The data that would be collected is based on the reality in the field.

B. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was members of Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider (KPSGI) Indonesia. The writer did not specify the number of participants. This research used sampling random for data collection of member’s conversation in the community.

C. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the writer used two instruments:

1. Observation

Observation method required researcher to watch and record human behavior and related events and object, interpreting and evaluating the data gathered (McLeod, 2015:120).

According to Arikunto (2006:130), observation is an activity concern an object which uses all of body senses. So, observation can be done through vision, hearing, etc. observation in this research used to monitor the member's activity when they are communication with members or each other.

The writer used observation sheet to see that the community used register when they conversation with other members. The writer did observation in community to know register any contained in Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI).

2. Interview

According to Esterberg (2002:213), Interview also constitutes oral questionnaire. Interview is the process to get explanation for purpose of study by using question and answer face to face between interviewer and interviewee. Through interview, the researcher more is open to interaction with respondents. Interview has function to find out the meaning of register used by KPSGI.

To support the data from the conversation, the writer did interview to head of community as the holder of the highest position in KPSGI to know the meaning of each of the registers contained in the community.

D. Procedure of Collecting Data

This research would be conducted based on several steps as follows:

1. The writer used observation to see that the community has a certain term used by members in interaction to others.
2. The writer took video from their conversation by using mobile phone.
3. The writer transcribed from video that have writer did.
4. The writer interview and record by using digital recorder.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer used Yule's theory about word formation process. It aims to find out the forms of register in KPSGI. Then, make the column to identified forms of register used by KPSGI. The last, the writer would draw a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provided the findings and discussions. The writer presented further explanation about the analysis forms of register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI).

The categorized data was based on Yule's theory (2006) about the forms of register. Furthermore, it discussed about the problem statement to find out the forms of register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI).

A. Findings

This part presented the result of data analysis about forms of register used by KPSGI. Yule's theory explained about forms of register which were pattern of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, and acronym.

Before analyzing the data, the writer would give note for the respondent information, for example R1: Muhlis, R2: Uci, R3: Vini, R4: Amel, R5: Ivan.

From the analysis, only 5 that were found out of 8 forms of register used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI). They were coinage, acronym, compounding, clipping and borrowing.

1. Coinage

Coinage is the process of word formation that derived from the product name is used in the daily life.

Table 1.1 Registers used by Komuitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) in the form of coinage.

| NO | REGISTER | EXPLANATIONS |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | HPS (High Protein Supplement) | Nutrient food that was given for Sugar Glider. |
| 2 | Bee pollen | Supplement that was given of Sugar Glider like liquid. |
| 3 | Snack fish | Nutrient food that was given for Sugar Glider. |
| 4 | Marshmallow | Nutrient food that was given for Sugar Glider. |
| 5 | TGO (The Good Oil) | Fish oil that was used can soften and enrich the fairs, and also increase the food desire. |

The following extract showed register in the form of coinage used by KPSGI.

Extract 1: Nutrient Food (00:07:48) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were four speakers namely R1, R2, R3, and R4.

R1 : *nutrizi tambahan, selain Ulat Hongkong dengan Jangkrik kan, pasti ada nutrisi tambahan lain.?*

(There is any additional nutrition, besides Mealworm and Cricket, is there any addition nutrition?)

R2 : *itu kan di komunitas, nutrisi tambahan selain Ulat Hongkong sama jangkrik ada juga High Protein Supplement (HPS) yang dicampur di buburnya itu, jadi dia seakan-akan kaya' ulat cuman dia kan jadi serbuk. Ada juga namanya Bee pollen. Terus masalah kita mau bawa begini toch kan ada snack fishnya, Marshmallow.*

(In community, additional nutrient such as Mealworm and Cricket there is also High Protein Supplement (HPS) which is mixed into the porridge. So, it seems like a larva because of becoming dust. There is also Bee Pollen. So it is very easy to bring it whether with the Snack Fish and Marshmallow in the bag).

R3 : *ada juga Oilnya.*

(There is oil also)

R2 : *makanya itu ada yang namanya TGO. Dia itu minyak ikan salah satunya untuk memperhalus bulu, memperlebat, penambah nafsu makan, dsb.*

(That's why there is something that we called TGO. It is a kind of fish oil which can soften and enrich the hairs, and also increase the food desire).

From the conversation above, they talked about additional nutrient was given for Sugar Glider such as HPS (High Protein Supplement), Bee Pollen, Fish Snack,

Marshmallow, and TGO (The Good Oil). These terms were known as the nutrition food or vitamin for Sugar Glider and it can be categorized as form of coinage.

2. Acronym

Acronym is the process of word formation that derived from the initial letters of each syllable to mention the extension of a term.

Table 1.2 Registers used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) in the form of acronym.

| No | Register | Description |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 1 | IP (In Pouch) | Phase where the baby of Sugar Glider was still in mother's pouch |
| 2 | OOP(Out of Pouch) | Phase where the baby of Sugar glider was born |
| 3 | WC (Wild Caught) | Sugar Glider as natural result |
| 4 | CB (Captive Breed) | Sugar Glider as own result |
| 5 | SG (Sugar Glider) | The animal that be central of the community |

The following extract showed register in the form of acronym used by KPSGI.

Extract 2: Daily treatment (00:04:30) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were two speakers namely R1 and R2.

- R1 : *kalau perawatan sehari – harinya itu bagaimana?*
(How about the daily treatment is done by Sugar Glider?)
- R2 : *nah, itu perawatan sehari-harinya gampangji, sebenarnya SG ini cukup di kasi makan yang bergizi. Samaji halnya karena ada dua jenisnya ada WC sama CB. Kalau dikomunitas dia umumnya CB. Terus perawatannya itu seminggu sekali dikasi mandi, selebihnya itu cukup dikasi makan bubur bayi, dan tetapki kasi jangkrik sama ulat hongkong sebagai proteinnya.*
(It is so easy, you only need to give nutrition food. And it is just the same for the treatment of WC and CB. It is commonly found CB in community. Then you need to wash it up in a week. And for the food, you only need to give porridge. And also do not forget to give cricket and Mealworm suitable to the protein needed).

The content of the dialog was about daily treatment of Sugar Glider where you only need to give nutrition food for *SG*. Then, R2 said that, there are two kinds of Sugar Glider such as *WC* and *CB*. The word *SG*, *WC* and *CB* that was mentioned by R2 were known as register used by members of KPSGI and included in the form of acronyms.

Extract 3: Phase of born (00:04:30) 1st Video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm. There were three of speakers namely R2, R3 and R4.

- R4 : *Kalau misalnya hamil kak, berapa lama biasa baru melahirkan?*
(When the pet got pregnant, how long it can give birth then?)
- R2 : *Hamilnya itu biasa tiga bulan, itu masa **IP** nya.*
(The pregnant usually takes for 3 months, that's the time of **IP**)
- R3 : *Kalo melahirkan pertama itu, dia kan ada di perutnya dulu, di dalam perutnya **IP** itu*
(It gives a birth for the first time, it exists in the stomach. That's the place where the **IP** exists too)
- R2 : *Baru kurang lebih 3 bulan keluar lagi **OOP**. Khusus untuk kita adopt itu minimal 1 bulan setengah atau bahkan sampai 2 bulan.*

(Around 3 months, Sugar Glider gets out from his mother pouch it is called **OOP**. Especially, we can adopt SG a minimum age of one month and half or even two months).

The conversation above was about born phases of Sugar Glider. There are two terms in process of born such as OOP and IP. This word was included register that always used by members of KPSGI in communicating and it included in the form of acronym.

Extract 2 and Extract 3 above, the writer found some of registers used by members of KPSGI such as *SG, WC, CB, IP and OOP*. These terms were most commonly formed by taking initial letters of multi – word sequences to make up a new word. So, it was classified into the form of acronym.

3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of word formation by combining two or more classes of words become a new form.

Table 1.3 Register was used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) in compounding form.

| No | Register | Description |
|----|---------------|--|
| 1 | Travel pouch | Big bag used for the place of Sugar Glider |
| 2 | Bonding pouch | Small bag used for the place of Sugar Glider |
| 3 | White face | Kinds of Sugar Glider |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4 | Black beauty | Kinds of Sugar Glider |
| 5 | Fur loss | Trouble of Sugar Glider |
| 6 | Hands feed | Give a food of Sugar Glider used hand |

The following extract showed register in the form of clipping used by KPSGI.

Extract 4: Asking about kinds of Sugar Glider (00:01:12) 1st video

The first video was taken on Spemtember 2016 at 06.10 at Fort Rotterdam.

There were two speakers namely R4 and R2.

R4 : *berapa jenis SG semua?*

(How many types of SG?)

R2 : *duaji sebenarnya, yang grey sama morph. Cuman beda penyebutan namanya. Ada yang mozaik, white face, caramel, black beauty, termasuk jensi morph itu*

(There are only two, such as grey and morph. but they are only different in name. mozaik, white face, black beauty aretype of morp.)

In extract above, R2 explained about the amount of Sugar Glider by saying “*actually, there are two kinds of Sugar Glider such as Grey and Morph, but there are still other types such as mozaik, white face, caramel and black beauty. All these types included in types of Morph*”. The word *white face and black beauty* are included compounding form.

Extract 5: Kinds of Pouch (00:08:34) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 2016 at 06.10 at Fort Rotterdam.

There were two speakers namely R1 and R2.

R1 : *travel pouchitu kan yang saya liat itu besar-besar bentuknya. Maka dari beberapa bentuk itu apakah memang fungsinya secara khusus dalam satu bentuk?*

(The travel pouch seems big in form. Does each form have a particular function?)

R2 : *ini salah-satunya, ini namanya **travel pouch**. Makin besar makin banyak kapasitas yang dia tampung. Biasanya memuat sampai tiga untuk ukuran dewasa. Kalau Joey itu pake **bonding pouch** untuk satu hewan memang.*

(This is one of them, this is we call travel pouch. it is bigger than others and can save more SG, up to 3. While bounding pouch can only save 1)

Extract 5, contains about kinds of pouch. R2 explained that there are two kinds of pouch used by members such as travel pouch and bonding pouch. Travel pouch is big bag used for the place of Sugar Glider, meanwhile bonding pouch is small bag used for the place of Sugar Glider. Both of pouches have the same function as the place of Sugar Glider but the different size.

Extract 6: Trouble of Sugar Glider (00:10:42) 1st video

R3 : *kalau masalah penyakit, dia juga sebabkan juga penyakit. kalau misal kita kurang penanganan dari kandangnya kebanyakan dia **fur loss**.*

(In term of illness, the SG is quite strong of body defense. But if the SG has less attention to the care of cage, then it will get “fur loss”)

Extract 5, it contained about the illness attack by Sugar Glider. Then, R3 explained that as far as, Sugar Glider is still so far so good. But, if less handling the cleanness of the cage by owner, which caused the fur fall out and it is called *fur loss*.

Extract 7: Way given a food (00:05:50) 2nd video

R2 : terus ini toch ivan, klo dirumahku ku kasika makanki, kan saya anu dulu kaya dibikinkanki di tempat, terus saya suapki pake tanganku. Apakah namanya itu.

(And also Ivan, I give food to SG when I am in my home. I make it in a place, and then I feed by my hand. I do not what to say)

R5 : hands feed.

(It is hand feed.)

In extract above, R5 explained that we must give a food of Sugar Glider with our hands, know the smell of our hand, so between of Sugar Glider and owner are closer.

Based on the **Extract 4 - Extract 7** above, there are some terms such white face, black beauty travel pouch, bonding pouch, fur loss, and hands feed. Based on Yule's theory said that compound words can be written in three different ways and one of them namely open, which it is a space between the parts of the compound such fur loss, travel pouch, etc. without a hyphen that separating the elements of compound. In compounding process, we combining of two separate words to produce a single form such as bookcase, wallpaper and textbook. All these examples are

nouns, but we can also create compound of adjective (white) plus noun (face) as in white face of Sugar Glider.

Therefore, these terms such as travel pouch, bonding pouch, white face, black beauty, fur loss, and hands feed included in the form of compound because appropriate with characteristic of compound.

4. Clipping

Clipping is the process of word formation by cutting part of the word itself either at the beginning or end of a word.

Table 1.4 Registers used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) in the form of clipping.

| NO | REGISTER | EXPLANATION |
|-----------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Bond | Relation between owner and Sugar Glider |
| 2 | Bark | Sound was produced by Sugar Glider when it feels. |
| 3 | Glide | Move from one place to other places. |

The following extract showed register in the form of clipping used by KPSGI.

Extract 8: Our interaction of Sugar Glider (00:05:27) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were two speakers namely R1 and R3.

R1 : *interaksinya kita sama SG itu bagaimana. Apakah setiap hari atau ada jam-jam tertentu atau bagaimana?*

(How about the interaction, is it every day or any particular time?)

R3 : *yah, tergantung dari owner nya. Kalau misal owner nya terbiasami dia bawa hari-hari, bisa di bawa ke kampus, ke tempat kerja. Lebih sering lebih bagus. Supaya lebih bonding. Maksudnya lebih jinaki begitu.*

(Yes, it depends on its owner if owner always brings them everywhere such as campus or workplace. It makes the owner bonding with Sugar Glider)

The content of the dialogue above was a way to interact with Sugar Glider. Then, R3 said that as more was better Sugar Glider brought everywhere, so the owner can be *bonding* with SG.

Extract 9: Sound of Sugar Glider (00:06:26) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were two speakers namely R1 and R3.

R1 : *itu SG kan ada macam-macam suaranya, yang sering itu biasa suara apa terus dalam kejadian apa dia mengeluarkan suara itu?*

(SG has several of sound, what kind of sound that it shows and what was the accident?)

R3 : *kalau misalkan merasa terancam dia crabbing. Atau dia panggil tuannya. Bedanya barking sama crabbing, kalau barking dia kalau merasa ketakutan, sedangkan crabbing dia memanggil. Lebih bagus kita pelihara dari joey, supaya lebih kenal sama ownernya lebih jinak sama ownernya.*

(It threatened, it will be *crabbing* or call its owner. The different from barking and crabbing, barking is when it feel anxious. Then, crabbing is when it calls its owner. It is better to take care of joey. So it will be closed and tame with its owner).

Extract above was about kinds of sound was produce by Sugar Glider. R3 said to R1 that there were *barking* and *crabbing*. These words included register used by speakers when Sugar Glider produced sound. The word *bark* included in the form of clipping.

Extract 10: Sugar Glider was glide (00:09:55) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. Only one speaker was R3.

R3 : *kebanyakan orang biasa bilang dia terbang, sebenarnya dia enda terbang tapi dia glidding.*

(Most people said that it flies, but actually it does not fly, but is gliding.)

Extract above, R2 explained that Sugar Glider could not fly but it glides from one place to other place. In this extract, R3 mentioned “*gliding*” from word *glide* – *gliding*, where this word was register in the form of clipping.

Extract 8 – Extract 10 above, it was found some registers such as *bond*, *bark*, and *glide*. One of the forms of clipping that found in community is back – clipping which is removing the end of a word. *Bond*, *bark*, and *glide* were included back clipping, which *bond* was coming up from *bonding*, *bark* was coming up from *barking* and *glide* was coming up from *gliding*.

5. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages.

Table 1.5 Registers used by Komunitas Pecinta Sugar sGlider Indonesia (KPSGI) in the form of borrowing.

| NO | Register | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Owner | The people who be proprietor of Sugar Glider |
| 2 | Nocturnal | The animal that active at night |
| 3 | Hammock | Bed hung put in stable of Sugar Glider |
| 4 | Wheel | Toy of Sugar Glider |
| 5 | Endemic | Often found in a particular place |
| 6 | Defense | Act of protecting itself from attack |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 7 | Patagium | Membranous structure that assists an animal in gliding or flight. |
| 8 | Petaurus Breviceps Papuanus | Kinds of Sugar Glider are based on their endemic |
| 9 | Petaurus Breviceps Tafa | Kinds of Sugar Glider are based on their endemic |
| 10 | Petaurus Breviceps Biak | Kinds of Sugar Glider are based on their endemic |

The following extract showed the clipping was form of register used by KPSGI.

Extract 11: Defense of Sugar Glider (00:04:22) 2nd video

The second video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were two speakers namely R2 and R5.

R2 : *baru ini toch, kalau malamki SG ku crabbingki*
(Sugar Glider is crabbing at night).

R5 : *kalo malam crabbing, kan begini filosofinya crabbing itu defense. kalo SG defense kaya gitu tergantung apa yang membuatnya terancam disekitarnya itu pasti dia crabbing. Bukan berarti selalu malam mereka crabbing, mungkin bisa pagi dan siang tergantung apa yang mengancam dia.*

(When Sugar Glider is crabbing, it means that SG is defense. Sometime Sugar Glider is crabbing morning or afternoon. It depends on what makes it threatened).

Extract above was about defense of Sugar Glider from attack where R2 said that crabbing was one of Sugar Glider's defense form when it feel threatened. "Defense" was register in borrowing form.

Extract 12: Depend on the owner (00:05:27) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were two speakers namely R1 and R3.

R1 : *tapi kan saya biasa perhatikan SG di beberapa teman, kaya' bulunya itu ada perbedaan. Bukan masuk pada bulunya tapi bentuk bulunya ada yang pecah-pecah ada yang rontok-rontok juga. Apa yang biasa sebabkan itu?*

(Sometimes I watch over my friend's Sugar Glider. *there is feel of or chapped on SG's fur. What makes it?*).

R3 : *kalau misalkan dari warnanya mungkin itu tergantung juga dari kebersihan owner nya toch. Kalau sampai saat ini saya liat dari teman-teman owner yang punya SG warnanya berbeda-beda ada yang warna kekuning-kuningan itu mungkin kebersihan kandangnya.*

(The changing of color, it probably depends on the owner. *It may be the stall that is not clean.*)

The content of the dialogue was about fell of Sugar Glider's fur. Then, R3 explained to R1 that caused of SG's fur fell off because the *owner*. Every Sugar Glider has different color, it caused of the clean of cage itself.

Extract 13: nocturnal animal (00:05:37) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. Only one speaker was R2.

R2 :*Sekedar info, saya ini kenapa pelihara SG, karena saya liat artikel bahwa ini SG adalah hewan nocturnal toch. Jadi saya kan jurusanku lebih ke desain, kalau tengah malam itu saya bosan, saya ajak main.*

(Why I take care SG because I see from the article that SG is Nocturnal animal. It entertains me at night.)

The dialogue above was one of the ways we got closer to the Sugar Glider was brought them everywhere such as campus or workplace. So, it could be more bonding with owner. After that, R2 informed that SG is a *nocturnal* animal. So, he was playing with his Sugar Glider if he bored.

Extract 14: endemic of Sugar Glider (00:06:52) 2nd video

The second video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. Only one speaker was R5.

R5 : *jadi begini, kita di KPSGI itu berdasarkan endemiknya dia, kita bisa klasifikasikan SG nya dari beberapa lokasi yang ada. Contohnya kelihatannya seperti tikus dan kelihatan macung. Postur mukanya yang pesek. Nah mancung ini dinamakan Petaurus Brivecep Papuanus, dan itu yang asli yang tersebar di Papua. Sedangkan jenis SG yang pesek kaya begini itu disebut Petaurus Brivecep Tafa, nah tafa itu rata – rata pesek. Ada grey di ujung ekornya ada tip putih, nah kalau ada tip putihnya dia itu Petaurus Brivecep Biak. Ciri-ciri SG di biak pasti ada di ujung ekornya putih. Lalu Black Beauty yang sering dipertanyakan oleh teman-teman. SG nya avatar di bagian hidung. ada garis di sekeliling mata itu disebut Black Beauty. Black Beauty itu*

beda dengan Grey biasa mereka jauh cenderung. Khusus di bagian muka mereka cenderung lebih hitam. Yang cenderung lebih hitam itu asalnya dari maroke.

(We can classify SG based on their endemic in KPSG. For instance, it is like mouse and sharp. The face is flat. The sharp is named *Petaurus Briveced Papuanus* and it is spread in Papua. Then, flat SG is named *Petaurus Brivecep Tafa*. There is grey and white in its tip of tail. The characteristic of SG in Biak is any white on its tail. Then, the characteristic of Black Beauty is avatar on its face and any line of its eyes. The point is that Black beauty is different from Grey, Grey is black on its face and it is from Maroke)

Based on the conversation above, R5 explained that we can classify the kinds of Sugar Glider based on their *endemic* such as *Petaurus Briveceps Papuanus* has a sharp – nosed and from Papua, *Petaurus Briveceps Tafa* has a flat – nosed, *Petaurus Briveceps Biak* has white color on the edge of the tail, Black beauty has lines around the eyes and avatar in on the nose. Every kind of Sugar Gliders has a different characteristic.

Extract 15 (00:07:12) 1st video

R3 : *Perawatannya ini juga tidak usah. Kalau misalkan sudah ada kandang di dalamnya ada hammock sama botol minumannya sama tempat-tempat makannya.*

(The treatment is not difficult. There is hammock, bottle of drink and its plate in the cage.)

This conversation was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm. Only one speaker was R3.

Extract above, R3's statement showed the register *hammock*. Which *hammock* was bed hung put in cage of Sugar Glider.

Extract 16: patagium of Sugar Glider (00:09:41) 1st video

The second video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. Only one speaker was R2.

R2 : *ini kan jenis SG salah satunya adalah ada patagiumnya. Jadi, dia nd bisa terbang, kalo di alam liar itu, dari pohon ke pohon itu dia glide, jadi dia aman.*

(One kind of SG has "patagium". This kind of SG cannot fly. But it can glide from tree to tree in outdoor, so it is safe)

Extract above explained that Sugar Glider has patagium. *Patagium* will look like wing. Sugar Glider can glide because there is *patagium*.

Extract 17: Toy for Sugar Glider (00:12:30) 1st video

The first video was taken on September 25th 2016 at 06.10 pm at Fort Rotterdam. There were three speakers namely R1, R2 and R3.

R1 : *terus, SG kan aktif, terutama pada malam hari. Apakah penting kita memberikan mainan kalau misakan kita tidak sempat handel kita kasi mainan atau bagaimana?*

(SG is active at night. Is it important to give it toys?)

R2 : *harus memang sebenarnya. Kalau saya aktifka diluar, jadi jarang saya handel SG ku, yah tetap kita kasi mainan.*

(Yes, it is. But I only put it out and I seldom give it toy)

R3 : *ada wheel nya itu.*

(There is wheel)

Based on the conversation showed that *wheel* is register used by members of KPSGI that was given for Sugar Glider. Wheel was toy for Sugar Glider. This toy could make Sugar Glider playing and exercising.

Extract 11 – Extract 17, the writer found some of registers used by KPSGI such as *defense, owner, nocturnal, endemic, petaurus breviceps papuanus, petaurus breviceps tafa, petaurus breviceps biak, hammock, patagium, and wheel*. These registers were borrowed from English and Latin language. Therefore, it can conclude that these terms into categorized in borrowing form.

B. Discussion

This part, the writer discussed the result of data analysis that had been found in Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI). The writer identified register used by KPSGI by using Yule's theory (2006).

1. Coinage

Coinage is the process of word formation that derived from the product name is used in the daily life.

Extract 1 was found some registers in conversation between R1, R2, and R3 such as *HPS (High Protein Supplement), Bee Pollen, Fish Snack, TGO (The Good Oil)*. These words were food product name was given for Sugar Glider as food

nutrition. It became general terms and known as additional nutrition by members of KPSGI.

HPS (High Protein Supplement) is a food nutrition was given for Sugar Glider was likes liquid. *Bee Pollen* is vitamin given for Sugar Glider to increase body endurance. *Snack Fish* is a great snack for Sugar Glider and use this snack as a tool to bond with Sugar Glider. *Marshmallow* is snack for Sugar Glider was like candy. And the last, *TGO (The Good Oil)* is the oil that was given for Sugar Glider and used softens and enriches the fairs, and also increases the food desire. Therefore, All of the registers used by KPSGI is related with the form of coinage in Yule's theory.

2. Acronym

Acronym is the process of word formation that derived from the initial letters of each syllable to mention the extension of a term.

Extract 2 found register in form of acronym was SG, WC, and CB. It showed when R2 said that "*in community, there are two kinds of SG such as WC and CB, but it is commonly found CB in community.*" The word *SG, WC, and CB* were register used by members when they speak.

SG (Sugar Glider) is the animal that became a central of the community. The scientific name, *Petaurus breviceps*, translated from Latin as "short – headed rope – dancer", a reference to their canopy acrobatics.

WC (Wild Caught) is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider that natural catches with its characters are wild and fierce. *CB (Captive Breed)* is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider as the result of livestock where it was closer with the owner.

Extract 3 it found register in the form shortening such as IP and OOP. It showed in conversation between R2, R3, and R4. The content of the dialog was about phase of born of Sugar Glider. Then, R2 said that “*Sugar Glider usually takes for about 3 months, that’s the time of IP and for about 3 months, Sugar Glider OOP.*”

IP (In Pouch) was a phase where the baby of Sugar Glider is still mother’s pouch. Meanwhile, *OOP (Out of Pouch)* was a phase where the baby of Sugar Glider is born.

Extract 2 – extract 3, the writer found some register used by KPSGI are SG, WC, CB, IP and OOP. These terms were register in the form of acronym. It was related with Yule’s theory said that there are two parts of acronym namely acronym was pronounced as a word and acronym was pronounced as a letter. The terms used in community such as *SG /es dʒi /*, *WC /ˈdʌbelyu: si:/*, *CB /si; bi:/*, *IP /ei pi:/*, *OOP /ou ou pi:/* are included acronyms pronounced as a letter, because pronounced only as the name of letters containing only initial letters.

3. Compounding

Compounding is the process of word formation by combining two or more classes of words become a new form.

Extract 4, the word *white face* and *black beauty* were considered as register in the form of compounding. It showed in conversation when R2 said to R4 that “*there are only two, such as grey and morph. Nevertheless, they are only different in name mozaik, white face, black beauty is kind of morp.*”

White face is one of kinds of Sugar Glider that has the black eyes and white on its face. *Black beauty* is one of kinds of Sugar Glider that has any line of its eyes and avatar on its nosed. Two kinds of Sugar Glider above have a different characteristic.

Extract 5 it found some registers used by KPSGI when they did conversation with other members. It showed in conversation between R2 and R4. R2 said that “there are two kinds of pouch such as travel pouch and bonding pouch.” R2’s statement showed the register *travel pouch and bonding pouch*”.

The word *travel pouch* is a big bag used for the place for Sugar Glider and can save more SG, up to 3. Meanwhile, *bonding pouch* is a small bag used of the place for Sugar Glider and function to make the owner and Sugar Glider was closer. Both types of pouch have the same function as a place for Sugar Glider, but have different sizes.

Extract 6, R3’s statement showed the register *fur loss*. The word *fur loss* is a problem experienced by Sugar Glider that is causing fur falling out. It showed the

R3's statement. She said that "*less handling the cleanness of the cage by owner, which caused fur loss of Sugar Glider.*"

Extract 7, R5 said to R2 that "*we must give food of Sugar Glider with using hands feed.* The word *hands feed* was said by R5 is a kind of register used. Hands feed is the term to give a food for Sugar Glider by our hand.

Extract 4 – Extract 7, found register such as *white face, black beauty, travel pouch, bonding pouch, fur loss, and hands feed.* These terms were included in the forms of compounding, because was written into two separate words without the hyphen that separated two words.

The writer concluded that they can combine words of different parts of speech such as noun to noun and adjective to noun. The list register above, showed mostly adjective to noun compounds (white face, black beauty, and bonding pouch) which was probably the most common part of speech combination.

The results of the combination produce a new meaning. All of the registers above were included in open compound words, which have a space between the words.

4. Clipping

Clipping is the process of word formation by cutting part of the word itself either at the beginning or end of a word. Clipping can be formed from the process of

shortening or clipping longer words. After the process of classifying the data, the researcher found 2 register used by Sugar Glider Lovers Community.

Extract 8, the dialogue represented register in the form of clipping like *bond*. It showed when R3 said that Sugar Glider was better brought anywhere, so that it can be bonding with the owner. The word *bond – bonding* is relation between Sugar Glider with owner.

Extract 9, it showed in conversation between R2 and R3. R2 stated that “*Sugar Glider cannot fly, but it was glide from tree to tree in outdoor, so it was safe.*” The word *glide* is moving from one place to other places.

Extract 10, R3 said the word *bark* is one of kinds of register in KPSGI. It showed in R3’s statement that “*Sugar Glider will bark when it feels afraid.*” The word *bark –barking* is short loud sound made by Sugar Glider.

Extract 8 – Extract 10 above, the writer found registers namely *bond, glide and bark*. Which these terms were related with Yule’s theory that said there are four types of clipping such as black – clipping, fore – clipping, middle – clipping, and complex – clipping. Based on the four types of clipping; *bond, glide, and bark* are included black clipping which is removing the end of a word as in *bond – bonding, glide – gliding, and bark – barking*. Therefore, *bond, glide and bark* are used by *komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider* (KPSGI) was one of register terms named black – clipping.

5. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary from other languages.

There are many kinds of register that was found in KPSGI such as *defense, owner, nocturnal, endemic, petaurus breviceps papuanus, petaurus breviceps tafa, petaurus breviceps biak, hammock, patagium, and wheel.*

Extract 11 found register *defense* in conversation between R2 and R5. The word *defense* is act of protecting itself from attack. Then, **Extract 12** found register *owner*. It showed in conversation between R1 and R3. When R3 said that “*Sugar Glider has a fur color different, it depends on the owner keep cleaning the cage of the Sugar Glider.*”

Extract 13 found term *nocturnal*. It showed when R2 informed that Sugar Glider is *nocturnal* animal. The italic word is register used by members when did speak in community. Nocturnal is animal active at night.

Extract 14 found terms *endemic, Petaurus breviceps papuanus, Petaurus breviceps tafa, Petaurus breviceps biak*. It showed when R5 explained that we can classify kinds of Sugar Glider based on their *endemic* such as *Petaurus breviceps papuanus, Petaurus breviceps tafa, and Petaurus breviceps biak*. *Endemic* is often found in a particular place. *Petaurus breviceps papuanus* was one of kinds of Sugar Glider is come from Papua. *Petaurus breviceps tafa* is one of kinds of Sugar Glider

was come from Sorong, and the last *Petaurus breviceps biak* is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider that is came from Biak.

Extract 15 found register *hammock*. It showed in R3's statement showed the register *hammock*. Which *hammock* is bed hung put in cage of Sugar Glider. **Extract 16** found term *patagium* when R2 said that Sugar Glider has patagium that spread out hand and its food. Patagium is membranous structure that assists an animal in gliding or flight.

Extract 17 content about toy is given for Sugar Glider like wheel. Wheel is one of the circular toys of Sugar Glider.

Extract 11 – Extract 17, it found some of registers such as *defense, owner, nocturnal, endemic, petaurus breviceps papuanus, petaurus breviceps tafa, petaurus breviceps biak, hammock, patagium, and wheel*. These terms were included in borrowing form because it was borrowed from foreign language such as (defense, owner, nocturnal, endemic, hammock, and wheel), while from Latin language like (*petaurus breviceps papuanus, petaurus breviceps tafa, petaurus breviceps biak, and patagium*). Therefore, the writer can conclude that these terms included in borrowing form.

Therefore, from whole analysis above, the writer found 29 registers consisted of coinage, acronym, compounding, clipping, and borrowing was used by *Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI)*. Those kinds of the categories to identify

the forms of registers were coinage, acronyms, compounding, clipping and borrowing. It was different from what Alfi (2013) found forms of register used in Online Shop o Social Media consisted of two kinds of register were compound and abbreviation. While the writer found 5 of 8 forms of register. They were coinage, acronym, clipping, compounding, and borrowing.

The forms of register that was found by previous researcher, Alfi found the high frequency data of linguistics forms were in compound word. Compound word was more frequently appear in Online Shop conversation because new vocabulary in online shop was formed by combining the word. While the writer found more frequently borrowing word in *Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia* (KPSGI), because the terms was used in community from English and Latin. In addition, register used by KPSGI was wider scope than registers in Online Shop of Social Media, especially in the form of borrowing.

Based on the interview process had been done by the writer, register used in the community was register in the form of borrowing were English and Latin. Sugar Glider itself first found by British one. So, it can be concluded that register in KPSGI mostly used English because the founder was from English.

The result of the interview, there are many kinds of register that was borrowed from English, because English known as international language used by the people

and English is a language that used by many people in communication. While, register was borrow from Latin because it was easy to understand by the scientist.

Most of communities used register in the borrowing form, especially from English, because the people could more understand, not only the members of the community but also the others. The borrowing words would be more understood than created the terms.

Based on the result above, KPSGI used five forms of registers such as coinage, acronym, clipping, compounding, and borrowing. But, the dominant of this register was borrowing. The register in this community gave contribution in adding insight and knowledge about linguistic. The other people that after know the forms of register in KPSGI could interact with the members of the group because have known the meaning of the register that KPSGI used.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter delivers conclusions and suggestions based on findings forms of register used Komunitas Pecinta Sugar Glider Indonesia (KPSGI) by using Yule's theory. The writer provides some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer summarized some important conclusions from the research. The writer found 29 words which were considered as the registers used by KPSGI. Those words had the meaning based on the register meaning in community itself to make the reader catch understanding about the use of them. Those words were classified into categories to identify the forms of registers which consisted of coinage, acronym, compounding, clipping and borrowing. The detail number of each them are 5 registers for coinage, 5 registers for acronyms, 6 registers for compounding, 3 registers of clipping, and 10 registers for borrowing.

Borrowing form had the highest number of register than other form, because almost all of the registers used by KPSGI were borrowed from English. Sugar Glider itself first found by British one. So, it can be concluded that register in KPSGI mostly used English because the founder was from English.

B. Suggestions

Based on the analysis and conclusion before, the writer would like to give some suggestions as follow:

1. The writer suggested to the next researchers to explore and investigate some other phenomena about register that happen in society in any speech community in order to add other kinds of register, so it will be found various languages than before.
2. Hopefully, the next researchers have a lot of other theories which support their study, it made the source will be more various.
3. This research hopes help the future researchers to know more about register used by particular community and it could be references to them in analyzing the same research and present better research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alfi, Farikha. 2013. *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register used in Online Shop of Social media (Facebook)*. School of teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Ary, Donald, Lucy C. J. Asghar Razavieh. 2002. *Introduction to research in education sixth edition*. California: Wadsworth Group.
- Budd, R.W., Thorp, R.K., & Donohew, L. (1967). *Content Analysis of Communication in education sixth edition*. California: Wadsworth Group.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. *Prosedur Peneltian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya.
- Biber, Douglas & Conrad, Suzan. 2009. *Register, Genre, and Style*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Chaer, Abdul & Agustina, Leonie. 2004. *Sociolinguistics: Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: CV Aneka.
- Esterberg, Kristin G. 2002. *Qualitative Methods in Social Research*. McGraw – Hill; International edition.
- Gruyter, de Walter. 2004. *Sociolinguistics Sociolinguistic*. New York.
- Halliday, M.A.K & Hasan. 1994. *Language Text and Context: Aspect of Language in Social Semiotics Perspective*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Hudson, R. A. 1992. *Sociolinguistics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Longman.
- Hymes, Dell. 1974. *Foundations in Sociolinguistics*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania press.
- Jannah, Miftakhul. 2015. *Analysis Language Register on Instant Messaging*. Thesis. Makassar: State University of Makassar.
- Kiesling, Scott F. 2011. *Linguistic Variation and Change*. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Lassiter, Daniel. 2008. *Semantic Externalism, Language Variation, and Sociolinguistic Accommodation*. New York: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

- Lewandowski, M. 2010. *Sociolects and Register – a Contrastive Analysis of Two Kinds of Linguistic Variation*. Poznan: Investigationes Linguisticae Vol. XX.
- Liamputtong, P. 2009. *Qualitative Research Method (3rd Edition)*. Australia. Oxford University Press.
- McLeod, S. A. 2015. *Observation Method*. Retrieved from www.simplypsychology.org/observation.html
- Morgan, H, Marcyliena. 2014. *Speech Community*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Romaine, Suzanne. 1994. *Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Sugiyono. 2014. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, R&D*. Bandung: Alfabet.
- Sumardi, Edi. 2016. <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2013/02/18/lucunya-sugar-glider-ada-komunitasnya-di-makassar>
- Trudgill, Peter. 1994. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. UK, Harmondsworth: Penguin Book.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Black well Publishing.
- _____. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Yule, G. 2006. *The Study of Language*. New York: Cambridge University.

APPENDIXES

OBSERVATION SHEET

| Participant's Name | With whom they talk to | Register Use | Extract |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|
| R2 | R1, R3 | HPS, Bee Pollen, Snack Fish, Marshmallow, and TGO | Extract 1 |
| R2 | R1 | SG, WC, and CB | Extract 2 |
| R2 | R3, R4 | IP and OOP | Extract 3 |
| R2 | R4 | White face and black beauty | Extract 4 |
| R2 | R1 | Travel pouch and bonding pouch | Extract 5 |
| R3 | | Fur loss | Extract 6 |
| R5 | R2 | Hands feed | Extract 7 |
| R3 | R1 | Bond - Bonding | Extract 8 |
| R3 | R1 | Bark - Barking | Extract 9 |
| R3 | | Glide – gliding | Extract 10 |
| R5 | R2 | Defense | Extract 11 |
| R3 | R1 | Owner | Extract 12 |
| R2 | | Nocturnal | Extract 13 |
| R5 | | Endemic, P.b Papuanus, P.b Tafa, and P.b Biak | Extract 14 |
| R3 | | Hammock | Extract 15 |
| R3 | R1, R2 | Patagium | Extract 16 |
| | | Wheel | Extract 17 |

INTERVIEW SHEET

Date :

Name :

1. *Apakah anda sendiri yang menciptakan istilah tersebut atau sudah ada sebelum anda bergabung di dalam komunitas?*

Do you create these terms or already exist before you join in the community?

- *istilah – istilah yang digunakan di dalam KPSGI berasal dari panduan atau dokumen yang kami pelajari selama ini dari KPSGI pusat, maksudnya semua data – data yang diperoleh itu sudah ada sejak dulu sebagai panduan kita untuk memelihara Sugar Glider itu sendiri. Bukan kami yang ciptakan, tapi sudah ada sejak dulu.*

- The terms was used in community was from guidebook or document that we learned from the central KPSGI. All of the data acquired has been used by long since as a guide us to maintain Sugar Glider itself.

2. *Apakah istilah tersebut dikenal di seluruh dunia atau hanya di Indonesia saja, khususnya di Makassar?*

Is the terms known by the world or Indonesian only especially at Makassar?

- *istilah yang digunakan di dalam komunitas itu seragam untuk seluruh Indonesia. Karena dari panduan yang kita pelajari selama ini berasal dari KPSGI pusat, makanya itu dijadikan sebagai patokan.*

- The terms was used in the community have the same terms that used in Indonesia. Because the guidebook that was learned came from the central KPSGI, so it is used as directive.

3. What is the meaning of HPS?

R5 : HPS (High Protein Supplement) as nutrition food was given for Sugar glider was likes liquid.

4. What is the meaning of Bee Pollen?

R5 : *Bee Pollen in Indonesia “sari-sari dari madu” its function to increase the body endurance.*

5. What is the meaning of Snack Fish?

R5 : Snack Fish was a great for Sugar Glider and use this snack as a tool to bond with Sugar Glider.

6. What is the meaning of Marshmallow?

R5 : Marshmallow is snack for Sugar Glider was like candy.

7. What is the meaning of TGO?

R5 : TGO (The Good Oil) is the oil that was given for Sugar Glider and used softens and enriches the fairs, and also increase the food desire.

8. What is the meaning of SG?

R5 : SG (Sugar Glider) is the animal that is central iin the community. The scientific name, “*Petaurus breviceps*”, translates from latin as “short – headed rope – dancer”, a reference to their canopy acrobatics.

9. What is the meaning of WC?

R5 : WC (Wild Caught) is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider as natural result.

10. What is the meaning of CB?

R5 : CB (captive Breed) is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider as own result.

11. What is the meaning of IP?

R5 : IP (In Pouch) is a phase where the baby of Sugar Glider iis still in mother’s pouch.

12. What is the meaning of OOP?

R5 : OOP (Out of Pouch) is a phase where the baby of Sugar Glider was born.

13. What is the meaning of white face?

R5 : white face is one of kinds of Sugar Glider that has white color on its face.

14. What is the meaning of black beauty?

R5 : black beauty is one of kinds of Sugar Glider that has line of its eyes and avatar on its nosed.

15. What is the meaning of travel pouch?

R5 : travel pouch is big bag for Sugar Glider and can save more SG, up to 3.

16. What is the meaning of bonding pouch?

R5 : bonding pouch is small bag for Sugar Glider and function to make the owner and Sugar Glider was closer.

17. What is the meaning of fur loss?

R5 : fur loss is a problem experienced by Sugar Glider that is causing fur falling out.

18. What is the meaning of hands feed?

R5 : hands feed is give a food used by our hand.

19. What is the meaning of bond?

R5 : bond – bonding is relation between Sugar Glider with the owner.

20. What is the meaning of glide?

R5 : glide – gliding is move from one place to other places.

21. What is the meaning of bark?

R5 : bark – barking is sound was produce by Sugar Glider when it feel afraid.

22. What is the meaning of defense?

R5 : defense is act of protecting itself from attack.

23. What is the meaning of owner?

R5 : owner is the owner of Sugar Glider itself.

24. What is the meaning of nocturnal?

R5 : nocturnal is the animal active at night.

25. What is the meaning of endemic?

R5 : endemic is often found in a particular place.

26. What is the meaning of petaurus breviceps papuanus?

R5 : petaurus breviceps papuanus is one of kinds of Sugar Glider is from Papua.

27. What is the meaning of petaurus breviceps tafa?

R5 : petaurus breviceps tafa is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider is from sorong.

28. What is the meaning of petaurus breviceps biak?

R5 : petaurus breviceps biak is one of the kinds of Sugar Glider is from biak.

29. What is the meaning of hammock?

R5 : hammock is bed hung put in cage of Sugar Glider.

30. What is the meaning of patagium?

R5 : patagium is membranous structure that assist an animal in gliding or flight.

31. What is the meaning of toy?

R5 : toy is one of the circular toys of Sugar Glider.

VIDEO 1

- R4 : kita pertama temukan **SG** ini mulai dari kapan?
- R2 : saya pertama itu dari internetji iya. Selama sebelum saya adoptki ini toch, saya cari tahu dulu asal usul **SG** itu darimana, terus apa makanannya baru saya adopt. Begitu, jadi saya kalau nd salah tahun 2012 bergabung dan alhamdulillah sampai sekarang yah masih tetap care.
- R4 : jadi kita gabung di komunitas ini mulai dari kapan?
- R2 : mulai awal ketemu ini SG, yaitu januari 2012. Terus saya adopt di dia jenisnya Grey terus Joy. Sampai sekarang Alhamdulillah sudah ada 6 salah-satunya Morph.
- R4 : mm... berapa jenis sg semua?
- R2 : 2ji sebenarnya, yang grey sama morph. Cuma beda penyebutan namanya. Ada yang mozaik, **white face**, caramel, **black beauty**, termasuk jensi morph itu
- R3 : maksudnya banyakji memang jenisnya, ada mozaik, black beauty, cremino. Kalau misalkan ini grey, yah begini warnanya.
- R2 : kan umumnya yang biasa kita liat sehari-hari toch.
- R1 : kalau perawatan sehari-harinya itu bagaimana?
- R2 : nah, itu perawatan sehari-harinya gampangji, sebenarnya **SG** ini cukup di kasi makan yang bergizi. Samaji halnya karena ada dua jenisnya ada **WC** sama **CB** di komunitas dia umumnya **CB**. Terus perawatannya itu seminggu sekali dikasi mandi, selebihnya itu cukup dikasi makan bubur bayi, dan tetapki kasi jangkrik sama ulat hongkong sebagai proteinnnya. .
- R1 : kalau masalah kotorannya, pasti orang berfikir apakah busuk atau bagaimana.
- R2 : tergantung dari caranya membersihkan, karena memang dalam 1 hari harus selalu dibersihkan.
- R6 : minumnya apa saja
- R2 : kalau saya air putih, ada juga air madu
- R6 : tempat tidurnya dimana saja

- R2 : kalau umumnya kita tempurung kelapa, cuman kita disini kan penangkaran, jadi ada memang **hammock** khusus untuk tempat tidur mereka. : kalau misalnya hamil kak, berapa lama biasa baru melahirkan?
- R2 : hamilnya itu biasa tiga bulan itu masa **IP** nya.
- R3 : kalau melahirkan pertama itu, dia kan ada di perutnya dulu, di dalam perutnya **IP** itu.
- R2 : baru kurang lebih 3 bulan keluar lagi **OOP**. Khusus untuk kita adopt itu minimal 1 bulan setengah atau bahkan sampai 2 bulan.
- R6 : berapa biasa anaknya?
- R3 : tergantung paling sedikit 1 dan paling banyak ada sampai 3, tergantungji.
- R1 : interaksinya kita sama**SG** itu bagaimana. Apakah setiap hari atau ada jam-jam tertentu atau bagaimana?
- R3 : yah, tergantung dari owner nya. Kalau misal **owner** nya terbiasami dia bawa hari-hari, bisa di bawa ke kampus, ke tempat kerja. Lebih sering lebih bagus. Supaya lebih bondngki. Maksudnya lebih jinaki begitu.
- R2 : sekedar info, saya ini kenapa pelihara sg, karena saya liat artikel bahwa ini SG adalah hewan **nocturnal** toch. Jadi saya kan jurusanku lebih ke desain, kalau tengah malam itu saya bosan, saya ajak main.
- R4 : kalau itu kak, biasanya SG nya ketakutan dia mengeluarkan suara apa?
- R3 : yah, dia crabbing itu namanya.
- R2 : baru biasaji jg stresski toch kalau di kandangnya melompatki.
- R1 : itu SG kana da macam-macam suaranya, yang sering itu biasa suara apa terus dalam kejadian apa dia mengeluarkan suara itu?
- R3 : kalau misalkan merasa terancam dia crabbing. Atau dia panggil tuannya(nd tw suara ap itu) oh..iyabarking. Bedanya **barkings** sama crabbing, kalau barking dia kalau merasa ketakutan, sedangkan crabbing dia memanggil. Lebih bagus kita pelihara dari joey, supaya lebih kenal sama ownernya lebih jinak sama ownernya.

- R3 : Perawatannya ini juga tidak usah. Kalau misalkan sudah ada kandang di dalamnya ada hammock sama botol minumannya sama tempat-tempat makannya.
- R2 : dot namanya.
- R1 : nutrisi tambahan, selain ulat hongkong dengan jangkrik kan, pasti ada nutrisi tambahan lain
- R2 : nah, itu pertanyaan bagus. Siapa namata?
- R1 : muhliz kak.
- R2 : itu kan di sini komunitas, nutrisi tambahan selain ulat hongkong sama jangkrik ada juga **HPS** yang dicampur di buburnya itu, jadi dia seakan-akan kaya' ulat cuman dia kan jadi serbukmi. Ada juga namanya **Bee Pollen**. Terus masalah kita mau bawa begini toch kan ada **Snack Fish nya, Marshmellow**.
- R3 : ada juga oilnya.
- R1 : pouch travel itu kan yang saya liat itu beda – beda bentuknya. Maka dari beberapa bentuk itu apakah memang fungsinya secara khusus dalam satu bentuk?
- R2 : ini salah-satunya, ini namanya **travel pouch**. Makin besar makin banyak kapasitas yang dia tampung. Biasanya memuat sampai tiga untuk ukuran dewasa. Kalau Joey itu pake **bonding pouch** untuk satu hewan memang.
- R6 : kenapa SG ada begininya (sambil memperlihatkan SG nya)
- R2 : ini kan jenis SG salah satunya adalah ada **patagiumnya**. Jadi, dia nd bisa terbang, kalo di alam liar itu , dari pohon ke pohon itu dia **glide**, jadi dia aman.
- R3 : yah,,,kebanyakan orang biasa bilang dia terbang, sebenarnya di nd terbang tapi dia **gliding**.
- R1 : masalah penyakit. Penyakit apa yang biasa diserang oleh SG?
- R3 : kalau sampai sejauh ini kita tidak adapi penyakitnya.
- R2 : cuman mungkin kita bisa bedakan kalau hidungnya merah berarti sehat. Tapi kalau lebih ke putih-putih pucat itu salah-satunya minum air madu.

- R3 : kalau masalah penyakit, dia juga sebabkan juga penyakit. kalau misal kita kurang penanganan dari kandangnya kebanyakan dia **fur loss**.
- R1 : tapi kan saya biasa perhatikan SG di beberapa teman, kaya' bulunya itu ada perbedaan. Bukan masuk pada bulunya tapi bentuk bulunya ada yang pecah-pecah ada yang rontok-rontok juga. Apa yang biasa sebabkan itu?
- R3 : kalau misalkan dari warnanya mungkin itu tergantung juga dari kebersihan owner nya toch. Kalau sampai saat ini saya liat dari teman-teman owner yang punya SG warnanya berbede-beda ada ya warna kekuning-kuningan itu mungkin kebersihan kandangnya. Kencingnya, baru itupun lagi dia sama jantannya jadi berubahki warna bulu dari betinanya. Kalau misalkan masalah joey mungkin warna aslinya masih keliatan.
- R1 : jadi biasa yang menyebabkan bulu itu pecah-pecah bagaimana itu?
- R3 : memang kalau misalkan bulu itu pecah-pecah itu tidak papaji memang, seperti yang terpisah-pisah.
- R2 : makanya itu ada yang namanya **TGO**. Dia itu minyak ikan salah satunya itu memperhalus bulu, memperlebat, penambah nafsu makan, dsb.
- R1 : terus, SG kan aktif, terutama pada malam hari. Apakah penting kita memberikan mainan kalau misalkan kita tidak sempat handel kita kasi maina atau bagaimana?
- R2 : harus memang sebenarnya. Kalau saya aktifka diluar, jadi jarang saya handel SG ku, yah tetap kita kasi mainan.
- R3 : ada **wheel** nya itu.
- R1 : apakah perlu dikasi tangkringan burung-burung begitu?
- R3 : ndji.....biasa kayuji, tapi kalau kita disini, anak-anak biasa pake wheelji saja. Tapi itupun tidak terlalu diizinkan kalau missal SG ta IP ki.
- R2 : ada juga tali-talinya.
- R3 : supaya dia juga bisa glading-glading di kandangnya. Meskipun gladdingnya tidak sampai jarak jauh.

- R2 : artinya melatih otot-otot toch. Jadi ceritanya kita ini, kalau diperkembangbiakkanki toch jangan pernah kasi hilangki instingta memang dari awal.
- R6 : ada itu biasa SG saya liat berjamurki teliganya. Kenapa itu?
- R3 : kalau mungkin itu kurang penanganan kebersihan juga.
- R2 : kalau caranya memandikan SG sebenarnya kalau saya pribadi nd usahmi mandikan SG karena tidak adaji yang bau. Cuman memang mauki mandikanki toch, usahakan di bagian kepalanya itu SG jangan kasi air atau perlu kita lab basah.
- R1 : kalau biasa dimandikan biasanya diusap pake tissue basah. Maksudnya tissue basa yang mana cocok untuk SG?
- R2 : sebenarnya kalau saya, janganki pake tissue basah itu juga faktor kasi kuning itu bulu. Bagusnya itu kalau pake air hangat sama handuk. Karena tissue basah itu mengandung zat.

VIDEO 2

- R2 : Hallo, Ivan Gosal
- R5 : Hallo, Mursidul Haq
- R2 : nd papaji ini klo nd bawaka **travel pouch**.
- R5 : tidak papaji. Kalau saya sebaiknya pake tavel pouch.kan malam, disitumi aktif – aktinya SG. Kalo kita nd pake travel pouch lebih beresiko untuk di bawa pulang. Kan kita naik kendaraan pake motor, kalau kita naik mobil mungkin kita bisa simpan di dasbon.Cuman kalau kita tidak bawa begitu, maksudnya cuman bawa – bawa begitu saja, kita mau taruh dimana.
- R2 : baru ini toch, kalau malamki SG ku crabbingki
- R5 : kalo malam crabbing, kan begini filosofinya crabbing itu **defense**.kalo SG defense kaya gitu tergantung apa yang membuatnya terancam disekitarnya itu pasti dia crabbing. Bukan berarti selalu malam mereka crabbing, mungkin bisa pagi dan siang tergantung apa yang mengancam dia.
- R2 : mauko kemana padeng ini
- R5 : tidak adaji Om.
- R2 : Ini SG ku betina tapi belumpi menghasilkan. Mintaka dlulu selusimu cika.
- R5 : Sebenarnya begini, saya juga pernah Tanya dari regional lain bahwa SG ta ini pada birahi pertama sudah putus. Maksudnya masa birahi pertama pada suatu waktu dia subur – suburnya untuk kawin itu nd dapat.Nah, ketika dia yang nd apat itu yang putus. Dan pada saat putus itu, biasanya sudah tidak bisa sama sekali untuk menghasilkan.
- R2 : karena memang selama ini hampirmi satu tahun baru saya kasi sama jantan.
- R5 : karena sama kasusnya kaya SG nya anak-anak, kaya' begitu. Selama satu tahun tidak pernah di kasi sama jantan.
- R2 : jadi salah satu saya untuk kasi hilang stressnya saya ajak main terus.
- R5 : iya, paling kalau begitu tinggal di simpan saja, maksudnya karena birahi awalnya sudah putus pada saat masa suburnya itu tidak bisa

kawin, itu sudah tidak bisa lagi kawin, walaupun kawin itu sudah tidak bisa menghasilkan.

R2 : tapi terus kenapa mesti di lukai. Maksudnya kalau kawin toh ada kaya'na lukai.

R5 : kalo di lukai sebenarnya begini, SG walaupun pada umurnya sudah bisa kawin, tidak semua SG mau kawin, kaya begini kan dia sudah terbiasa waktu kecil. satu tahun lebih baru kita kasi kawin, bukan karena jantanya tidak cocok, kan selama ini disatu kandang dengan jantannya tidak pernahji berkelahi, paling baru kawin baru terjadi luka. Maksudnya ini betina ta sudah tidak mau kawin. Dia sudah menolak untuk dikawini. Kaya' gitu, jadi dia pasti berusaha untuk menggigit, misalnya SG kalo kawin, jantan naik di atas, itu kan di a balik kepalanya kalo dia tolak, betina juga balik kepalanya untuk gigit. Pada saat mau digigit, si jantan merespon makanya melukai si betina. Nah, kalau hal melukai itu kan wajar, kan kalau dilukai betina bukan cuman kasus seperti ini. Misalnya betina yang belum saatnya untuk kawin, terus jantan sudah siap untuk kawin, nah itu bisa juga terjadi seperti itu banyak kok contohnya sama teman teman. Seperti itu.

R2 : tapi biasa ini SG ku ivhan menggigitki

R5 : karena?

R2 : mungkin jarangmi ku handle

R5 : kalau SG menggigit sebenarnya begini, kan filosofinya kita di KPSGI ada **CB dan WC**, sedangkan kita yang di KPSGI tidak ada yang WC, termasuk ini.

R2 : iya.

R5 : maksudnya kalau dia menggigit faktornya ada. Kan crabbing salah satunya **depense** pertamanya SG, sebelum dia melakukan gigit. Nah kalau dia sudah menggigit dan giginya itu keras misalnya sampai tembus di tangan, nah itu mungkin dia sangat – sangat terancam. Kaya' begitu, sehingga dia berusaha melindungi dia denga cara menggigit. Karena semua hewan begitu, misalnya dia tidak punya alat di badanya atau senjata di badanya untuk bertahan, nah dia pake giginya untuk menggigit, seperti itu. Kan bisa kita liat sendiri SG nya tdk menggigit toh! Dia merasa nyaman. Tidak ada kasus SG yang CB itu jadi liar. Tidak ada walaupun lama kita handle dia, dia tetap CB. Tidak sama kaya' reptile

- R2 : terus masalah potong kukunya. Kan baru-baru sudah ku potong kukunya, nd papaji kah.
- R5 : pengalaman pribadi saya, SG perempat ato lima hari itu sudah panjang kukunya kembali. Setidaknya kita di kpsgi tujuannya adalah gathering setiap minggu sosialisasi kepada masyarakat, kita bantu teman-teman yang belum caranya potongkan kuku. Nah untuk potongkan kuku sperti itu kan kalo di perempat lima sudah panjang itu kan masuk satu minggu itu sudah bisa bantu untuk potongkan. Makanya gathering kita tiap minggu.
- R2 : terus ini toch ivan, klo dirumahku ku kasika makanki, kan saya anu dulu kaya dibikinkanki di tempat, terus saya suapki pake tanganku. Apakah namanya itu.
- R5 : **hands peed,**
- R5 : begini untuk kasus hewan Sugar Glider itu kan dia bisa **bonding** dengan kita atau ada ikatan. Nah salah satu cara agar kita bisa dekat dengan sg ta yaitu denga cara disuap dengan menggunakan jari ato handspeed. Nah tujuan handspeed adalah agar sg kita mengenali tangan kita pada saat kita suap. Jadi bseok lusa kalau kita masukkan dia ke kandang itu sudah mengenal bau kita, jari jarinya kita
- R2 : we,,sekedar info, ini kaya' artismi toch karena unyuki. Hidungnya pesek.Tapi ada juga yang saya liat macung hidungnya.
- R5 : jadi begini, kita di KPSGI itu berdasarkan **endemiknya** dia, kita bisa klasifikasikan SG nya dari beberapa lokasi yang ada. Contohnya kelihatannya seperti tikus dan kelihatan macung.Postu mukanya yang pesek.Nah mancung ini dinamakan **Petaurus Brivecep Papuanus**, dan itu yang asli yang tersebar di Papua. Sedangkan jenis SG yang pesek kaya begini itu disebut **Petaurus Brivecep Tafa**, nah tafa itu rata – rata pesek. Ada grey di ujung ekornya ada tip putih, nah kalau ada tip putihnya dia itu **Petaurus Brivecep Biak**. Ciri-ciri SG di biak pasti ada di ujung ekornya putih. Lalu Black Beauty yang sering dipertanyakan oleh teman-teman.SG nya avatar di bagian hidung.ada garis di sekeliling mata itu disebut Black Beauty. **Black Beauty** itu beda dengan Grey biasa mereka jauh cenderung. Khusus di bagian muka mereka cenderung lebih hitam.Yang cenderung lebih hitam itu asalnya dari maroke.
- R2 : kalau yang dari Australia itu bagaimana

R5 : kalau yang dari Australia semuanya sama yaitu klasik grey, walaupun kebanyakan di luar negeri hasilnya morph. Tetap mereka kembali itu ke klasik grey. Jadi kemungkinan persilangannya itu disebut incest.

BIOGRAPHY



Nurhayati was born in Selayar, South Sulawesi, on April 28th 1994. She is the last child of Nuddin (the late) and Raja Bone. She has two brothers and two sisters. She began her school at Bonto Buki elementary school and graduated in 2006. In the same year, she continued her study at Bontomanai junior high school and graduated in 2009. Then she continued her study in senior high school 1 of Benteng Selayar and graduated in 2012. Having finishing her study at the school, she enrolled at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in 2012 and took English and Literature Department (BSI) of Adab and Humanities Faculty. During her college, she spent her time not only learned in classroom, but also she was active in organization such as ECUINSA, EM2C, HMI, HMJ, Eliots Letters and KPSGI regional Makassar.

Kepada
Yth. Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
Di Tempat

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : NURHAYATI
Tempat/Tgl lahir : BONTOLUKI SELAYAR, 28 APRIL 1994
Nomor Induk : 40300112092
Jurusan/Prodi : BAHASA & SASTRA INGGRIS
No Hp/email : 085-256-103-007 / nurhayatihpardi@gmail.com

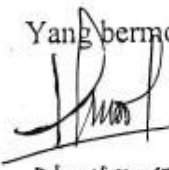
Mengajukan judul skripsi untuk dipertimbangkan yaitu:

1. The Study of Register in Sugar glider Lovers Community ^(KPSGI) at ~~Makassar~~ at Makassar
2. Analysis of face Threatening Act in "Hugo" Movie (Pragmatic of study)
3. -----

Dengan permohonan ini disampaikan untuk dipertimbangkan

*write a draft
for title #1*

Yang bermohon



(NURHAYATI)

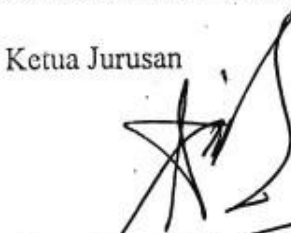
Kepada
Yth. Sdr/.....

Assalamu'alaikum. Wr.Wb.

Setelah memperhatikan judul-judul yang sdr/i ajukan, maka jurusan menetapkan bahwa judul nomor.....dapat dijadikan sebagai judul skripsi sdr/i. Selanjutnya saudari/i diharapkan membuat draf sesuai dengan judul yang diajukan

Samata.....29-03-2016.....

Ketua Jurusan



Muh. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.

Permohonan Penunjukkan
Pembimbing/Konsultan

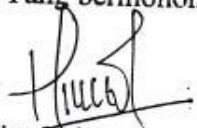
Samata, 30 maret 2016....

Kepada
Yth. Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
Di Tempat

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:
Nama : Nurhayati
Tempat/Tgl lahir : Bontobuku Selayar, 28 April 1994
Nomor Induk : 40300112092
Jurusan/Prodi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
No Hp/email : 085 256 103 007
Judul Skripsi : The study of Register in sugar gliders community (KPSGI)
at Makassar

Mengajukan permohonan kepada Bapak/Ibu untuk menunjuk dosen sebagai pembimbing/konsultan penulisan skripsi dalam rangka penyelesaian studi Program Sarjana (S1). Bersama ini saya lampirkan draf skripsi tersebut.

Yang bermohon

(NURHAYATI)


Kepada
Yth. Sdr/.....

Assalamu'alaikum. Wr.Wb.

Setelah memperhatikan dan menelaah draf skripsi sdr.i, maka kami menunjuk;

- 1. Dr. Hj. Nuri Emawiyati, d.p.d.sebagai konsultan I
- 2. Sandiyan Msharani Astuti, S.pd., N.Pd.sebagai konsultan II

Samata, 01-04-2016

Ketua Jurusan

Moh. Nur Akbar Ratyid, Ph.D.



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

Kampus I Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.63 Makassar Telp. 0411 - 864923
Kampus II Jl. H.m. Yasin Limpo No. 36 Romangpolong Gowa Telp. (0411) 841879 Fax. (0411) 8221400
Email: fak.adabhumaniora@yahoo.com

SURAT KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
NOMOR : 379 TAHUN 2016

Tentang

PEMBIMBING / PEMBANTU PEMBIMBING PENELITIAN
DAN PENYUSUNAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

Membaca : Surat permohonan Mahasiswa Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin :
Nama : **NURHAYATI** N I M : 40300112092
Tanggal : 1 April 2016 untuk mendapatkan pembimbing Skripsi dengan Judul:

THE STUDY OF REGISTER IN SUGAR GLIDERS COMMUNITY (KPSGI) AT MAKASSAR

- Menimbang : 1. Bahwa untuk membantu penelitian dan penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut dipandang perlu untuk menetapkan pembimbing.
2. Bahwa mereka yang ditetapkan dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk melaksanakan tugas sebagai pembimbing penelitian dan penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut di atas.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Tahun 2015.

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan :
- Pertama : Mengangkat / menunjuk Saudara :
1. **Dr.Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd.**
2. **Sardian Maharani Asnur, S.Pd, M.Pd.**
- Kedua : Tugas Dosen Pembimbing adalah memberi bimbingan dalam segi-segi metodologi dan teknik penulisan sampai selesai dan Mahasiswa tersebut lulus Ujian.
- Ketiga : Biaya pembimbing/pembantu Skripsi dibebankan kepada Anggaran Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin sesuai persetujuan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar.
- Keempat : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dan apabila ternyata di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata
Pada Tanggal 1 April 2016


D e k a n, 
Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

Tembusan :

1. *Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar (sebagai laporan);*
2. *Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.*

823/2016

SSRP 2016

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Nurhayati
 Tempat/Tgl lahir : Bonto Buke Selayar, 28 April 1994
 Nomor Induk : 40300112092
 Jurusan/Prodi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
 No Hp/email : 085-256-103-007 / nurhayatipardi@gmail.com
 Telah menulis draft Skripsi dengan judul:

The Study of Register Used by Sugar Gliver Lovers Community (KPSGI)
at Makassar

Dengan persetujuan Konsultan, saya mengajukan permohonan agar draft skripsi ini dapat disetujui untuk diajukan dalam Seminar Skripsi

Yang bermohon


 (Nurhayati)

Disetujui oleh

1. Konsultan I : Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmyati, M.pd ()
2. Konsultasi II : Sardian Maharani Asnur, S.pd, M.pd ()

DISPOSISI

Draft Skripsi dapat diajukan dan dibahas dalam Seminar Skripsi Susunan Panitia Seminar Draf Skripsi sebagai berikut:

1. Ketua : Rahmat
2. Sekretaris/Moderator : Faidah Yusuf
3. Penguji I : Syahrini Junaid
4. Penguji II : Nasrum Marjuni
5. Pelaksana : Makmur
6. Hari/tgl Ujian : Jum'at / 09-September 2016
7. Waktu Ujian : 14.00 - 1600
8. Ruang Ujian : R. Senat

Samata... 5/9-'16.....

An. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Dr. Abd. Rahman R, M.Ag

NIP. 19601231 196103 1 010



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.63 Makassar Telp. 0411 - 864923 (Kampus I)
Jl. H.M.Yasin Limpo No. 36 Romangpolong Gowa Telp. (0411) 841879 Fax. (0411) 8221400 (Kampus II)
Email: fak.adabhumaniora@yahoo.com

SURAT KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
NOMOR : 823 TAHUN 2016

TENTANG
PANITIA DAN PELAKSANAAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

Membaca : Surat permohonan Saudara : **NURHAYATI**
Mahasiswa Jurusan / Nim : **BSI / 40300112092**
Fak. Adab UIN Alauddin Tanggal : **22 Agustus 2016**
Perihal : **Permohonan seminar proposal yang berjudul :**

THE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY SUGAR GLIVER LOVERS COMMUNITY
(KPSGI) AT MAKASSAR

Menimbang : a. Bahwa Saudara yang tersebut namanya di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan untuk melaksanakan ujian proposal.
b. Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut dipandang perlu membentuk panitia.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistim Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Makassar Tahun 2015.
8. Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar No. 028 Tahun 2011 tentang Mekanisme Penyelesaian Skripsi.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan : 1. Membentuk Panitia ujian proposal Saudara tersebut di atas dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.
2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan seminar proposal dan memberi laporan kepada fakultas.
3. Ujian proposal dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Jumat, 09 September 2016, Jam 14.00 – 16.00 WITA, Ruang Senat.**
4. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata
Pada Tanggal 05 September 2016

Dekan,


Dr. H. Barsifannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

LAMPIRAN : **SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA**
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
TANGGAL : 05 September 2016
NOMOR : 823 TAHUN 2016

TENTANG

PANITIA DAN PELAKSANAAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR

Ketua : Drs. Rahmat., M.Pd.
Sekretaris/Moderator : Faidah Yusuf. S.S., M.Pd.
Munaqisy I : Syahrani Junaid. S.S., M.Pd.I.
Munaqisy II : Nasrum Marjuni. S.Pd.,MA.
Konsultan I : Dr.Hj. Nuri Emmiyati., M.Pd.
Konsultan II : Sardian Maharani Asnur. S.Pd., M.Pd..
Pelaksana : Ir. Makmur Jaya., MT.



Samata, 05 September 2016

Dekana

[Handwritten Signature]
Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

Yth. Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
Cq. Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik dan Pengembangan Lembaga
Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
Di Tempat

913
27-9-2016

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : NURHAYATI
Tempat/Tgl lahir : SELATAR / 28 APRIL 1994
Nomor Induk : 40300112092
Jurusan/Prodi : BAHARA DAN SACTRA INGGRES
No Hp/email : 085 - 256 - 103 - 007 / nurhayati.panidi@gmail.com
Mengajukan permohonan untuk Ujian Komprehensif dalam mata ujian

| Jurusan | Mata Kuliah | Jurusan | Mata Kuliah |
|----------------|--|---------|---|
| BSA | 1. Dirasah Islamiyah 2. Qawaid 3. Balagha | SKI | 1. Dirasah Islamiyah 2. Sejarah dan Kebudayaan Islam 3. Sejarah Islam Indonesia |
| BSA | 1. Dirasah Islamiyah 2. English Proficiency 3. Linguistics | IP | 1. Dirasah Islamiyah 2. Manajemen dan Dasar organisasi Perpustakaan 3. Dasar-dasar Organisasi Informasi |

Demikian permohonan ini disampaikan

Yang bermohon


(NURHAYATI)


DISPOSISI

Ujian Komprehensif tersebut dapat dilaksanakan dengan komposisi panitia sebagai berikut:

Ketua : Rahmat
Sekretaris/Moderator : Abu Hafid
Penguji : 1. Abd Rahman R
 : 2. Setiiah Nur
 : 3. Abd Muin
Pelaksana : Saparwati
Hari/tgl Ujian : Senin, 3/10-16
Ruangan Ujian : Ruang Rapat Jurusan/Prodi

Samata. 28/9-16

An. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik


Dr. Abd. Rahman R, M. Ag
NIP. 19601231 190102 1 012



SURAT KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
Nomor : 913 Tahun 2016

Tentang

PANITIA PELAKSANA UJIAN KOMPREHENSIF FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

- Membaca** : Surat permohonan Ujian Komprehensif Saudara : NURHAYATI
- Menimbang** : Bahwa untuk pelaksanaan dan kelancaran ujian komprehensif perlu dibentuk panitia ujian.
- Mengingat** :
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
 3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
 5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin.
 7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Makassar Tahun 2015.

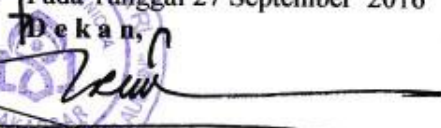
MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan** :
1. Membentuk Panitia Pelaksana Ujian Komprehensif Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran surat keputusan ini;
 2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan ujian komprehensif bagi Saudara yang namanya tersebut di atas;
 3. Biaya pelaksanaan ujian dibebankan kepada anggaran Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin;
 4. Panitia dianggap bubar setelah menyelesaikan tugasnya;
 5. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata
pada Tanggal 27 September 2016

Dekan,


Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

LAMPIRAN : SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
TANGGAL : 27 SEPTEMBER 2016
NOMOR : 913 TAHUN 2016

TENTANG

**KOMPOSISI / PERSONALIA
PANITIA PELAKSANA UJIAN KOMPREHENSIF FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

Nama : NURHAYATI

NIM : 40300112092

Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

| No. | Hari/Tgl. | Mata Ujian | Tim Penguji |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Senin 03 Oktober 2016 | Dirasah Islamiyah | Ketua : Drs. Rahmat, M.Pd.I. Sekretaris : Drs. Abu Haif, M.Hum. Penguji : Dr. Abd. Rahman R.,M.Ag. Pelaksana : Saparuddin, S.Hum. |
| 2. | Senin 03 Oktober 2016 | English Proficiency | Ketua : Drs. Rahmat, M.Pd.I. Sekretaris : Drs. Abu Haif, M.Hum. Penguji : Serliah Nur, S.Pd.M.Hum.,M.Ed. Pelaksana : Saparuddin, S.Hum. |
| 3. | Senin 03 Oktober 2016 | Linguistics | Ketua : Drs. Rahmat, M.Pd.I. Sekretaris : Drs. Abu Haif, M.Hum. Penguji : Dr. Abd. Muin, M.Hum. Pelaksana : Saparuddin, S.Hum. |

Samata, 27 September 2016



Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

SURAT KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
NOMOR : 1145 TAHUN 2016
TENTANG
PANITIA PELAKSANAAN UJIAN SKRIPSI / MUNAQASYAH FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA

DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

- Membaca** : Surat permohonan Saudara : **NURHAYATI**
Mahasiswa Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris / 40300112092
Fak. Adab UIN Alauddin Tanggal : 23 November 2016
Untuk memenuhi Ujian Skripsi yang berjudul :
- THE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY KOMUNITAS PENCINTA SUGAR GLIDER INDONESIA (KPSGI)**
- Menimbang** : a. Bahwa Saudara yang tersebut namanya di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah.
b. Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut dipandang perlu membentuk panitia.
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 Tahun 1999 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
3. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
4. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama R.I. Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin;
6. Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;
7. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 326.C Tahun 2014 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Tahun 2015.

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan** : 1. Membentuk Panitia Pelaksana Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah Saudara tersebut di atas dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.
2. Panitia bertugas melaksanakan ujian-ujian Skripsi sampai selesai dan memberi laporan kepada fakultas.
3. Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Senin, 28 November 2016, Pukul 09.00 s.d 11.00 Wita, Ruang Laboratorium BSI**
4. Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Samata
Pada Tanggal 24 November 2016

Dekan,
Kuasanya Dekan Nomor AL1/KP.07.6/2981/2016
Tanggal : 18 November 2016



Dr. Abd. Rahman. R., M.Ag.
NIP. 19601231 199102 1 012

LAMPIRAN : SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB & HUMANIORA
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
TANGGAL : 24 November 2016
NOMOR : 1145 TAHUN 2016

TENTANG

**KOMPOSISI PERSONALIA PANITIA PELAKSANAAN UJIAN SKRIPSI / MUNAQASYAH
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

Ketua : Dr.H. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd. M.Ed.,Ph.D.
Sekretaris : Helmi Syukur. S.Pd.I., M.Pd.
Munaqisy I : Syahrani Junaid..S.S., M.Pd.
Munaqisy II : Nasrum Marjuni. S.Pd., M.A.
Konsultan I : Dr.Hj.Nuri Emmiyati., M.Pd.
Konsultan II : Sardian Maharani Asnur. S.Pd.,M.Pd.
Pelaksana : Saparuddin. S.Hum.

Samata, 24 November 2016



Dekan,
Kuasa Dekan Nomor AI.1/KP.07.6/2981/2016

Tanggal : 18 November 2016

Dr. Abd. Rahman. R., M.Ag.
NIP. 19601231 199102 1 012