

LANGUAGE VARIATION DISCOVERED IN THE INTERACTION BETWEEN BUYER-SELLER AT TRADITIONAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the Language Variation found in The Interaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Market. The objective of this study was to describe (1) The types of language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market and to identify (2)The factors that influence language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative method, where data is collected through recording techniques and note-taking techniques in the form of accurate conversation sin accordance with the natural characteristics of the informant sand then transcribed by the researcher in the form of text. The findings of research his the variations found in the interaction of buyers and sellers in traditional markets are variations in terms of speakers such as dialect; variations interms of usage, namely registers; variations in terms of formality such as casual style; as well as variations in terms of facilities, namely the oral style. This is dueto several factors found in the data namely, age, social status and gender.

Keywords: *Language variations, Socio linguistics, Traditional Market*

INTRODUCTION

People who are involved in buying and selling transaction in the market must have a language used by buyer and seller. Language is used as a tool for communication and functions to establish relationships, maintain, and establish intimacy between speakers. The languages on the market are very diverse in use, this is because the speakers are heterogenous and have different social backgrounds and habits.

According to (Chaer and Agustina, 2012 : 55) a member of society in a language consists of various social status and different cultural backgrounds. This happens in the use of the language used by a society. The existence of people who have various languages makes this nation full of the diversity language used. Language diversity is usually influenced by the use of speakers and speech partners. The use of a language occurs in the speech community.

This study will discuss "Language Variation found in the Interaction between buyer-seller at Traditional Markets". The reason for taking this topic is because not many people understand the variety of language and to dig deeper into the use of the language spoken by buyers to sellers in traditional markets. The use of language between buyers and sellers in traditional markets is interesting to research because there are differences language used in the Traditional Market and Modern Market (Supermarket). Such as in Traditional market where there is a transaction dialogue between buyers and sellers or bargaining transaction in Traditional Market. Meanwhile, in modern market or Supermarket the buyer doesn't have any

conversations. The buyer immediately chooses the item she wants to buy and then pays for the item purchased without bargaining. In addition, the variety of languages in each region is also different. This is because the use of language different by place, different by types and styles.

So, based on that reasons the aimed of this research to investigate the types of variation language spoken by the sellers to buyers in Traditional market and choose Traditional Market is the object of this research because there is a linguistic phenomenon. Market as the object of research in this thesis. This is indicated by the variety of languages used by sellers when selling in dialogue transactions take place and the factors that influence it. Therefore, this study uses the Traditional Market as the object of research in this thesis.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

Sociolinguistics

Holmes (2013), "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics". Routledge. Sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society, it examines the way people use language in a different social context, and people signal aspects of their social identity (Romaine, 2000. "Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics". Oxford: University Press).

Wardhaugh (2010). "An Introduction To Sociolinguistics".

John Wiley & Sons. states sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication. Fishman in (Chaer and Agustina, 2010. "Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal".

Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta) Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change one another within a speech community.

Thus, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology with the object of research being relationship between language and social factors in a speech society (Chaer and Agustina 2010. "Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal". Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta).

Language Variation

Variations or variety of language is the main topic in sociolinguistics studies, so it's clear that Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2010).

"Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal".

Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta. defines, sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and establish the correlation of the characteristics of these variations language with social characteristics. Then by quoting the opinion of Fishman, Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 61) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics and functions variety of language variations as well as the relationship between language and those

characteristics and functions in language society.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 62) all languages have systems and subsystems that are understood equally by all speakers of that language. The language becomes diverse and varied. The diversity or variability of this language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogenous but also because the social interaction activities they carry out are very diverse. Every activity requires or causes the diversity of languages, this point of diversity will increase if the language is used by a very large number of speakers, as well as in a very wide area. In terms of variety or variations of this language, there are two views. The first point of variation or variety of language is that seen as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of the language and the diversity of a language functions. So the variation or variety of language occurs as a results of social diversity and the diversity of language functions, both variations or variety of language already exist to fulfill their function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. Both of these views can be accepted or rejected which is clear, the variations or variety of language can be classified based on the existence of social diversity and function of activities in social society.

Types of Language Variation

The following discusses the variety of variation language. Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 62) divide the variety of language variation, as follows :

Idiolect

An idiolect is an individuals way of speaking, including sounds, words, grammar, and style (Wardhaugh, 2010:4). According to

Chaer and Agustina (2010:62) Idiolect is an individual of language variation. According idiolect concept, every people has their own idiolect. Idiolect variations have a voice color, choice of word, style of language, structure of sentence, etc. However, the most dominant is color of sound/voice so if we know someone, we only hear their voice without seeing it. We can find out who they are. So, dialect differences will make it easy to identify who is speaking.

Dialect

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:64) Dialect is a language variation from a group of speaker that have relative amount, in the one place, region, or certain area. Dialect means the language variation that comes from a group of users that is relative in numbers, living in one particular place, region, or area. Pronunciation and vocabulary differences probably are the easiest differences that people aware of between different dialect of English.

The examples of the pronunciation differences mentioned by Holmes (2001 : 124) in her book is the word "dad" pronounced by a New Zealander that to British ears sound like the "dead" that pronounces by an English person and the word "God" pronounced by an American that sounds like "guard" that pronounced by and English and word "latter" that sound like "ladder" to many non-American English speakers.

- Temporal dialect (Kronolect)

Chaer and Agustina (2010:64) suggest that the temporal dialect (Kronolect) is a variation of the language used by social groups at particular time. For example, the variety of the languages spoken in the twenties and in use today. The variety of languages in the three periods must have been different,

with different pronunciation, spelling, morphology and syntax. The most visible is usually from the lexicon because the lexicon is easy to change, but the effect of the revolution in the socio-culture, science and technology fields.

- Social Dialect

Social dialect is a variation of language related to the status, group and social class of the speakers. In sociolinguistics, language variations are generally discussed. Because this language variation relates to speaker's problems such as sex/gender, education, age, opportunity, social level and socio economics situation. The differences in language variations are nor related to the content of the discussion but differences in morphology, syntax, and also vocabulary.

Language Variation in Terms of Usage

Nababan in Chaer and Agustina (2010 : 68) states that variation in a language in terms of use, usage, or function are called language variations with regard to their function variety or register. Variations of language based on this field of use are related to what language it is used for .

- Variety of Journalistics language

The variety of journalistic languages has certain characteristics, namely simple, communicative and concise. Simple because it should be understood easily, Communicative because Journalism must convey news in an accurate and concise the manner because of limited space (in print media) and limited time (in electronic media).

- Variety of Military language

The variety of military language is known for its concise and decisive

characteristics, in accordance with military duties and life which is full of discipline and instruction.

- **Variety of Scientific language**

The variety of scientific language is also known for its clear, straightforward and free from ambiguity and all kinds of metaphors and idioms.

- **Variety of Trade or Business (Variety of Buying and selling) .**

Language variations based on this function are called registers. In talks about registers it is usually associated with dialect problems. If the dialect regarding the language is used by whom, where, and when, then the register regarding the language problem is used for what activity.

Language variations in Terms of Formality

Martin Joos in Chaer and Agustina (2010:70) divides the language into five groups as follows:

- **Frozen style (Oratorical Style)**

It is the most formal style used in formal situations and ceremony such as in a palace, church, the speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than other styles. These sequences of the sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by a specialist, professional orators, lawyers, and preachers.

- **Formal style (Deliberative Style)**

Formal style is defined as the style of language that used for important or serious situations. It is also used in addressing an audience usually that is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and listeners. Through the forms are normal and not polished as those in oratorical style such in a typical classroom lecture is often

carry out is formal style. The formal style is usually topic-oriented and related to the fact, that formal writing is technical. The formal style used in school by students, teacher, lecturer, headmaster.

- **Consultative style**

The consultative style is style that which used in the semi-formal communication situation. It is one type of language which is required from the everyday speakers. Consultative style is typically dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some business, translation. Doctor-patient conversation, a meeting with the school principal, or any the first meeting between strangers.

The typically of consultative style speech is used between two persons. While speaking at intervals the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory standard signals. There is basic part of the system among them are "Yes, No, Huh, Mm, That's right".

- **Casual Style**

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation is relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversation with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when a students have a chat.

Casual style is characterized by the use of the first names or even nicknames rather than little and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is fast and often slurred, in addition to the use of slang. Another characterized feature of casual speech is the omissions of unstressed word, particularly at the beginning of sentence.

- **Intimate style**

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, loves, and close friends. The intimate labels are : Dear,

sweetheart, Darling, Baby and even Mom,Dad, and other nicknames might use in this situation.

Intimate style is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication. And private code characterized. It is often unintelligible smallest social units.

Language variation in Terms of Facilities

In this term, there is an oral and written style or also in a language style using a means or tool called or Telegraph (Chaer and Agustina 2010:72). There are oral and written styles based on reality, oral and written styles do not have the same structural form. There is no the same structure because in oral or oral delivery of information we are assisted by non-segmental or non-linguistic elements, namely the form of tone sound, hand shaking and other physical indications. Even though in the written style it is said that it doesn't make sense.

The Factors of Language Variation

In sociolinguistics it is not only an individual phenomenon, but a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, language is not only determined by linguistics factors but also by non-linguistics factors. Other experts factors are factors related to gender, social status, age, etc (Chaer and Agustina, 2010)

The case study above provides the reason that not only one factor. Sometimes not all of the factors mentioned above always include. The language variation factors in this study are :

Gender/Sex

Gender/Sex specify a person using different variations. There is communication between female and male. They will respect each other.

They will use fluent and slow but clear language.

Social Status (Education, High Social Status or Medium Social Status)

The level of social status or educational background means a person used a different style. For example, someone graduated high education will use intellectual language or use foreign language words more that junior high school graduates.

Age

Age determines a person to used different variations of language when talking to other people. For example, it is different if she/he talks to special friend , he/she will use a casual style.

The Previous Related Studies

The first research is Janis Androutopoulus and Evelyn Ziegler (2003), "Exploring Language Variation On The Internet: Regional Speech In A Chat Community". The researcher suggests a sociolinguistics approach to computer mediated communication (CMC), drawing on a case study of language variation in e-chat. While most linguistic research on CMC has focused on media or genre related language variation, we argue that more attention should be paid to user related language variation. The case study to be reported is concerned with the representation of regional speech in Mannheim, a German city-chat. Based on log files collected through participant observation, they discuss the range of regional variation represented in online conversation from a particular region, the frequency of selected regional features as well as the conversational functions of regional speech chat interactions.

Dialect Geography of Batak Toba Language Variation by

TomsonSibarani (2016). The main objectives of this research are to explore some dialectal variations of Batak Toba language which is administratively located in Tanah Batak. The empirical parts of this research were carried out in six regencies and the subject were all native speakers who were chosen randomly as sample. In conclusions, this study argues that the BTL restriction in the six regencies are very difficult to determine because of immigration patterns and of speakers mobilization.

EtySetiawati (2019), Madura Language Variations : Phonological Change and It's Relationship with language change and ethnic identity. Manduro Village has a similar name to Madura Island. The similarity of the name positively correlates with the likeness of language and local culture. They call themselves OrengManduro 'Madurese'. The language used by residence is the Madurese Language called as ML. This study aims to look at variations of Language from the social perspective, in the form of age and ethnic main variables. Of the two variables, change in ML spoken by adults with what children say and how social contact affects these changes are also examined.

From those previous researchers, there are some comparisons that will differentiate this research with another . All of them are use different theory and also used the different elements model for analyzed the problem of their research but have same goal or aims of addressing language variations.

Conceptual Framework

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the use of language in society. And sociolinguistics is a branch of

linguistics that studies the relationship and the interplay between language behavior and social behavior. Whereas variation in language are part of sociolinguistics. Then there are some types of Language Variation . This study deals with language variation to analyze the types of language variations and the factors that influence between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction dialogue at Traditional Market. And this study, the researcher identify and also described the types of language variations and the factors that influence which is found in dialogue interaction between buyer-seller used at Traditional Market .

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying naturalistic design. Ary (2018), the design is used in the research refers to the researcher's plan of how to proceed. Design decisions were made through out the study at the end and as well as beginning.

RESULT AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, The researcher analysis the data from some script dialogue transaction data by recording it between randomly buyers and seller. The researcher classified data according to the following categories based on the types of language variation and also the factors that influence language variation between buyer-seller at Traditional Market.

In the data collecting the data were organized compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in to put the types of language variation

utilized by the buyer and seller at Traditional Market. Then the data were analyzed as the following:

Language Variation

In this part the researcher find some variations. They are language variation in terms of speakers, language variation of usage, language variation in terms of formality, language variation in terms of facilities. The language variations in the transaction dialogue below are the language variations in the speakers terms.

The data can be seen in the appendix:

Language variations in terms of speaker

Language variations in terms of speakers include : idiolect, dialect, temporal dialect (kronolect) and social dialect (sociolect). Based on the result of the research and observation by researcher there are found variations in terms of speaker are as follows : dialect

The first dialogue taken based on video blogging (vlog) by Mr.Adrian Blaster on his Youtube Channel titled "Bulemenawar di PasarSolokBelanja di KampungKeluarga" in the minute of 10:20 on this video which is conducted at Pasar Raya Solok, West Sumatra Province.

Mr.Adrian as the buyer is looking for mukena with Pink color. Based on the video, Mr.Adrian did not tell the identity of the Mukena seller. In this video both of them use minangnese dialect because they understand each other Minang dialect.

The Minang dialect which has a vowel intonation ending in the letter O provides it's own peculiarities, such as the example in the word "iko" which means "this" in Indonesian. This uniqueness is a characteristic that can be a marker

for the Minang community as in other languages, namely Madura, Batak, Aceh and others. Another example in this dialogue is that the seller calls Mr.Adrian with the word "Uda" which is the term for the brother of a man in the Minang tribe and "Uni" is the name for the sister for women in the Minang tribe. The dialogue transaction elaborate in the data below :

Dialogue in Buying Mukena

Mr.Adrian	:Ikogadangbu ekcewek?(Is it big for a girl?)
Mrs.Seller	: Iyo da (Of Course, brother)
Mr.Adrian	: Bara hargonyo? (How much is it?)
Mrs.Seller	: Iko duo ratuihtujuh limo da (It's two hundred seventy five thousand rupiah's brother).
Mr.Adrian	: Duo ratuihtujuh limo dah pas tu? (is two hundred seventy five the right price?)
Mrs.seller	:Duoratuhsatengahbisoawakkasi. (Maybe two hundred fifty thousand rupiah's , I'll give you)

The facts of dialogue above show the diversity of languages that the dialogue text identifies literally. In this case, the language variation in buying mukena above is a dialect contained in buyer and seller transactions based on the fact that the buyer and seller are people who come from the same tribe, meaning they come from the same city. The city is Padang which is identic with the Minang accent.

The second dialogue taken based on video blog (vlog) by Aldivo Channel on his Youtube Channel titled “Belanjasayuran di PasarTradisionalsaatpagihari” in the minute of 02:15 on this video which is conducted at PasarAlun-AlunLodoyo, East Java Province .Mr.Aldivo as the buyer is looking for chicken . Based on the video, Mr.Aldivo did not tell the identity of the Chicken seller. In this video both of them use javanese dialect because they understand each other Java dialect.

Dialogue in Buying Chicken

Mr.Aldivo : Ayam ne pintenbu?
(How much the chicken mam?)

Mrs.Seller : Ayam ne duaenam mas. (It's twenty six thousand rupiah's bro)

Mr.Aldivo : Duaenam? (Twenty six thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Seller : Mau berapa kilo?
(How many kilo do you want?)

Mr.Aldivo : 1kg

The facts of dialogue above show the Blitar dialect that buyer and seller use Javanese accent. As in word “pinten” which is the word of Javanese language means “Berapa”, it's own peculiarity in Blitar dialect.

The tirth dialogue taken from video blogging (vlog) by GoBatak TV on his Youtube Channel titled “Belanja di PasarTradisionalTomokSamosir Island” in the minute of 03:55 his wife buyers vegetables and chili , this video conducted at PasarTomok, North Sumatra Province. Among which was, to be more clear and complete could be seen in the appendix.

Dialogue in Buying Vegetables

Mrs.Buyer :
Sadiaandalimaninang ? (How much the andalimam mam?)

Mrs.Seller : Berapabikin? (How much you want?)

Mrs.Buyer :
Kaloksaonssadia?
(How much for 1 ons?)

Mrs.Seller : Saons 8 ribu (1 ons eight thousand rupiah's)

The facts of dialogue above show the diversity of languages that the dialogue text identifies literally. In this case, the language variation in buying vegetables above is a dialect contained in buyer and seller transactions based on the fact that the buyer and seller are people who come from the same tribe, meaning they come from the same city. The city is Samosir which is identic with the Batak accent.

Language variations in terms of usage

Language variations related to usage, are styles or registers. The use of various languages in traditional markets is a variety of buying and selling languages which include various business languages. In the following data, a register is found in the bargaining transaction dialogue that is often carried out by buyers. The whole data could be seen in the appendix.

This dialogue taken from observation by the researcher which conducted at Marelan Traditional Market. The researcher wrote and recorded the dialogue transaction between buyer-seller. In 4th dialogue , the buyer here is Mr.Tami (23 years old) and the seller is Mrs.Sarah (21 years old). In 5th dialogue, the buyer is Mrs.Ana (38 years old) with Mrs.Fatimah (37 years old) as the seller. And in 6th dialogue which not

have clear information it's called Buyer and Seller. And the 7th dialogue, Mrs.Jamilah (52 years old) as The buyer and Mrs.Dewi (47 years old) as the seller. The bargaining transaction dialogue elaborate in the data below :

Dialogue in Buying Shirt

Mrs.Tami : Kakadakemejacowok kak?(Excuse me sister, is there a shirt for man?)

Mrs.Sarah : Ada kak. (Yes, there is)

Mrs.Tami : Iniakumauukuran XL ada?(This one, is Extra Large size available?)

Mrs.Sarah : Iyabisa, tapiituharusambil 3 yakak. Jadi 3 ituseratusribu. (It's okay, but you must buy 3 pieces so you only pay one hundred thousand rupiah's).

Mrs.Tami : Mahal kali kak, delapanlimaajaudah (It's too

expensive,how about eighty five thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Sarah : Gakbisakak, udahharga pas itu. (No, it can't. That's the fixed price)

Dialogue in Buying Fish

Mrs.Ana : Berapapatinsekilokak ? (How much the catfish for 1kg?)

Mrs.Fatimah : Duapuluhribusayang. (It's twenty thousand rupiah's dear)

Mrs.Ana : Nilaberapasekilo?(Ho

w about this tilapia fish?)

Mrs.Fatimah : Duapuluhdelapanribu kak, mauberapa kilo?(It's twenty eight thousand rupiah's, how many kg do you want?)

Mrs.Ana : Sekiloaja, gakdua lima sekilo?Biasanyadua lima samaabangitu. (Just one kg, could it be twenty five thousand rupiah's for a kg?likeusuall with that brother.)

Mrs.Fatimah : Duatujuhlahkak, gakbisakuranglagi. Udahnaikmemangkak. Naiksepuluhribu. (Twenty seven thousand rupiah's sist, can't be any less. The price already up until ten thousand rupiah's.

Dialogue in Buying Potatoes

Buyer : Miss, how much is it for a kilo of potatoes? (Mbak, kentangnyasekilobera paya?)

Seller : It's twelve thousand rupiah's miss (Duabelasribumbak)

Buyer : Ah, can you just give me for ten thousand rupiah's? (Ah, bisanggaksepuluhribu aja?)

Seller : I can't , Miss . I wouldn't get any profit then.

(Nggakbisambak. Nantisayagakdapatunt ung.)

Buyer : I want to buy a lot. (Sayamaubelibanyak)

Dialogue in Buying Gamis

Mrs.Seller : Apabuk? Cariapa?
(Come here mam.
What do you looking
for?)

Mrs.Jamilah : Berapaini ? (How
much is this price?)

Mrs.Seller :
Satulapankurangdikit.
Biarjadiaja (It's one
hundred eighty
thousand rupiah's . It
can any less and fix)

Mrs.Jamilah :
Seratusduapuluhbisa?
(How about one
hundred twenty
thousand rupiah's?)

Mrs.Seller : Berapabuk? (How
much mam?)

Mrs.Jamilah : Seratusduapuluh
(One hundred twenty
thousand rupiah's)

Mrs.Seller :
Seratuslimapuluhbuk,
udahharga modal. (It's
one hundred fifty
thousand rupiah's. It's
already capital price)

Mrs.Jamilah : Nggak, kuranglahagi
(No , Make it less
more)

Mrs.Buyer :
Jangandikurangilagiib
ukkucinta(It can't less
more mam)

The 4th , 5th , 6th and 7th dialogues above show language variations because dialogue transactions are clearly identified. In this case, the variation of language in the sense of uses is a dialect of function based on bargaining. Often there are traits that we know are haggling, there are sentences that signify such :

- Mahal kali kak, delapanlimaajaudah. (It's too expensive, how about eighty five thousand rupiah's?)

- Gakdua lima sekilo?Biasadua lima samaabangitu. (How about twenty five thousand rupiah's?likeusuall with that brother.)

- Ah, bisanggaksepuluhribusaja? (Ah, can you just give me for ten thousand rupiah's?)

- Nggak, kuranglahagi (no, make it less more)

The sentence is clear and simple, which is said by the buyer to the seller in bargaining dialogue transaction for buying a shirt , in buying the fish, in buying potatoes. And in buying gamisSo, this sentence is included in the variety of languages in terms of usage or registers based on bargain.

The findings of research is the variations found in the interaction of buyers and sellers at traditional markets are variations in terms of speakers such as dialect; variations in terms of usage , namely registers; variations in terms of formality such as casual style; as well as variations in terms of facilities, namely the oral style. This is due to several factors found in the data namely, age, social status and gender.

CONCLUSION

1. The forms language of variations used by the buyer-seller in dialogue transaction at Traditional marker are as follows :

Variations of Language in the terms of speakers it is found idiolect, dialect and also in social dialect with different person. That is due to differences in the region or whsetiawatiere the speakers lives.

Variations of language in terms of usage. It's found marketing field involved in the word

“Gakbisakurang?”Udahharga pas!”. It means the buyer bargain to the seller. It's included language variations in terms of usage based on marketing field.

Variations of language in terms of Formality found at casual style in every dialogue from the data. The language or the words in the data above are casual style between dialogue transaction buyer-seller.

In dialogue variations of language between buyer-seller in Traditional Market, buyer and seller transaction use oral directly. During conducting research, the researcher has not found written style in buyer-seller dialogue transaction. Most of language variations in terms of facilities use in Traditional Market is Oral Style.

2. Gender, social status includes type of work and level of education, and also age become factors influence language variation between buyer-seller in dialogue interaction at Traditional Market

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