

Register of Rice Farmers in Petemon Area of Pagutan Timur Village, Mataram District: A Sociolinguistic Study

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Abstract

The rice farming community in Petemon uses a distinctive vocabulary that reflects a local register not found outside the community. Agricultural modernization, land conversion, and generational shifts have threatened the existence of many of these local terms. This study aims to describe the forms and meanings of the rice farmers register in Petemon, East Pagutan Village, Mataram District. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, data were collected through introspection, observation, and interviews. The data were analyzed using intralingual and extralingual comparison methods with comparative techniques. The findings reveal two types of register restricted and open used across six stages of rice farming activities: pre-planting, land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting, and post-harvesting. The linguistic units consist of words and phrases, predominantly verbs and nouns.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial element in everyday human life, as it allows individuals to express ideas, thoughts, and concepts in conveying opinions and information. Each community has its own distinct language variety, influenced by social, economic, and cultural backgrounds. Within certain communities, distinctive language use often emerges, one of which is register language variation, specifically language variations related to occupations (Pateda, 2015:76). The use of this register is necessary to align the linguistic state of a person with the person they are speaking to, or the author with the reader.

The rice farming community in Petemon, Pagutan Timur Village, Mataram District, is one example of a community that uses a language with its own unique characteristics. Rice farmers in Petemon use a unique vocabulary that is not always understood by people outside the community. This is evident in the use of vocabulary, such as *nowong* (planting rice), *ngawis* (cutting grass with a sickle), or *ngeraboq* (applying fertilizer). These are evidence of local lexical richness, indicating the existence of distinctive forms and meanings in the agricultural language they use daily.

However, with the passage of time, the rice farmer register in Petemon is at risk of disappearing. Modernization in agriculture, such as the introduction of mechanized equipment and the use of chemical fertilizers, has changed the way farmers work and interact. Furthermore, a generational shift has occurred, with younger generations becoming more interested in working in non-agricultural

sectors, such as industry and services, causing many traditional words to become obsolete and forgotten over time. Furthermore, changes in land use from agriculture to housing and shopping have reduced the amount of land available for farming, impacting language practices among farmers. As a result, many local terms that were previously alive and thriving have been marginalized, even forgotten.

Various previous studies have discussed the use of registers in specific communities, such as the study conducted by Natanael et al. (2021) entitled "The Use of Registers in Online Transportation Applications in North Sulawesi (A Sociolinguistic Analysis)" and the study by Putri et al. (2022) entitled "Rubber Farmer Registers in Tanjung Gadang District, Sijunjung Regency." Both studies examine the use of registers in specific situations or communities. Natanael et al.'s study examines registers in online transportation applications, while Putri et al.'s study examines rubber farmer registers. Unlike these two studies, this study examines rice farmer registers.

Based on the above phenomena, this study focuses on analyzing the form and meaning of rice farmer registers in the Petemon area, both spoken and written. The purpose of this study is to describe the register forms and uncover the meanings contained within them, as part of the richness of the Sasak language in the agricultural sector. This research is important because the use of distinctive vocabulary in agriculture is threatened with extinction due to modernization, so documenting this vocabulary is crucial as an effort to preserve local culture.

2. METHOD

The type of research used is qualitative research with a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive research involves collecting data expressed in words, images, and not numerical figures (Risti, 2019). The population in this study was the entire rice farming community in the Petemon area. Meanwhile, the sampling in this study used a purposive sampling technique, which was carried out by selecting data sources according to the specified criteria. The informants in this study numbered ten people with the following criteria: male or female, aged 25-65 years, a maximum education of elementary school or junior high school, middle social status, farming occupation, born and raised in the village, able to speak Indonesian, and physically and mentally healthy (Mahsun, 2019: 143).

Data collection in this study used introspection, listening, and interview methods. The listening method utilizes basic tapping techniques and advanced techniques in the form of free listening, involving conversation, and paying attention to the conversation (Mahsun, 2019:92). This was followed by note-taking and recording techniques. Meanwhile, in-depth interviews were conducted using a semi-structured approach to gather information related to the form and meaning of the registers used. Data collection instruments included interview guidelines, recording devices, and field notes.

The data analysis method in this study uses the intralingual and extralingual equivalent methods. The intralingual equivalent method is used to analyze relationships by examining lingual elements found in a particular language or across languages (Mahsun, 2019:120), in this case, the register form used by rice farmers in Petemon. Meanwhile, the extralingual equivalent method is used to analyze external language elements (Mahsun, 2019:120), in this case, the meaning of the register used by rice farmers in Petemon. The presentation of the results of the data analysis in this study is delivered using formal techniques, using linguistic symbols, and informal techniques in the form of narrative

descriptions. The stages of analysis include identification, classification, analysis of form and meaning, description, and concluding.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of the form and meaning of the rice farmer register in Petemon provides an important contribution to understanding the linguistic dynamics in the agricultural realm, which are directly influenced by various social, economic, technological, and geographical factors. Changes in the use of this register not only reflect lexical shifts but also indicate a transformation of social values and cultural identities inherent in the farming profession. One of the main factors influencing this change is the emergence of social stigma among the younger generation, who consider farming a profession with little economic and social promise and incompatible with their formal educational attainment. This has resulted in a decline in the younger generation's interest in continuing as farmers, thus significantly hindering farmer regeneration.

Furthermore, Petemon's geographical location, close to the city center, has accelerated urbanization and the conversion of agricultural land into residential and commercial areas. Consequently, agricultural land has shrunk, and farming activity has declined. Technologically, the emergence of modern agricultural machinery such as tractors, planting machines, threshers, and rice mills has replaced traditional tools and shifted local terms previously used in manual farming practices. For example, the term "ngerampek" (traditional harvesting method) has been replaced by the term "gombeng," which refers to a modern threshing machine.

When analyzed through the register theory framework proposed by Halliday and Hassan, these changes can be traced through three main elements: field, participants (tenor), and means (mode). The transformation of the field occurs due to shifts in agricultural activities, due to the influence of technology, and changes in land use. Meanwhile, participants experience demographic shifts, with younger generations increasingly participating in the agricultural sector. Communication means, meanwhile, shows a tendency toward more general, formal language, influenced by media and education.

The rice farmer registers in Petemon, Pagutan Timur Village, Mataram District, reflects the richness of language that has developed within the local farming practices. These registers emerge as part of inter-farmer communication directly related to rice farming activities, from the pre-planting to post-harvest stages. The use of distinctive terms and vocabulary demonstrates a shared understanding of meaning shared by the farming community within the area. Data collection revealed a number of registers used by rice farmers in Petemon. These registers are categorized into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following provides a more detailed explanation of the register forms across the six stages of farming activities.

1. Pre-planting Stage Register

In the pre-planting stage, 16 registers were found to be used in the pre-planting stage of rice cultivation. These registers were then classified into two main categories: limited registers and open registers. The following data is found based on word class and lingual unit in both register forms.

a. Limited Environment Register for Pre-Planting Stage

Based on the data analysis, nine terms were identified in the pre-planting stage of rice in the Petemon area, which fall into the limited environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table a1
Limited Environment Register for Pre-Planting Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>lies</i> [ŋampar]	Seeding	Say	In
2	<i>ARE</i> [Jamie]	Straw	Say	N
3	<i>ampar</i> [ampar]	Rice seedlings ready to plant	Say	N
4	<i>net beneq</i> [notis beneʔ]	Draining the seeds	Phrase	In
5	<i>We are tired</i> [ñədət generation]	Burning straw	Phrase	In
6	<i>oil city</i> [miñaʔ balen pəŋamparan]	Making a seedbed	Phrase	In
7	<i>nyangkur beneq</i> [ñakʔor beneʔ]	Spreading the seeds	Phrase	In
8	<i>the ball is swinging</i> [whale ampar]	Seedling land	Phrase	N
9	<i>jemi drying</i> [pəŋgareŋan jemi]	Hay rake tool	Phrase	N

Based on the data in Table a1, terms such as *lies*, *ARE*, *ampar*, on the internet good, to be drunk *ARE*, *minyaq* to compress laying, to kill good, to compress *ampar*, and frying *ARE* classified into a limited environmental register. This classification is based on the association of the meanings of these terms with local agricultural practices typical of the Petemon environment and the limited understanding of these terms outside the community. For example, the term " we are tired, " which means burning straw, and the ball is swinging, meaning seedling field, is only used and consistently understood by rice farmers in the Petemon area. Similarly, other terms whose meanings are not widely known to farmers outside this area indicate a specificity in language usage.

This phenomenon is in line with Halliday's view that register is a language variation that is influenced by the situational context, namely the field (field), involvement (tenor), and means (mode) of communication. In this case, the field is limited to local agricultural practices,

the participants consist only of the local farming community, and the informal and closed oral communication means create an exclusive linguistic pattern. Therefore, these terms are categorized as a limited register because they are only understood and used within the scope of the farming community in the Petemon area.

b. Open Environment Register for Pre-Planting Stage

Based on the data analysis, seven terms were identified in the pre-planting stage of rice cultivation in Petemon, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table b1
Open Environment Register for Pre-Planting Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>how</i> [sigh]	Cultivate; cultivate	Say	In
2	<i>add</i> [number]	Hoeing	Say	In
3	<i>good</i> [when?]	Seeds; seedlings	Say	N
4	<i>learn</i> [warigə]	Traditional calendar board	Say	N
5	<i>yellow, yellow</i> [people? now?]	Drying the seeds	Phrase	In
6	<i>brakes really well</i> [sigh]	Soaking the seeds	Phrase	In
7	<i>buy Beneq</i> [yes, yes]	Buy seeds or seedlings	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table b1, terms such as " *show, add, good, learn, yellow, yellow brakes really well, and buy* " were classified into an open environmental register. This classification is based on the fact that these terms are not only used by rice farmers in the Petemon area, but are also known and used by farmers in other areas within Pagutan Village. This indicates that these terms have a broader range of use in the local agricultural context. For example, the term " *how* which " refers to the cultivation of agricultural land, and is not only found in Petemon, but is also used by farmers in other areas with a similar meaning. Likewise with the term " *good,* " which means seed, and *yellow, which* means to dry seeds, both are generally understood by farmers in several areas within Pagutan Village. Therefore, these terms are categorized as open environmental registers because their acceptance and understanding of their meanings are not limited to the rice farming community in Petemon.

Thus, the findings of this study are in line with Halliday's view of open environmental registers, namely *variations* of language used in a general context and not limited to one

community, because the agricultural terms found are also understood by farmers in various areas in Pagutan Village.

2. Land Processing Stage Register

During the land processing stage, 13 registers were found. These registers were then classified into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following data is based on word classes and lingual units in both register forms.

a. Limited Environmental Register Land Processing Stage

Based on the data analysis, eight terms were identified in the land cultivation stage, which fall into the limited environmental register category. This data is presented in the following table.

Tabel a2

Limited Environmental Register Land Processing Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>also</i> [name]	Tidying up the rice field embankments	Say	In
2	<i>to wash</i> [<i>ŋerambas</i>]	Slashing	Say	In
3	<i>bamboo</i> [<i>bəbɔŋkah</i>]	Dismantle; flip	Say	In
4	<i>fuming</i> [word]	Drain the water until full.	Say	In
5	<i>tow</i> [<i>sigh</i>]	Melting the soil until it becomes muddy	Say	In
6	<i>name</i> [<i>panama</i>]	Water entrance	Say	N
7	<i>hanging</i> [<i>oso?</i>]	Rice field embankments	Say	N
8	<i>empet penamaq</i> [<i>impet panama?</i>]	Close the water inlet	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table A2, terms such as *also*, *to wash*, *lump*, *fuming*, *tow*, *name*, *hanging*, and *empet penamaq* were classified into a limited environmental register. This classification is done by considering the connection of the meaning of these terms to agricultural practices in Petemon, as well as the limited understanding of these terms outside the community. For example, the term "terminal", which means tidying up the rice field embankments and *ngerambas*, which means cutting or chopping, is a technical vocabulary that is specifically understood by rice farmers in Petemon and is not widely used in other areas in Pagutan Village.

Referring to Halliday's register theory, registers are formed based on the relationship between three elements of the situational context: the field (typical Petemon farming activities), the participants (rice farmers in Petemon), and the medium (oral communication between farmers). Therefore, the existence of these terms reflects an exclusive linguistic pattern, which not only indicates a connection to local practices but also forms a distinct linguistic identity within the Petemon rice farming community.

b. Open Environmental Register Land Processing Stage

Based on the data analysis, five terms were identified in the land processing stage, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Tabel b2
Open Environmental Register Land Processing Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>nenggale</i> [nəŋgalə]	Plowing	Say	In
2	<i>add</i> [tambah]	Hoe	Say	N
3	<i>Tenggale</i> [təŋgale]	Tractor	Say	N
4	<i>night</i> [night]	Tools for leveling plowed land	Say	N
5	<i>name it</i> [name]	Draining water	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table b2, the term " Tenggale ", add, Tenggale, night, and name it, classified into an open environmental register. This classification is based on the fact that these terms are commonly used not only by rice farmers in the Petemon area, but are also known and used by farmers in other areas within Pagutan Village. For example, the term name, which means flowing water, is pronounced as name aiq by farmers outside Petemon. The differences lie only in the phonological aspect and do not affect the meaning, which indicates a conceptual similarity between farming communities. Likewise, with the term nenggale, add, Tenggale, and night, all of which have meanings that are generally understood by farmers outside Petemon.

Thus, the distribution of these terms demonstrates the characteristics of an open language variety, not exclusive to a particular community, and used within the same activity area, namely rice farming. This aligns with Halliday's view that an open register is a language variety that emerges within a broader social context where the field, participants, and means of communication enable understanding across communities within a local cultural area.

3. Planting Stage Register

During the planting stage, nine registers were found to be used in the rice planting stage. These registers were then classified into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following data is based on word classes and lingual units in both register forms.

a. Limited Environmental Register Planting Stage

Based on the data analysis, five terms were identified in the rice planting stage in the Petemon area, which fall into the limited environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Tabel a3

Limited Environmental Register Planting Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>slip</i> [sesip]	Tuck in	Say	In
2	<i>inserter</i> [pəñesip]	Remaining reserve rice seeds	Say	N
3	<i>as a whisper</i> [samemal]	Matters	Say	N
4	<i>dowong</i> [loud]	Rice is 25 days old.	Say	N
5	<i>looking for benefits</i> [mancar bene?]	Spreading seeds	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table A3, terms such as *slip*, *inserter*, *as a whisper*, *dowong*, and *looking for benefits* are classified into a limited environmental register. This classification was made because these terms are closely related to agricultural practices in Petemon and are not found in use elsewhere in Pagutan Village. For example, *slip* and *insert* refers to a planting technique that is only called that by farmers in Petemon. The same applies to the terms " *a whisper* and *dowong*, which are local vocabulary and are only understood by farmers in Petemon.

Referring to Halliday's theory, registers are formed based on the relationship between the field, the participants, and the means of communication within a specific social context. In this context, these terms reflect the distinctive linguistic patterns that constitute the linguistic identity of the rice farming community in Petemon. The limited lexical use of the terms outside the community demonstrates the register's limitations and reinforces its position as part of a limited environmental register.

b. Open Environmental Register Planting Stage

Based on the data analysis, four terms were identified in the rice planting stage in Petemon, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Tabel b3

Open Environmental Register Planting Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>nowong</i> [night]	Planting rice	Say	In
2	<i>with a hole</i> [ηəmböt]	Unplug	Say	In
3	<i>harp</i> [kəcapil]	Farmer's hat made of bamboo	Say	N
4	<i>with a big smile</i> [ηəmbot now?]	Pulling out the seedlings	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table b3, the term *nowong*, which means 'planting rice,' *with a hole*, which means to pull out, and *with a big smile*, which means to pull out seedlings, is classified into the open environmental register because these terms are not only used by farmers in the Petemon area, but are also known by farmers in other areas around Pagutan. For example, the term "nowongin Petemon it is pronounced as "nowong", while in other regions it is pronounced as vacant. This difference is phonological and does not affect its conceptual meaning, which still refers to the activity of planting rice.

According to Halliday's theory, the field (field) or the context of social activities are factors that determines language choice within a register. In this case, the similarity of rice farming activities gives rise to terms that remain meaningfully uniform, despite dialectal differences. This similarity of terrain indicates that the terms are open and understandable across farming communities around Pagutan.

4. Treatment Stage Register

During the treatment phase, eight registers were identified. These registers were then classified into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following data is based on word classes and lingual units in both register forms.

a. Limited Environmental Register Treatment Stage

Based on the data analysis, five terms were identified in the rice maintenance phase in the Petemon area, which fall into the limited environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table a4

Limited Environmental Register Treatment Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>pupaq</i> [pupa?]	Grass; weeds	Say	N

2	<i>spraying</i> [panprotan]	Spray tool	Say	N
3	<i>dawang-dawang</i> [dawaŋ-dawaŋ]	The Scarecrow	Say	N
4	<i>gerongsengan</i> [gəɾəŋ seŋan]	Bird repellent tool	Say	N
5	<i>nyediq pupaq</i> [ñədiʔ pupaʔ]	Clearing weeds	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table A4, terms such as *aspupaq*, *spraying*, *dawang-dawang*, *gerongsengan*, and *nyediq pupaq* are classified into a limited environmental register because their use is limited to the rice farming community in the Petemon area. The term *nyediq pupaq* is a distinctive form of local dialect that is not known by farmers in other areas around Pagutan Village. In addition, the term "praying" experienced a shift in meaning from activity to tool, which is not commonly used by farmers outside Petemon. The terms *dawang-dawang* and *gerongsengan* contain local cultural elements that reflect Petemon's typical farming practices, and are not used in agricultural practices in the area around Petemon.

Referring to Halliday's theory, registers are formed from the context of social situations that refer to the field (field) and social engagement (tenor). In this case, these terms arose from the specific communication needs of the Petemon farming culture. The uniqueness of the agricultural terrain and the social relations between local farmers encouraged the emergence of vocabulary not used by farmers from the agricultural areas surrounding Petemon, thus strengthening its characteristics as a limited environmental register.

b. Open Environmental Register Treatment Stage

Based on the data analysis, three terms were identified in the rice maintenance phase in Petemon, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table b4
Open Environmental Register Treatment Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	with a raboq [ŋərabɔʔ]	Providing fertilizer	Say	In
2	spray [ñəmprət]	Spray	Say	In
3	rabob [rabɔʔ]	Organic fertilizer	Say	N

Based on the data in Table b4, terms such as with a bang, which means 'ploughing the fields', spray, which refers to the activity of 'spraying pesticides', and robok, meaning fertilizer, are classified in the open register. Although these terms are used by farmers in the Petemon area, they are also known and understood by farmers in the surrounding Pagutan sub-district. Activities such as plowing, pesticide spraying, and fertilization are common agricultural practices across the region, so the vocabulary is not local or limited to a single community.

Referring to Halliday's theory, the open environmental register appears in the context of the field (field) are general in nature and tends not to be tied to the culture or customs of a single community. Similarities in agricultural systems and interactions between farmers in the surrounding area contribute to the spread of the terms "ngeraboq," "nyemprot," and "raboq." Therefore, these terms are widely understood and are therefore worthy of being categorized as open environmental registers.

5. Harvest Stage Register

During the harvest stage, 13 registers were found to be used during the rice harvest. These registers were then classified into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following data is based on word class and lingual unit in both register forms.

a. Limited Environment Register Harvest Stage

Based on the data analysis, four terms were identified in the rice harvest stage in the Petemon area, which fall into the limited environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Tabel a5

Limited Environment Register Harvest Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>scold</i> [ŋərərɔʔ]	Taking the remaining rice from the harvest that was missed	Say	In
2	<i>to gather</i> [ŋarɔŋan]	Putting the harvest into sacks	Say	In
3	<i>tool</i> [alat]	Wide, rectangular sack	Say	N
4	<i>lonseq</i> [lonceʔ]	Basket	Say	N

Based on the data in Table a5, terms such as *cold*, which means 'taking the remaining rice grains' and *to gather*, which means 'putting the harvest into a sack,' are classified into the limited selingkung register because the term is used specifically by farmers in Petemon and is not commonly known by farmers in other areas around Pagutan, even though the activities are similar. In addition, the term *tool*, which refers to a wide, rectangular sack, as well as *lonseq*, meaning basket, is a unique vocabulary not found in common usage outside the

community. The specificity of this term demonstrates the strong ties between the language and local farming culture.

Referring to Halliday's theory, language variation in registers is closely related to the context of the situation, especially the field of activity (field) and the relationship between participants (tenor). In this case, social interactions that are limited to the local scope and agricultural activities that are specific to Petemon form a distinctive vocabulary. Therefore, the terms cold, taking the remaining rice from the harvest, gathering the harvest into sacks, tool-wide, rectangular sacks, and baskets reflect a limited form of environmental register because they emerge and develop in specific socio-cultural situations and are not widely open.

b. Open Environment Register Harvest Stage

Based on the data analysis, nine terms were identified in the rice harvest stage in the Petemon area, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table b5
Open Environment Register Harvest Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>sweat</i> [awis]	Scavenging	Say	In
2	<i>to steal</i> [ŋərampek]	Separating rice grains from the stalks	Say	In
3	<i>weigh</i> [nɪmbaŋ]	Weigh	Say	In
4	<i>complete</i> [end]	Paddy	Say	N
5	<i>weighing</i> [pənɪmbaŋ an]	Weighing tool	Say	N
6	<i>kerosene</i> [kəros]	Clean rope	Say	N
7	<i>bag</i> [karɔŋ]	Bag	Say	N
8	<i>cash</i> [awis]	Fixed	Say	N
9	<i>day bag</i> [joom karɔŋ]	Sack needle	Phrase	N

Based on the data in Table B5, the terms weat, to steal, weigh, complete, weighing, kerosene, bag, cash, and day bag were classified into open registers. Although some terms have local peculiarities in pronunciation, such as " complete which is outside Petemon, is pronounced look, but the meaning of the term remains widely understood by farmers in other areas around Pagutan Village. This indicates that the variation is phonological and not semantic. In addition, terms such as ' sweat ' to sickle or cut rice stalks', to steal'threshing rice grains from the stalks', ' weigh', ' weighing ' tool for weighing the harvest',kerosene'tali rapi',

bag 'bag', cash 'sickle', and 'sack' 'journ'. The term 'jarum karung' is part of a farming activity commonly used by farmers, so the vocabulary is open and can be understood by farmers outside the Petemon community.

Referring to Halliday's theory, the choice of language in a register is influenced by the field (field), which in this case relates to rice farming practices. In this case, the rice farming landscape encourages the emergence of similar terms across communities, so that the meaning of the words remains open and easy to understand.

6. Post-Harvest Stage Register

In the post-harvest stage, 19 registers were found to be used. These registers were then classified into two forms: limited registers and open registers. The following data is found based on word class and lingual unit in both register forms.

a. Post-Harvest Stage Limited Environmental Register

Based on the data analysis, 10 terms were identified in the post-harvest rice stage in the Petemon area, which fall into the limited environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Table A6
Post-Harvest Stage Limited Environmental Register

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>nempic</i> [nɛmpɪʔ]	Winnow	Say	In
2	<i>etaq</i> [ETɑʔ]	husk pieces	Say	N
3	<i>solung</i> [solɔŋ]	A tool made of woven bamboo used for winnowing	Say	N
4	<i>kelekuh</i> [kələkɔh]	Traditional rice storage container	Say	N
5	<i>caught</i> [sɪh]	Rice measuring container for one ant (2.5 kg)	Say	N
6	<i>ceng</i> [cɛŋ]	Rice measuring tool made from a coconut shell	Say	N
7	<i>heals</i> [hɛlɛr]	Grinding tool	Say	N
8	<i>rice husking</i> [gareŋ gabah]	Raking the grain	Phrase	In
9	<i>rice grains</i> [mbaʔ gabah]	Lifting dry rice during the drying process	Phrase	In

	<i>rice</i>	Rice threshing tool	Phrase	N
10	<i>frying</i> [pəŋgareŋan gabah]			

Based on the data in Table A6, terms such as *rice husking's* cracking the grain', *rice grains* 'lifting the dried rice', *nempic* 'to receive', and *etaq* 'remaining husks', as well as the names of tools such as rice frying, *solung*, *kelekuh*, *caught*, *ceng*, and *heals* classified into a limited environmental register. These terms are not commonly known or used outside Petemon. The uniqueness of these terms lies not only in their local meanings but also in their connection to agricultural practices and customs that have been passed down through generations within the Petemon community. For example, *pego* and *ceng*, as units of measurement, are only understood through their usage in everyday interactions between farmers in Petemon.

Referring to Halliday's theory, register vocabulary is influenced by the field (field) and social relations between participants (tenor). In this case, the post-harvest process and the use of local agricultural tools create lexical needs that are not available in outside communities. The use of these terms also indicates the close social ties between farmers in the local community. Therefore, the term *nempic*, *etaq*, *solung*, *kelekuh*, *caught*, *ceng*, *heals*, *spicy grain*, *last grain*, and *frying grain*, form a limited environmental register because it is only used and understood in the social and agricultural cultural context that is unique to Petemon.

b. Open Environmental Register Post-Harvest Stage

Based on the data analysis, nine terms were identified in the post-harvest rice stage in the Petemon area, which fall into the open environmental register category. The data is presented in the following table.

Tabel b6
Open Environmental Register Post-Harvest Stage

No	Data	Meaning	Lingual Form	Word Class
1	<i>begolong</i> [bəglish]	Grind	Say	In
2	<i>moto</i> [moto]	Small pieces of rice	Say	N
3	<i>lamb</i> [lambuk]	Fine bran	Say	N
4	<i>grain</i> [gabah]	Paddy	Say	N
5	<i>rice</i> [bəras]	Rice	Say	N
6	<i>tarpaulin</i> [tarl]	Tarpaulin	Say	N
7	<i>gel</i> <i>grain</i> [jələ? gabah]	Drying the rice	Phrase	In

8	<i>sly grain</i> [məŋgoʔ gabah]	Carrying rice on the shoulders	Phrase	In
9	<i>group grain</i> [goləŋ gabah]	Milling rice	Phrase	In

Based on the data in Table b6, the terms "*begolong, moto, lamb, grain, rice, tarpaulin, gel grain, sly grain, and group grain*" were classified into an open register. This classification is based on the fact that these terms are commonly used in agricultural contexts and are understandable to the farming community in the area surrounding Pagutan. Although the pronunciation of these terms may vary between regions, their meanings remain consistent and easily understood by farmers outside the Petemon community. This indicates that despite phonological variation, the meanings of these terms remain open and understandable beyond the community.

Referring to Halliday's theory, the choice of language in a register is influenced by the field (field) certain social activities, in this case rice farming practices, encourage the emergence of similar terms between communities, so that the meaning of the words remains open and can be understood widely.

4. CONCLUSION

This study shows that the rice farmers registered in the Petemon area consist of two main categories: limited and open registers. Limited registers exhibit local characteristics that are only understood within the Petemon community, while open registers can be understood by farmers outside the area.

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