

Register Sundanese in the realm of Persib football

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the use of Sundanese language registers in the realm of football on the @Persib Instagram account. This study aims to determine the types and meanings of registers in the Persib Instagram account comments. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research methods with Sociolinguistic studies. The techniques used are observe and note. Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, 12 registers of Sundanese language in the realm of football were found on the Persib Instagram account. The research shows that the registers that appear are at the level of words and phrases, and can be classified into two types: open registers and closed registers. The results show that some registers such as jaga aci, mapay gawir, nyerepet jaer, megat paray, cegat muntah, and moe anduk have limited meanings derived from vocabulary that refers to nature, food, and daily life of Sundanese people. Some of them are formed through Sundanese morphemic processes such as affixation (nyetadion) and dwipurwa reduplication (pipinaltian). While open registers are registers whose meaning is relatively broad, but when used in the realm of football experience specification of meaning through changes in referents. Examples such as nyintir, cokel, eupan, and pancong, which in the context of the match experience meaning specifications without changing the basic form.

Keywords: register, Sundaese language, football, Persib

INTRODUCTION

People use language as a characteristic to indicate that they are members of a certain group. Kridalaksana (2008) states that language is a system of sound symbols used by members of society to work together, identify themselves, and interact. Language can be built on the basis of the habits of a group in society. The meaning of each spoken language component has been agreed upon. Language diversity will arise from the background of different speakers, ranging from their social life, position in society, background, and culture. The diversity is seen when there is interaction between groups that communicate with each other, giving rise to language variations.

Language variation in terms of usage in each environment or group is usually characterized by register. Register is also defined as the use of specialized words that refer to a particular field (Holmes, 1995). Registers in one field with another can be distinguished through linguistic features and from the use of a special lexicon. Differences in certain fields or professions will change the characteristics of the language used so that different registers emerge, depending on the use of language in their respective domains.

Along with the times, registers are not only used in direct interaction but also used in indirect interaction, for example through social media. Instagram is one of the social media that is widely used by many people today. Instagram as a social media platform



allows users to share moments through photos and videos, as well as interact with the global community through features such as likes, comments, and hashtags. Instagram is known for its simple and user-friendly design, allowing users from all walks of life, including ordinary individuals, celebrities, and businesses, to interact and share content easily (Suryani, 2024). Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (APJII) announced that the number of Indonesian internet users in 2024 reached 221,563,479 out of a total population of 278,696,200 Indonesians in 2023 (www.APJII.or.id). According to the We Are Social report, in Indonesia there were around 104.8 Instagram users in October 2023. This number makes Indonesia the country with the fourth most Instagram users in the world.

One of the uses of registers on Instagram social media is in the comments of sports team accounts, namely football. In recent decades, the development of football in the world and in Indonesia has had a significant impact. Football is not only limited to sports but also enters social barriers in society. Talking about football, of course, cannot be separated from supporters. Supporters are very important to the game and the football team. Supporters can create an atmosphere by cheering, unfurling banners, and singing choreographed movements (Harmawan et al., 2022). Supporters not only come from people who are present at the stadium, but also supporters who love football including those who support through television shows and even social media. Among football lovers, there are registers that are used to communicate directly or indirectly. The register can show identity in soccer circles. In the world of Indonesian football, football in Indonesia is known for its fanaticism, for example Persib Bandung supporters.

Persib Bandung is an Indonesian football team based in West Java and currently a participant in Indonesia's highest competition, Liga 1. Persib Bandung plays an important role in building local identity, especially for fans who speak Sundanese. The use of football registers rooted in Sundanese is one of the ways used to strengthen local identity, especially on social media. In the second leg of the final championship series Liga 1 2023-2024, Persib won the BRILiga 1 which is also the top competition in Indonesia. Persib also has the opportunity to participate in the AFC Champions League Two (ACL 2). As a result of this, Persib Bandung's popularity has expanded, making it the football club with the most followers on Instagram with 8.2 followers.

As a club with a large supporter base, Instagram Persib is an active place to interact, share information, and discuss the club. Comments on the Persib Instagram account reflect a very distinctive informal language style and football register. Through these interactions, various terms emerge that show how Sundanese language is adapting to modern soccer phenomena. Therefore, Persib's Instagram account is very relevant to be used as a source of data for research on the development of registers in Sundanese.

Vocabulary in the realm of football corresponds to the situation or context that occurs based on the embodiment of word and phrase registers. A word is the smallest free unit. Words can be formed through morphological processes, namely the combination of one morpheme with another morpheme into a word (Masnur, 2012). One of the morphological processes found in the Sundanese language register of football is affixation. For example, the word *sintir* 'dice' is given the nasal *ny-* to become *nyintir*. Furthermore, phrases are linguistic units that are smaller than clauses and sentences and larger than words. For example, the word *moe anduk* 'drying towels'. After seeing the form of Sundanese language registers in the realm of football, researchers further analyzed the types and meanings of registers.

Register according to (Halliday: 1992) is divided into two, namely closed register

and open register.

1. Closed registers

Closed registers are limited in meaning, limited in nature, limited in number and meaning so that the news is limited and specific. For example, closed registers are registers that are only understood by a small and limited environment with limited possible meanings. For example, *tukang kelebet* is a term for a linesman. It refers to the word *kelebet* 'flag' because the line judge will give a signal with a tool in the form of a flag to help the main referee in a football match and supervise the course of the match. Register *tukang kelebet* is included in the type of closed register because the number and meaning are limited so that the news is limited in a certain context.

2. Open registers

Open registers are vocabulary used in a broad social context and can be understood by many people (Dhanik & Mujianto, 2022). As compared to registers that are only understood by certain groups, open registers have flexible meanings and are not limited to certain environments or communities. In use in more open environments such as conversations in public areas, open registers facilitate communication that is more easily understood by anyone, both insiders and outsiders, allowing for wider interaction. For example, *candet* which in Sundanese means 'to hold back; to restrain lust'. In the realm of football, *candet* has the meaning of stopping the ball coming towards the player or the term first touch in English terms is called a full start.

Based on the background, the problem is found, namely how the type and meaning of Sundanese language registers in the realm of football on the @Persib Instagram account. This research is needed to find out the forms and types of Sundanese registers in the realm of football and see what identity of Sundanese registers is formed in the realm of football on the @Persib Instagram account.

Research on registers has been conducted by several researchers including Muhammad Mustaghfirin, Kisyani, and Diding Wahyudin (2021), Ika Yunita Aryanti et al. (2023), Nuratika et al. (2022), Novita Dakwah Khusnul Khotimah (2021). First, based on research on registers that have been studied, namely the Form, Function, and Shift Patterns of the Driver's Register at Sunan Giri Religious Tourism: A Sociolinguistic Study by Muhammad Mustaghfirin which describes the form, function and meaning of the coachman at Sunan Giri Religious Tourism, finds out what factors influence the shifting of the coachman at Sunan Giri Religious Tourism, and describes the shifting pattern of the coachman register at Sunan Giri Religious Tourism. The second research by Ika Yunita Aryanti, namely the Register Form of Bajomulyo Village Fishermen in Pati Regency, which describes the register form is divided into two linguistic units, namely words and phrases, several classifications of word classes, namely nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The third research by Nuratika with the title Form, Function, and Meaning of the Aquascape Lovers Community Register in Rokan Hulu which describes the form, function, and meaning of closed registers and closed registers proposed by Halliday. Based on previous research, no one has discussed the types and meanings of Sundanese language registers in the realm of football.

Using the comments on Persib's Instagram account, the researcher can see how

football fans use Sundanese to build their identity, both in supporting the club and in daily social interactions. The register approach emphasizes that language is not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of social and cultural structures. Register helps shape and reflect social identities, roles, and relationships between individuals in society. Halliday (1992) argues that register is part of the meaning constructed in social interaction, where language variation refers to the way people choose words, grammar, and style based on specific situations. These choices are not only influenced by individuals, but also by prevailing social and cultural norms. The registers that emerge through these comments reflect how Sundanese language not only survives, but also evolves according to existing social and cultural dynamics.

The data object used is vocabulary containing registers from Instagram social media comments. The data in this study are written data sourced from @PERSIB Instagram account comments that have summarized registers during the BRILiga 1 Championship Series event and the preliminary round of AFC Champions League Two (ACL 2) in 2024. The time is considered to see the Sundanese registers that appear when the team experiences losing streaks and winning streaks so that it can be seen the registers contained in negative and positive comments.

METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative. Djajasudarma (2014: 9) mentions that qualitative research methods refer to qualitative research as opposed to quantitative. This method collects, compiles, classifies, and analyzes data to solve certain problems. In a descriptive way, researchers can provide the nature, characteristics, and description of the data based on the sorting of data that will be carried out at the stage of sorting data from the data itself, as well as its relationship with other data throughout (Djajasudarma, 2010: 17).

The data collected by the researcher through the observation method will be tested using the credibility of the register data. The data that has been recorded is passed through a careful filtering technique in order to obtain quality data. The technique used in this research is note-taking technique. The data of this research is data in the form of words in the fragments of comments in which there are Sundanese language registers in the realm of soccer. The population of this study are all comments contained in Instagram @PERSIB in the time span of the BRILiga 1 Championship Series since May 14, 2024-31 May 2024 and the ACL 2024/2025 group stage October 19-December 5, 2024. Meanwhile, the sample is comments containing registers from uploads with the highest number of comments as many as four uploads. Furthermore, the data, namely registers, are taken from comments that have characteristics or properties that contain registers through purposive sampling techniques. Narbuko and Achmadi (2016) said that purposive sampling technique is a data collection technique based on certain characteristics or traits that are expected to have similarities in a previously known population. The consideration is based on basic words, derivative words, and word combinations.

The data analysis method used in this research is the referential pairing method, this type is a method whose determining tool is a language referent (Sudaryanto 2015). The technique used is primary technique or essential factor division technique (teknik pilah unsur penentu) as a basic technique. The PUP technique is done first, selecting Sundanese-language comments on the @Persib Instagram account that contain distinctive vocabulary, exploring what the actual meaning of the word or phrase is in the real world (outside the context of soccer), then comparing it with the meaning used in

the context of the comments through interviews. Data analysis in this study classifies the data collected in the form of oral data and written data. The source of this oral data comes from the results of interviews with informants who were recorded and recorded. Written data sources come from Sundanese language dictionaries. The method used in presenting the results of data analysis is the informal method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

There are 2 types of registers found in this study, namely closed registers and open registers. The following is presented Sundanese language registers in the realm of soccer. Each data will be described by type and meaning.

Closed register

Closed register is a form of register that has a small and limited meaning. In this case, the number and meaning are limited to certain groups. From the data collection, it was found that there were seven closed registers used in the @Persib Instagram account comments, namely *pipinaltian*, *nyetadion*, *mapay gawir*, *jaga aci*, *nyerepet jaer*, *megat paray*, *moe anduk*, and *cegat muntah*. The following describes each data. Each data will be explained by type and meaning.

Closed register at the word level

The following is a closed register at the word level in the realm of Sundanese football.

1. *Pipinaltian*

The register is contained in the comment:

*Sib tong nepi **pipinaltian** lah, abdi mah jalmina soakan*

The word *pipinaltian* comes from the word *pinalti* 'punishment for the opposing team committing a foul in the penalty area. The penalty is in the form of a kick from the white dot 11 meters away towards the goal'. *Pinalti* is an absorption from French, namely 'penalite' and then through the morphemic process of affixed *dwipurwa* reduplication, namely repetition that occurs in part of the basic form (the initial syllable is repeated) and the suffix *-an*. In the realm of Sundanese football *pipinaltian* is 'a method used to determine the winner in a football match that must end with a victory or defeat (cannot be a draw)'. It is a closed register because *pipinaltian* is only used in Sundanese soccer.

2. *Nyetadion*

The register is contained in the comment:

*Hayang **nyetadion** aing mah*

The word *nyetadion* is a verb derived from the word 'stadion' which is a noun and is given the nasal *ny-*. In the realm of Sundanese football, *nyetadion* means 'to attend and watch a match directly at the stadium'. *Nyetadion* belongs to a closed register because it is only used in the realm of Sundanese football.

Closed register at the phrase level

1. *Mapay Gawir*

The register is contained in the comment:
*Pan rek nerapkeun filosofi **mapay gawir***

The phrase *mapay gawir* is limited in meaning. The phrase *mapay gawir* comes from the words *mapay* 'walk along' and *gawir* 'cliff; edge of a ravine'. In Sundanese language registers in the realm of football *mapay gawir* is an attacking strategy usually carried out by winger by attacking from the side of the field. The word *gawir* is taken because the side of the priangan region is a mountainous area with high peaks and land contours which are hills and mountains.

2. *Jaga Aci*

The register is contained in the comment:
***Jaga aci** teh di hareup wae nya? Jiga si dadang*

The phrase *jaga aci* is limited in meaning. The phrase *jaga aci* comes from the words *jaga* 'guard' and *aci* 'tapioca flour'. This register is used as a nickname for attacking players who only wait in the front position and do not want to help the team in defense when the opposing team attacks'. This register is called *jaga aci* because of the position of players who do not want to move like aci food 'tapioca flour' which is commonly used as adhesive'. Aci food also signifies the identity of Sundanese people.

3. *Nyerepet jaer*

The register is contained in the comment:
*Resep nempo si etam jiga si Atep lumpatna **nyerepet jaer***

The phrase *nyerepet jaer* is limited in meaning. The phrase *nyerepet jaer* is derived from the word *serepet* 'a preface to swords' given the nasal *ny-* and the word *jaer* 'tilapia'. In the realm of Sundanese football, *nyerepet jaer* means a nickname for players who have the ability to run fast on the edge of the field to attack. This register is called *nyerepet jaer* because it is associated with water fish with fast and agile movements.

4. *Megat paray*

The register is contained in the comment:
***Megat paray** we ai dadang da silva mah*

The phrase *megat paray* is limited in meaning. The phrase *megat paray* comes from two words, *megat* 'to stop; to block' and *paray* 'paray fish'. In Sundanese football, *megat paray* means 'waiting for the ball'. This register is called *megat paray* because it is like waiting for a paray fish in a river, this paray fish is like the ball.

5. *Moe anduk*

The register is contained in the comment;
*Hahaha **moe anduk** make dua tangan tepisan bola jauh*

The phrase *moe anduk* is limited in meaning. The phrase *moe anduk* comes from two words: *moe* 'drying' and *anduk* 'towel; body wiping cloth'. In the realm of Sundanese football, *moe anduk* means a situation when the goalkeeper comes out of the penalty area and is one-on-one with a player, but the ball passes over the goalkeeper's head and the goalkeeper fails to catch it with his hand. This register is called *moe anduk* because the movement of the goalkeeper who fails to catch the ball is like drying a towel.

6. *Cegat muntah*

The register is contained in the comment:

*Bola **cegat muntah** mah emang ngeunaheun*

The phrase *cegat muntah* is limited in meaning. The phrase *cegat muntah* comes from the words *cegat* 'to block' and *muntah* 'to wear off; to expel food or drink that enters the mouth'. In the realm of Sundanese football, *cegat muntah* means a situation when the goalkeeper fails to anticipate the opponent's kick and the ball returns to the opponent's feet (picked up by the opponent) so that it is used for the second time and results in a goal, in foreign terms called a rebound. This register refers to the word vomit, when the goalkeeper releases the ball that has been caught as if removing something that has entered.

Open Register

From the data collection, it was found that there were open registers used in the @Persib Instagram account comments, namely *nyintir*, *cokel*, *eupan*, and *pancong*. The following describes each data. Each data will be explained by type and meaning.

Open register at word level

1. *Nyintir*

The register is contained in the comment:

*Edan bow **nyintir** kitu bolana*

The word *nyintir* comes from the word *sintir* 'dice' given the nasal *ny-*. *Sintir* in Sundanese means 'dice; a game of dice that is played'. In the Sundanese language register of football, *nyintir* means a kicking technique that uses the outside corner of the foot, so that the ball rotates or twists. This register is called *nyintir* because the kicked ball twists like a thrown dice. This register is included in the open register because it has many and broad meanings and is not only used in the realm of football.

2. *Cokel*

The register is contained in the comment:

***Cokel** atuh eta hareupeun kitu*

The word *cokel* in Sundanese means 'gouging'. In the Sundanese language register of the football realm, *cokel* means kicking technique by being floated up over the head. This situation occurs when one-on-one between the player and the goalkeeper. In foreign terms this technique is called chopp. The *cokel* register is included in the open register because it has a meaning outside the realm of football. The *cokel* register is included in the open register because the word *cokel* is not only used in the realm of football, but can also be used in other contexts.

3. *Eupan*

The register is contained in the comment:

***Eupan** cing baleg euy hen*

The word *eupan* in Sundanese means 'anything used to bait animals; bait for fish'. In the Sundanese language register of football *eupan* has the meaning of a basic technique to

move the ball to teammates, initiate attacks and even threaten the opponent. The *eupan* register belongs to the open-ended register because its meaning is broad.

4. *Pancong*

The register is contained in the comment:

Pancong *bal kitu mah*

The word *pancong* in Sundanese means ‘the tip of a machete; pancong cake’.

In the Sundanese football register, *pancong* means kicking with the toe of the shoe so that the ball passes over the other player's head. This register is called *pancong* because in Sundanese there is a term called *kapancong* ‘hit by the tip of the cleaver’, the technique only uses the tip of the foot and is not entirely in line with the meaning of *pancong* which is ‘the tip of the cleaver’.

DISCUSSION

Register is a variation of language based on its use and is determined based on what is done at that time by using language that reflects social processes. Sundanese registers in the realm of soccer used in the @Persib Instagram account comments are at the level of words and phrases. From the data analysis, it can be seen that the Sundanese register used in the soccer domain consists of closed and open registers.

Closed registers are registers that have definite meanings, with organized, narrow, and limited meanings. This makes the meaning of the register only a few. In this case it only exists in soccer. Some of these registers are *pipinaltian* and *nyetadion* showing the Sundanese morphemic process, namely the addition of nasal *ny-* to the word *nyetadion*, and the reduplication of affixed *dwipurwa*, namely the word *pinalti* to *pipinaltian*. These two registers show how morphemic processes are adapted to Sundanese phonology and grammar, while at the same time retaining global soccer referents. The result is a locally distinctive term that can only be fully understood within the cultural and linguistic context of Sundanese society.

In addition to the closed register at the word level, there is also a closed register at the phrase level, as follows. The register *mapay gawir* refers to the natural topography of the Priangan region consisting of mountains, hills, and uneven land contours. The referent *gawir* in the real world is associated with the edge of a football field. Register *jaga aci*, which has the meaning of a nickname for attackers who only wait in the front position and do not want to help the team in defense when someone attacks, is associated with *aci* food which is commonly used as adhesive as a referent. *Aci* or tapioca flour can be used as an ingredient for various snacks such as for making traditional foods including Sundanese snacks (Taslima et al 2022). Furthermore, the *nyerepet jaer* register associates the player's speed with the agile and difficult-to-catch *jaer* (mujair) fish, showing a meaning that is very local and based on the Sundanese people's sensory experience of the surrounding nature. Meanwhile, the *megat paray* register associates players waiting for the ball with waiting for *paray* fish passing by in the river. Furthermore, the registers *cegat vomit* and *moe anduk* associate referents that come from everyday life. *Cegat vomit* is associated with the word *vomit* from the biological act of “vomiting” to describe the failure to catch the ball perfectly by the goalkeeper. Furthermore, *moe anduk* from the activity of drying towels becomes the goalkeeper's movement.

Open registers are found at the word level, namely, *nyintir*, *cokel*, *eupan*, and *pancong*. The register is included in the open register, which has a broad meaning. In the Sundanese language of the soccer domain, the register is specialized in meaning by changing its referent (object of reference). However, the form of action or basic concept

is maintained. First, the *nyintir* register comes from the word *sintir* 'dice', the *nyintir* register shows a change in the referent of the dice (object) to the ball, but the concept is the same, namely the rotating motion. Second, the *cokel* register which means 'gouging', the object of reference is specialized from a general object to a ball. Third, the register *eupan*, there is a change of referent from "bait for animals" to "a ball given to a partner in a game strategy". The concept of "distracting or directing something" is retained. Fourth, the *pancong* register, which means 'the tip of a machete; pancong cake', changes its referent from the tip of a machete to the tip of a shoe used as a kicking technique.

CONCLUSION

The registers that appear are at the level of words and phrases, and can be classified into two types: closed registers and open registers. closed registers have a narrower, definite meaning, and only apply in the context of soccer. Registers such as *moe anduk*, and *cegat muntah*, show how Sundanese people create new terms by utilizing local linguistic elements and everyday cultural references. Some of them are formed through Sundanese morphemic processes such as affixation (*nyetadion*) and *dwipurwa* reduplication (*pipinaltian*), which show the adaptation of global language structures into local frameworks. Meanwhile, open registers are forms of language whose meaning is relatively broad, but when used in the realm of soccer, they experience specification of meaning through changes in referents. Examples such as *nyintir*, *cokel*, *eupan*, and *pancong*, which in the context of the match experience a narrowing of meaning without changing the basic form. This reflects the flexibility of Sundanese in adapting common vocabulary into domain-specific vocabulary. In addition to linguistic aspects, the meaning of closed registers is very thick with nature, food, and local culture of Sundanese society. For example, the use of referents such as *gawir* (cliff), *jaer* (tilapia), and *paray* (river fish), confirms that Sundanese people's perspective on football is influenced by their sensory experiences and the natural environment around them. This shows that language is not only a means of communication, but also a mirror of the mindset, life experiences, and cultural values of the language-using community.

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