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Comparison of waria conversion registers in Padang City and Sungai Penuh City

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Informasi artikel		ABSTRAK
Article history:		Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan perbandingan register percakapan yang digunakan oleh komunitas waria pada dua Kota yang berbeda yaitu Kota Padang dan Kota Sungai Penuh. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota Padang Provinsi Sumatera Barat dan Kota Sungai Penuh Provinsi Jambi. Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan yang mengandung register waria di Kota Padang dan Kota Sungai Penuh. Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode sadap yang memanfaatkan teknik lanjutan berupa teknik rekam dan teknik catat. Hasil temuan penelitian adalah ditemukan 305 data register percakapan waria di Kota Padang dan Kota Sungai Penuh ditinjau dari 2 ranah yaitu kata dan frasa. Pada ranah kata terbagi menjadi kata benda (nomina), kata kerja (verba), dan kata sifat (adjektiva), Pada ranah frasa terbagi atas frasa nomina, frasa verba, dan frasa adjektiva. Secara keseluruhan persamaan dari register waria Kota Padang dan Kota Sungai Penuh sangatlah tampak karena mereka menggunakan kosakata yang sama yaitu dari kosakata waria di Indonesia. Di sisi lain, perbandingan register percakapan terlihat jelas dari efek penggunaan bahasa daerah yang melekat pada penutur serta tempat-tempat yang menjadi suatu hal yang ada di suatu daerah.
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		ABSTRACT
Key word:		This study aims to describe and explain the comparison of conversation registers used by transgender communities in two different cities, namely Padang City and Sungai Full City. This research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. This research was conducted in Padang City, West Sumatra Province and Sungai Penuh City, Jambi Province. The data of this research are utterances containing transgender registers in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh. The data in this study were collected using the tapping method that utilizes advanced techniques in the form of recording techniques and note-taking techniques. The findings of the study were that 160 transgender conversation register data were found in the City of Padang and the City of Sungai Penuh in terms of 2 domains, namely words, phrases and sentences. In the realm of words, it is divided into adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), nouns (nouns) and greeting words. In the realm of phrases, it is divided into noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjective phrases. Overall, the similarities of the transgender registers of Padang City and Sungai Penuh City are very visible because they use the same vocabulary, namely from the vocabulary of waria in Indonesia. On the other hand, the comparison of conversation registers is clearly seen from the effect of using regional languages attached to speakers and the places that become a thing in an area.
Register		
Transvestites		
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Sociolinguistics.		

Introduction

Language is a tool used to communicate. With language a person can express what is in his mind and thoughts. Saputra & Agustina (2021) state that language is an important organ in life, language will lead a person to understand and understand each other. Kridalaksana (1984) states language as a medium of communication, meaning that with language one can interact with one another. Thus, language has a real function which is as a

medium for interaction for humans who are normal as social beings. Humans as social beings cannot be separated from the needs of one another which causes them to use or practice a language (Ramadhan et al., 2019) .

The study of language is always developed from time to time. Language is something that is always discussed from all directions. Language will direct a person to a unique and interesting context and conversation. Language is a dynamic communication tool, because language can adapt to the social aspects of its users or users (Indriyani et al., 2019) . Research on language is a very common thing to happen in this 4.0 era because of the various kinds of languages that are found especially in terms of users or speakers, which are called language variations (Ramadhan et al., 2019) . Language variations form a kind of difference, but what makes it unique is the distinctive character inherent in the user group (Mulyadi et al., 2019) .

Language variety is something that should be present to achieve color and diversity. Language variations are formed due to the existence of a group or community of language users (Dhejne et al., 2011) . Sociolinguistics studies how the correlation between social relations and language, therefore language variation is the effect of a social group originating from various nations, provinces, villages or communities. Thus, this language variation allows users to apply it in the context of group interaction (Novelti et al., 2018) . The close relationship between humans and language causes interrelated interactions. Language variations also have an effect on the potential wealth of languages that exist in this world. History will always record various kinds of language variations that exist in the world to be preserved as a cultural heritage for future generations to interact (Collin et al., 2017) .

Variations are formed by a group or a community (Santosa, 2009) . The variety of languages that come from a community forms something that continues and continues to exist around the community of speakers. The speech community will preserve the language by implication in everyday communication. The language used as a feature or character attached to the user community. Community is a group of people who have the same vision and goals who are members of a group (Aulia, 2018) . The groups that are formed mingle with each other and uphold the language that becomes their character and is attached to them. Community consists of various people who are members of it, they are formed because of a goal or achievement that must be done together. That is, the community forms language variations (Yanti, 2017) .

The variety of languages that come from a community forms a register. Register is a study related to sociolinguistics. That is, a register refers to a community environment or community group and the language used in communication (Aswadi & Susilawati, 2017) . The language used forms a unity that doubles up and helps one another. In other words, language variations arise as a result of a community of language users. The community of language users determines a language to be unique and identical and attached to itself which is known as a register.

Junieles et al., (2020) stated that the register is very decisive in an aspect of communication, in his research he found various kinds of health registers in the Covid-19 pandemic era in communication in various online media. This means that a conversation register will be formed as well as the effect of a situation that causes users to use this language in interacting.

Mustinullah & Hartati (2020) found the fact that a register is influenced by a profession or work carried out by someone in the form of a group. This is examined in his article which finds the fact that every trader in the Klithikan Lestari Mulyo Kmembern market, Pleret, Bantul, Yogyakarta has a language or a register of its own which is unique and distinctive.

Studies on conversation registers are also found in traditional traders. The traditional traders of the floating market in Banjarmasin have something unique in their conversation register. This is in the form of a conversation register in the form of a noun. The conversation register in the form of nouns used has a unique character such as the noun "jerneh" which means chair. This shows that language richness is formed as a result of a profession or community (Aswadi & Susilawati, 2017) .

A study on the conversation register has also existed in a community of waiters. In a community, waiters have a variety of different things. This is in the form of the language used also has its own character as a code or communication medium that is equally understandable by its users. For example, there is the word "Alisa TAB" which stands for " take a break " which means to take a break. This utilization is based on the desire to form a unity in a profession (Inderasari et al., 2020) .

A conversation register study was conducted by (W. Damayanti, 2017) who took the theme of the police profession. Police as a profession also have a special language or a special register that is used in interacting. This language is used when on duty or interacting with fellow members within the police force. One of them is the Pontianak Police. At this Polresta, the conversation register of members of the traffic unit is very thick (W. Damayanti, 2017) .

The development of research in the realm of registers is also seen in terms of the difference between a comic and the reality of a teacher as a profession. (Ira & Ana, 2018) stated that in comics French and French teachers

have a difference in terms of registering the conversation. This difference is more about how a delivery is based on a desired communication context. The context of this communication that directs a group to a reality of communication according to interests. The comparison of the teacher register in the comics with the French teacher is very striking

Among the many studies on conversation registers, the topic of discussion about waria is no less interesting to discuss. Waria is a symptom where a man feels he is a woman (Triana, 2017) . These symptoms can be influenced by genetics or environmental influences. Transgenders have formed their own bull which has become their gender identity (Davies et al., 2018) . Although born as a man sometimes transvestites are also reckless and do various things to become a full woman. One way to do this is to wear clothes and make-up like a woman.

Talking about the register of transgender conversations, there have been several researchers who have taken up research in this area. The waria community has a different language from other communities or speakers (Goodwin, 2020) . This language is used as a medium that only members of the clan tend to understand. The term language variation is inserted from an existing national or regional language (Sari, 2017) . The regional language or national language is made to form a new formula that is unique and unique to be applied by transgender people, for example me or me, which is formed in the transgender language to become eke . This forms a different and unique variation (Santosa, 2009) .

In East Lombok Regency there is a transgender community that uses a different special language. The form of this register is used in communicating, each register or use of language has its own meaning and function. This meaning and function is related to a thing or activity or activity carried out by this community in daily life. For example, in the word dendong which means make-up, this word is used by transgender people in this community in East Lombok district to express their daily dress-up activities (Fotriyah & Kurniawan, 2018) .

Revealing facts about the transgender register, Damayanti (2018) found that in Kembang Kuningan Surabaya there is a transgender community that uses a unique and interesting conversation register. The transgender community has a register in the form of words consisting of adjectives, nouns, verbs and greetings. The conversation register in this community is also in the form of phrases, namely noun phrases and adjective phrases. The register is also in the form of sentences, namely news or declarative sentences, interrogative or interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. This reveals the fact that it is a community that makes up the register.

Transgender registers are not uncommon in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the existence of research on the variety of languages and code mixing of transgender people in Merauke City (Gereda, 2017) . The transvestites in Merauke City use code-mixing in their daily conversations such as "if sumo goes kas tau sa e, capcus cin" which means if you want to go tell me yes, let us go right away. The code mixing used by the waria in the City of Merauke shows that this conversation register already exists and is used by the waria community in this city.

On the other hand, the sissy salon community in Padang City uses abbreviated jargon in their daily conversations (Khomariah, 2011) . For example, the jargon "lecunol" which is an abbreviation of "lekong cucok bogus" means a handsome man blaring. This jargon is applied as a register of conversation when this sissy salon in Padang City interacts with each other.

On June 2, 2021, researchers met several transgender people in the city of Padang. In this initial observation, the researcher heard various kinds of conversation registers that are typical of this transgender community. For example, the use of the words beyong, brepes, neik and so on makes the language of this community different. In this transgender conversation, the researcher found various kinds of sentences that were unique and unusual to hear.

After doing research in the city of Padang, the researcher then made an appointment with the waria in Sungai Penuh City. In an exciting conversation with the transvestites of the Sungai Penuh City. The researcher found several vocabularies such as ekes, ye, beta sonata, mandala and so on. Register is a variation of language due to the special properties of the user's needs, for example written language there is advertising language, show language, article language, etc., in oral language there is joke language, political language, prayer language, broker language and so on. Example: "ijuk" is a mine mounted on the wall of a cave used for crossing.

Registers are a variety of languages used for a specific purpose, as opposed to social or regional dialects (which vary because of their speakers). 53). Register according to Halliday, (1994: 54) is a semantic concept that can be defined as an arrangement of meanings that are specifically linked to a particular arrangement of fields, participants, and means. Expressions of register meaning arrangement also include expressions of grammatical and phonological lexical features that specifically accompany or express meanings (Suteja, 2015) .

Register is a variety of languages based on their use, namely the language used depends on what is being done and the nature of the activities. The register reflects another aspect of the social level, namely the social process which is the process of various social activities that usually involve people. Registers are forms of meaning,

especially those associated with certain social contexts, in which there are many activities and few conversations, which are sometimes referred to as action language (Sherylyana, 2016) .

In other words, the register is understood as a semantic concept that is an arrangement of meanings that are specifically associated with a particular arrangement of situations. The concept of situation according to Halliday refers to three things, namely (1) field (field), (2) participant (tenor), (3) means (mode). The field refers to what is happening or at the time of the action, what is actually being said by the participants (language is included as a particular main element). Participants refer to the people who take part, the nature of the participants, their position and role. Means point to the role taken by language in a particular situation, such as instructing, explaining, educating, and so on (Calvente, 2018) .

Furthermore, in sociolinguistics, the concept of register is explained more narrowly, which refers to the use of special vocabulary related to different occupational groups (Syaprizal, 2019) . In addition, the register is also a language variation that differs from one another due to the peculiarities of its use. Based on the situation of use, Chaer (1995: 90) states that the register is a variation of language according to its usage which is used by a certain group of people or society in accordance with the same profession and concern.

Based on the cases above, it can be concluded that the transgender conversation register is a unique and interesting thing. This uniqueness is the reason behind the researcher to conduct this research. The results of this study will increase knowledge in the field of sociolinguistics, especially in the realm of registers. If this research is not carried out, of course there will be no additional knowledge in the field of registers in the form of a comparison of the registers of transgender conversations in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh. The choice of the two cities that became the object of research was because there was no research that raised the theme of comparing the register of transgender conversations in Padang City and transgender women in Sungai Penuh City. This research will provide a horizon of knowledge about the conversation registers that exist in the transgender community, especially in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh.

Method

The type of research conducted in this research is qualitative research. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive research method is to analyze, describe, and summarize various kinds of phenomena or events from the situation in a study taken in the form of data. The location of this research is in two cities in two provinces, namely the city of Padang, West Sumatra and the city of Sungai Penuh, Jambi. The choice of the two locations was based on the absence of research on the comparison of transgender conversation registers in these two cities. The data in the study are speeches containing transgender registers. The data sources in this study were oral sources.

The informants in this study were the waria community in the city of Padang and the waria in the city of Sungai Penuh. Informants who came from the city of Padang amounted to 8 people who live in Padang city. These informants form a community due to common goals and lifestyles. The informants are Siska (26 years), Fitri (24 years), Melanie (23 years), Cecil (29 years), Mega (32 years), Anastasia (27 years) Fenti (29 years) and Lia (18 years).

There are 10 transgender informants in the cities of Sungai Penuh. They were formed as a result of one passion, namely a hobby in *fashion* or the way millennials dress. They are named Indah (29 years), Fuji (32 years), Nadine (21 years), Eling (34 years), Irna (43 years), Susi (28 years), Ice (33 years), Elsa (30 years), Ucil (35 years) and Stella (16 years).

As for in this study using data collection techniques with the tapping method. In this tapping technique, it is collaborated with advanced techniques. The basic technique is tapping technique, while the advanced technique is recording technique and note-taking technique. In the tapping technique, the researcher taps the informant while talking or puts a tapping device so that the data collection process can run well. The tool needed in this tapping technique is a recording device that will record all the informants' conversations. The application of the recording technique was carried out during the face-to-face technique. When the interview is in progress, the researcher will start recording the conversation between the researcher and the informant. Sugiyono, (2014) argues that the recording technique is data acquisition by recording speech or language use verbally and spontaneously, meaning that the recording is not known by the source. There are several things that are carried out using the note-taking technique.

In order to ensure the validity of the data that has been collected, triangulation is carried out by confirming the data that has been collected on the data informants. In this study, researchers used source triangulation for the purpose of checking the degree of trustworthiness of the data. Utilization of triangulation of sources helps reduce

bias in data collection. as for the sources of this triangulation are two transgender people in Padang City and 2 transgender people in Sungai Penuh City.

The data analysis technique used as the benchmark in this research is the interactive technique (Miles & Huberman, 1992:15-20) . The implementation of this technique is carried out in several stages as follows.

1. The data analysis stage, at this stage, is carried out after the data has been collected in oral form, namely in the form of sound recordings and then transcribed into written language.
2. The reduction stage, at this stage the process of identifying, classifying, sorting and coding the types of data is carried out. The data includes registers in the form of verbs (verbs), nouns (nouns), adjectives (adjectives) and greeting words. After being reduced, the differences between the four types of conversation registers obtained during the field research were determined, namely in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh.
3. Data presentation, at this stage the arrangement of the reduced data is carried out. The data that has been obtained is arranged according to the needs of the study, namely to determine the difference between the register of transgender conversations in the city of Padang and the transgender in the city of Sungai Penuh.
4. Conclusion.

Results and Discussion

This chapter describes the research findings and discusses the results of the research data analysis regarding the comparison of the transgender conversation registers in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh. According to sociolinguistics, a register can be seen in its comparison of several things, namely from words and phrases. In word form, the conversation register is divided into 3, namely adjectives or adjectives, verbs or verbs, nouns or nouns, and adjectives or adjectives. In phrase form, the conversation register is divided into 3, namely verb phrases, noun phrases and adjective phrases.

There are 305 research data, which are divided into 136 research data in the form of conversation registers in the City of Padang and 169 data in the form of registers for transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City. In the 136 data in the form of transgender conversation registers in Padang City, there are 40 registers in the form of adjectives (adjectives), 53 registers in the form of verbs (verbs), 120 registers in the form of nouns (nouns), 10 registers in the form of adjective phrases, 20 registers in the form of noun phrases, and 27 registers in the form of verb phrases, on the other hand, 169 registers in the form of transgender conversation registers in Sungai Penuh City consist of 42 registers in the form of adjectives (adjectives), 66 registers in the form of verbs (verbs), 156 registers in the form of nouns (nouns), 11 registers in the form of verbs. in the form of verb phrases, 15 registers in the form of noun phrases, and 7 registers in the form of adjective phrases. Pay attention to the table of findings as follows.

I. Transgender Conversation Register in Padang City

The register of transgender conversations in the city of Padang is divided into 2, namely based on words and phrases. In the realm of words, there are adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), and nouns (nouns). In the realm of gratitude, it is divided into adjective phrases, verb phrases and noun phrases. The description is as follows.

Table 1. Findings of Transgender Conversation Register Forms in Padang City

No	Word Type	Amount	Example
1.	Adjectives (Adjectives)	40	Merong, mursida, sabra, centong, lamaska, murse, mehong, best, lamoska, jelong maluku, pelsong, gilingan, sabanta, penjong, endul, medo, lamo, lemes, kassandra, gegana, jijay, seterong, lapangan bola, fortunes, sibolga, seriosa, sabaruddin dan kepo
2.	Verb (Verb)	53	Tumita, dikecek, call, belong, diicip, nyicep, dicipok, saranghae, tertewong, jelong, kerjong, piur, kencana, macarena, belalang, belenjong, capcus, minangan, esong, macarena, cus, cacamarica, ngemong, lupita, meletup, piur, mengambeka, pecongan, beces, gengges, da bewong.
3.	Noun (Noun)	120	Bejes, kamarinda, pagaruyuang, geges, veneer, rembong, dutalara, bejong, ertong, Motorola mobilun, hilir, telong, tenyong, karambies, ice, moncong, jarupak, kawanan, pepsi, pebel, laundry, hengpong, eke, akika, jeng, neik, say, yu, cin, lekong, ses, lu, diana, zeyeng, yey, pewong, warwerwor, gayung, deseu.
4.	Nomina Phrases	20	Bejes centong, pagaruyuang geges, rembong pelsong, mobilun manja, sepotu telong penjong, karambies medo, karambies jo ice, pepsi belekong, rumah gedong, belalang bejong, nai Motorola, hilir 7 centing, endul cin, pewong pelsong, belenjong bejes, belenjong karupak, belenjong make up, pepsi beracun.
5.	Phrase Verba	27	Lagi krejong, piur kemandose, pakai veneer, alah macarena, dicipok nurjanah, piur kencana, alah macarena, jan tertewong, leges mendes, cus cacamarica, krejong macica dutalara, harus krejong, wajib ado krejong, macarena dan minahasa, piur mangkalita, alah sampeska, capcus kemandose, capcus pulang, alah pir, alah lamo swadipapap, mendes dulang, sutra bangun, lapangan bola, suka luita, dan neces chat.
6.	Adjective Phrases	10	Mehong-mehong bana, alah lamoska, dicipok nurjanah, lemes bana, centong bana, endul bana, bias-bias manja, mandi berdiri, dan cucok bana.

The register of transgender conversations in the city of Padang is divided into 2, namely based on words and phrases. In the realm of words are divided into adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), and nouns (nouns). In the realm of phrases, it is divided into adjective phrases, verb phrases and noun phrases.

The Padang City transgender conversation register is basically based on the Indonesian transgender language (KBWI). The language used in the conversation of waria in Padang City uses the term waria in general, for example in the nouns ek e, akika, Diana, deseu which is a register whose vocabulary is found in the dictionary of waria language. However, the language of the waria of Padang City is also inseparable from the influence of the local

language. The strong regional language encourages its speakers to mix the Minangkabau language with the waria language and even create new terms that do come from the Minangkabau language. Mislnya said pagaruyuang which is a nature reserve that comes from the people of Minang. This term was raised by the waria Kota padang which was mixed with the word geges in the national waria language to become pagaruyuang geges which means braces.

As a comparison in the discussion, several previous studies were used to see how the form of the conversation register for waria in an area was. Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2018) conducted a study with the theme of registers in transgender interactions in East Lombok Regency. This study has similarities with this study which found that there were words in the form of verbs, nouns, and adjectives in the transgender interaction. In addition, he also found phrases that include adjective phrases, noun phrases and verb phrases in his research. In the study, it was found that there was an influence of the local language or Lombok in the research. Fitriyah and Kurniawan's research (2018) also has differences with this study where this study focuses on comparing the registers of transgender conversations in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh, while Fitriyah and Kurniawan's research focuses on registers in transgender interactions in East Lombok Regency.

Junieles et al., (2020) conducted a study entitled health registers in the era of the covid-19 pandemic in communication in various online media. This research is in the form of descriptive qualitative research with a sociolinguistic approach. The technique used in this research is listening, recording, and layer capture. The data in this study are in the form and function of health registers in the era of the covid-19 pandemic in communication in various online media . In this study, it was found that the register form was divided into 3 groups, namely lingual, limited and open contexts.

The register functions are divided into 4, namely instrumental, regulatory, representational, and heuristic functions. This research is concerned with the researcher's desire to avoid misunderstandings in understanding and using this register language during the pandemic.

This research has similarities with the research contained in this study, namely in terms of the types and research methods that both use qualitative research types with descriptive methods. The research conducted by Junieles et al., (2020) is both in the realm of registers in sociolinguistic studies. However, on the other hand, this research is different from the research that the author did because the author focuses more on the comparison of registers of transgender conversations in the city of Padang with waria in the city of Sungai Penuh. Data, data sources, instruments, data collection techniques, data validation techniques and data analysis techniques in these two studies are different.

a. **Registers in the Form of Words**

Forming a phrase or sentence even a paragraph is a word. Words are the most important elements that contribute to the formation of something in language, especially in conversation. In Padang waria, several word registers were found including nouns (nouns, verbs) and adjectives (adjectives).

I) **The form of the register is a verb**

In the realm of verbs, there are 53 registers contained in 136 transgender research data in the city of Padang. In the realm of these verbs, it is generally based on the transgender language dictionary, for example on the word *krejong* which means work which is a transgender language that has been listed in the transgender language dictionary. In addition to these words, there are also the words *mendes, piur, capcus* and so on which have both been listed in the Indonesian transgender language dictionary.

The use of the Padang City transgender register is generally the same as the Indonesian transgender register. This is evidenced by the use of vocabularies such as heel, tertewong, grasshopper, macarena, belenjong, capcus, cacamarica, minangan, pecongan and so on.

But behind that, in the realm of verbs it is also influenced by the Minang language, for example the word check which means to say. this verb is a transvestite verb from Padang City which is filtered from the local language, namely the Minang language.

Research on transgender registers in the realm of verbs has been carried out by Damayanti (2018) in his research he found the fact that in the register of transgender conversations in Kembang Kuningan Surabaya, in general, they use vocabulary based on the transgender language dictionary, for example the word menes which means bathing. This fact was also found or similar to the research that the researchers launched.

In addition, Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2018) proves that the East Lombok transgender conversation register in the realm of verbs is also affected by regional languages, for example the word krejengan which means kerj which is a register of verbs obtained from the regional language, namely Lombok.

2) **Register Forms of Adjectives**

Based on the findings and analysis of the research data above, we can see that one of the things contained in the conversation register of the waria in Padang City is an adjective (adjective). The majority of the adjectives found in this study came from the transgender language dictionary, for example merong which means angry and mursida which means cheap. However, the adjective transvestite in Padang City is also influenced by the local language, for example the word lamoska which comes from the Minang language lamo which means old.

This finding has also been proven by Damayanti (2018) finding the fact that in the register of transgender communication in Kembang Kuningan City, Surabaya, the majority comes from the transgender language dictionary and some of them are influenced by regional languages.

The adjectives in the transgender language have been recorded in the transgender language dictionary. As Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2018) explained that essentially a transgender register is already characterized and has been summarized in a separate dictionary so that transgender communication in East Lombok is also influenced by the language that has been recorded.

3) Register form in the form of a noun

In the realm of nouns (noun) there are 120 registers presented in the findings above. Nouns in the conversation of waria in Padang City are generally also based on the large dictionary of the transgender language in their conversation. For example in the word Motorola and mobilun which means motorbikes and cars. These two words have been listed in the transgender language dictionary.

Nouns in the register of transgender conversations in the city of Padang are also affected by the local language, for example the word " Pagaruyuang " which means fence. The word fenceuyuang is one of the historical buildings in Minang. This word is filtered and used by the transgender community in Padang City in communicating. In this study, the mention of people or calls is a classification of nouns such as akika, Diana, deseu and others. In accordance with the notion of a noun as a word for something that is objected, including people or humans.

The nouns in transgender conversations were also investigated by Damayanti (2018) in his research he found that the majority of registers in the form of nouns also came from the transgender language dictionary. However, in Damayanti's research he distinguishes between nouns and greeting words, while in this study the greeting is a part or realm of a noun or noun,

Aswadi & Susilawati (2017) conducted a study entitled the use of registers in the form of nouns among traditional traders at the Banjarmasin City floating market. In his research, he found that based on the nouns used by traders in the floating market, they also came from the Indonesian language found in the KBBI. For example the word chili, fish, chicken and so on.

b. Register in the form of a Phrase

A phrase is a combination of two or more words that form a meaning. Phrases are nonpredicative or are often described as combinations of words that fill one of the syntactic functions (subject, object, adverb, and complement). A register in the form of a phrase is a register that is a combination of one or more words that form a meaning.

1) Register in the form of a verb phrase

A verb phrase is a phrase formed by combining verbs and in place of verbs in a sentence. The phrase veba has these verbs and other words as modifiers. Generally verb phrases occupy the position of predicative function and cannot be given a very word. As for the form of the conversation register of the transgender people of Padang, for example, the verb *mendes is* added with the word leges to become *leges mendes* , which means to take another bath, which is an example of a verb phrase.

The discovery of a verb phrase in a transgender register was found by Damayanti (2018) finding the fact that a verb phrase is formed from a verb that is added to or combined with other verbs or other adverbs that form a complete meaning. Verb phrases are things that are usually formed in a conversation, including transgender conversations. Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2017) found that in conversation or interaction with transgender women in East Lombok, a verb phrase, for example , leges nyeterong , means driving again.

2) Register in the form of an adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is one of the phrases that fills the predicate function in an adjective clause. This phrase consists of a core and a delimiter. Adjective phrases are a collection of words that form a unified whole to provide information on the noun being described. The form of adjective phrases in the register of transgender conversations in Padang City, for example, the adjective endul is added with the word bana to become endul bana which means really good.

The discovery of adjective phrases in a register of transgender conversations was also found by Damayanti (2018) who found that adjective phrases were formed from a combination of two adjectives that formed one meaning. In addition, Jumieles et al (2020) also found that in a conversation at the hospital, it was in the form of an adjective phrase that states something related to the patient's health condition, for example code blue which means an emergency patient.

3) Register in the form of a noun phrase

There are 20 registers of transvestites in Padang City in the form of noun phrases. This noun phrase is formed from a combination of two or more words that form a meaning. For example, the word " Pagaruyuang " which is combined with the noun " geges" or "teeth" forms "Pagaruyuang geges " which means braces. Another example is the noun sepotu combined with the word telong to become telong penjong which means long talo and so on.

The formation of noun phrases in waria conversations was also found by Damayanti (2019) he stated that in the conversations of waria Kembang Kuningan Surabaya the noun phrases were formed from a combination of nouns with other nouns that have one meaning or meaning.

2. Transgender Conversation Register in City

The register of transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City is divided into 2, namely based on words and phrases. In the realm of words, there are adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), and nouns (nouns). In the realm of gratitude, it is divided into adjective phrases, verb phrases and noun phrases. The description is as follows.

Table 2. Findings of Transgender Conversation Register Forms in Sungai Penuh City

No	Word Type	Amount	Example
1.	Adjectives (Adjectives)	42	Lambret, jehong, gentong, best, nyamarita, syantik, siheng, centong, jelong maluku, lambreta, sekong, murse, caperita, sbra, Burhan, sabaruddin, binalita, sorry dory, sekong, pedieh lamoska, pusika, endes, cucok, gedong, seriosa, dan suasembada.
2.	Verb (Verba)	66	Ngimak, jelong, jejes, pecongan , menyipok, piur, macica, menyabuit, belalang, belenjong, capcus, jeles, krejes, minangan, esong, mobilun, akae, awok, lamulai, cacamarica, tumita, keteng, Mintaka, ngatoka, katoka, gigin, putoang, ngato, nguta, tantan, mahap, moa, marayhon, bebuah, asek, jum-jum, hopa, aliek, jempiuta.
3.	Noun (Noun)	156	Kaco, sawahana, bejong, mobile, Motorola mobilun, gelong, kekes, telong, patung, bejes, kamarinda, dutaara, waiters corones, pepsi, rembong, ulaut, ayaam, ani-ani, kula-kula, alfamareta, yu, akika, nei, cin, lekong, saym beb, jeng yu, ses, sis, laleoa, diana, memes, lu, kantai, pewong, bences, kitoka, kayoka, uhang, warwerwor, uhang, Kalimantan, gayung, kites.
4.	Nomina Phrases	15	Gantungan patung, keluarga cemara, mobile legend, gelong kekes, kamarinda mendes, lapangan bola, bejong murse, tadika mesra, ayaam kicap, jelong syantik, jelong jejes, belalang bejong, bejong murce, abiuh per, dan rumah gedong.
5.	Phrase Verba	11	Laudiah manyabut, capcus kemandose, capcus macica belenjong, bebuah manaih, asek asai, diana kerjes, piur kemandose, tantan dulang, jeong syantik, lah capcus, capcus pulang.
6.	Adjective Phrases	7	Gentong dan best, nyamarita dan gentong, centong kinay, sekong hati, cucok bana, dan bias-bias manjah.

The register of transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City is divided into 2, namely based on words and phrases. In the realm of words, there are adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), and nouns (nouns). In the realm of gratitude, it is divided into adjective phrases, verb phrases and noun phrases. In general, the register of

transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City is in accordance with the transgender language dictionary. However, the local language also has a role in the formation of the regsuter in this Kota Sungai Penuh transvestite.

The similarity of a rehsiter with a language dictionary was also found by Inderasari et al (2020) who examined the characteristics of register use among restaurant waiters in Bandung. In his research, he found that verbs, nouns and adjectives in the waiter's conversation register were still oriented to the big Indonesian dictionary. However, he also explained that the Javanese language also had a role in the formation of this register. The difference between Inderasari's research and this research lies in the object of the study, namely the waitress versus waria.

Mustainullah & Hartati (2020) also found the similarity of using a community register with the Indonesian language in their research entitled the register of traders at the Klitikan Lestari Mulyo market. He found the fact that in the form of words and phrases in the registers of traders still prioritized Indonesian as its constituent.

a. Registers in the Form of Words

The word is a language unit that has one meaning or one meaning. In Indonesian, the word is the smallest language unit that fills one of the syntactic functions in a sentence. In this study, words are divided into 3, namely nouns (nouns), verbs (verbs), and adjectives (adjectives).

1) Register Form in the Form of Verbs (Verbs)

Verbs are a class of words that express an Action, existence, experience, or other dynamic sense. This type of word is generally a predicate in a phrase or sentence. As for the verbs found, for example, in the words *makarena, minahasa, ngatoa, asek,* and so on. This verb indicates a job or something that is being done.

Verbs in the transgender register of Sungai Penuh City are generally based on the transgender language dictionary, but the Sungai Full regional language also makes a full contribution to its formation. Verbs that come from the transgender language dictionary, for example , makarena and minahasa . Verbs that come from local languages are ngatoa and asek.

The discovery of the transgender language based on the transgender language dictionary was made by Damayanti (2018). He found that the Kuningan waria community uses the same verb as the transgender dictionary. For example in the words macica and piur ,

Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2017) found that transgender interactions in East Lombok were influenced by the local language. This is a common thing due to the use of regional languages that are very identical to the speakers. For example in the word tarbeng which means to fly.

2) Register Forms of Adjectives

Adjectives are a class of words that change a noun or pronoun that usually describes or makes something more specific. Adjectives can describe the quantity, adequacy, order, quality, and emphasis of a word. The register form is in the form of adjectives or adjectives found for example in the words centong, barrel, patient, and so on. This language was formed from the decline of the Indonesian language, for example the word beautiful was reduced to centong , the word handsome became barrel, and the word patient became patient.

The discovery of adjective phrases in a register of transgender conversations was also found by Damayanti (2018) who found that adjective phrases were formed from a combination of two adjectives that formed one meaning. In addition, Jumieles et al (2020) also found that in a conversation at the hospital, it had the form of an adjective phrase that stated something related to the patient's health condition, for example code blue which meant an emergency patient.

3) Register form in the form of a noun (noun)

A noun is a class of words that express the name of a person, place, or all things and everything that is denoted. As for the nouns that are found in the conversation of the transgender people of Padang City, they are divided into objects in the form of rail objects or objects in the form of abstract objects or objects and the name of a person or a greeting. Nouns in the form of rail objects such as mobile which means car. Nouns in the form of people's names or greetings such as memes which means mama.

The discovery of transgender language in the form of nouns was also found by Damayanti (2018) in his research entitled the register of transgender conversations in Kembang Kuningan Surabaya. In his research found 10 nouns. However, what distinguishes Damayanti's research from this research is that in this study it combines greeting words in nouns, while in Damayanti's research (2018), it makes a difference between nouns and greeting words.

The decline of the Indonesian language into a register also occurred in the Banjarmasin floating market. Aswadi & Susilawati (2017) found that the adjectives used in the registers of traders in this floating

market were lapses from the Indonesian language, for example the word cebei from the word chili and the word teterongan from the word eggplant.

b. Register in the form of a phrase

A phrase is a combination of two or more words that form a meaning. Phrases are nonpredicative or are often described as combinations of words that fill one of the syntactic functions (subject, object, adverb, and complement). A register in the form of a phrase is a register that is a combination of one or more words that form a meaning.

1) Register in the form of a verb phrase

A verb phrase is a phrase formed by combining a verb and as a substitute for a verb in a sentence. Verb phrases have these verbs and other words as modifiers. Generally, the verb phrase occupies the position of the predicative function and cannot be given the word strongly. The form of the register of transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City, for example, the verb *des* plus the word leges to become *leges des* , which means taking a bath, is an example of a verb phrase.

The discovery of a verb phrase in a transgender register was found by Damayanti (2018) finding the fact that a verb phrase is formed from a verb that is added to or combined with other verbs or other adverbs that form a complete meaning. Verb phrases are things that are usually formed in a conversation, including transgender conversations. Fitriyah & Kurniawan (2017) found that in conversation or interaction with transgender women in East Lombok, a verb phrase, for example , leges nyeterong , means driving again.

2) Register in the form of an adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is one of the phrases that fills the predicate function in an adjective clause. This phrase consists of a core and a delimiter. Adjective phrases are a collection of words that form a unified whole to provide information on the noun being described. The form of adjective phrases in the register of transgender transgender people in Kota Sungai Penuh, for example, in the adjective centong is added with the word kinay to become centong kinay which means very beautiful.

The discovery of adjective phrases in a register of transgender conversations was also found by Damayanti (2018) who found that adjective phrases were formed from a combination of two adjectives that formed one meaning. In addition, Jumieles et al (2020) also found that in a conversation at the hospital, it had the form of an adjective phrase that stated something related to the patient's health condition, for example code blue which meant an emergency patient.

3) Register in the form of a noun phrase

There are 15 registers of transvestites in Sungai Penuh City in the form of noun phrases. This noun phrase is formed from a combination of two or more words that form a meaning. For example, the word hanger which is combined with the noun statue forms a statue hanger which means hair tie. Another example is the noun mobile combined with the word legend to become mobile legend which means old car and so on.

The formation of noun phrases in waria conversations was also found by Damayanti (2019) he stated that in the conversations of waria Kembang Kuningan Surabaya the noun phrases were formed from a combination of nouns with other nouns that have one meaning or meaning.

3. Comparison of the Transgender Conversation Registers of Padang City and Sungai Penuh City

The main part of this research is to determine the comparison of the transgender conversation registers in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh. To see the various similarities and differences, they are described in the following points.

Tabel 3. Comparison of the Transgender Conversation Registers of Padang City and Sungai Penuh City

No	Ratio	Number of Equations	Total Difference
1	Noun	22	32
2	Verb	13	41
3	Adjective	8	32
4	Phrasa Noun	2	29
5	Phrasa Verb	3	27
6	Phrasa adjective	2	10

Comparison of transgender conversation registers is a common occurrence due to several factors, namely the influence of the Indonesian transgender language dictionary and the influence of regional languages. Look at the following table.

In general, the comparison of the transgender conversation registers in Padang City and Sungai Penuh City occurred due to 2 factors, namely based on the Indonesian transgender language dictionary and the influence of regional languages. The transgender language dictionary triggered the Indonesian transgender community to develop this transgender register. Regional language is the first language for a person. Regional languages that became the forerunner in language development in the transgender registers in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh.

In the realm of verbs, the Padang City waria have fewer regional vocabulary or cultural heritage registers than the Sungai Penuh waria. In the realm of verbs, the transgenders of Padang City produce the words ambeka and Saranhae, while in the Transgenders of the City of Sungai Penuh, the vocabulary in the form of verbs is more varied, for example, verbs such as *ngimak, manyabuit, akae, awok, lamulai, keteng, Mintaka, ngatoka, katoka, Gigin are found. , putoang, ngato, nguta, tantan, mahap, moah, hopa, and jempiuita.*

In the realm of adjectives, the city of Padang waria uses the entire vocabulary in the transgender language dictionary, while in the transgender city of Sungai Penuh there is the word *pedieh* which is an adjective that comes from the local language.

Waria in the city of Padang and the city of Sungai Penuh make use of the vocabulary of the Indonesian transgender language in general by using more nouns. The nouns contained in the register of transvestites in Sungai Penuh City are more diverse than those in the Transvestites in Padang City. There are many new words created from the local language which are used as the register of transgender conversations in Sungai Penuh City. For example, in the realm of nouns in the form of objects that look real, there are the words *ricefield, alfamareta, kicap, Tadika, kula, mobile legend.* In the realm of humans or things that are materialized, there are several nouns found in the transvestites of Kota Sungai Penuh, such as the words *laleoa, memes, kantai, ayaam, kitoka, kayoka, ani-ani, uhang, and kites.*

This is inversely proportional to the transgender register in the city of Padang, which in the realm of nouns is generally applied from the Indonesian transgender dictionary except for nouns in the form of real objects such as *tamanuyuang, karupak,* and *karambies* . In the realm of nouns in the form of names or things that are objected, namely the word *waang*.

For example the word *manyabuit* which is a verb that comes from the transvestite community of Sungai Penuh City. The word *sabotage* means to plow. This verb register was formed starting from the word *nyabit* in the Sungai Penuh language, which was developed by the transgenders of Sungai Penuh City in forming a register in the form of a verb.

On the other hand, the waria of Padang City also make regional identity as a form of language development, for example in the word "*Pagaruyuang*" which is the name of a typical Minangkabau building located in Batu Cage called the Pagaruyuang Basa Palace. The term of local sustainability was adopted by the waria of Padang City to add to the vocabulary of the Padang City transgender community which has character and is inherent. the word *tamanuyuang* means fence or wire.

Transgenders in Padang City are more dominant with the use of transgender language rules by using the suffix *ong*, such as the words *telong, pewong, pelsong, belenjong, kerjong, esong, ngemong, and bewong,* while the transgender people in Sungai Penuh City are dominant with the use of ta suffixes such as *Kamarita, nyamarita, lambreta, caperita, binalita, jempiuta, and alfamareta.*

On the other hand, the dialects in the pronunciation of the Padang City waria and Sungai Sungai waria are also different. The Transgenders of the City of Sungai Penuh are softer in pronunciation than the transgenders of the City of Padang with firm and straightforward pronunciation. On the other hand, the pronunciation of dirty words is also more dominantly done by the transgenders of Padang City with the pronunciation *of pebel, furniture, pepsi,* and so on.

The discovery of regional languages as a determinant of a register in a community was also found by Ira and Ana (2018) who conducted a study entitled the comparison of the teacher register in French comics with the register of French teachers. In his research he found teachers on French comics focused on the main vocabulary of the original French. For example, the word teacher in French comics is *Professeur* , while in French teachers it develops into *teacher, teacher, cik gu* and so on depending on where the French teacher lives.

So, in essence a register must be based on a mother tongue or the first language of the user, for example in the context of a French teacher using French as the main language. The effect of this main language register in a community in an area becomes focused on the first language. This is the same with the waria of Padang City and Sungai Penuh City who use the Indonesian transgender language as a benchmark in interacting, but the location and nature reserve become a benchmark for the emergence of a new vocabulary or a new register that is formed which creates a characteristic that is inherent in a community in the past. an area.

Conclusion

Register forms in Padang City and Sungai Penuh City include words and phrases. In the realm of words divided into adjectives (adjectives), verbs (verbs), and nouns (nouns). In the domain of the above divided phrases, noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjective phrases. Comparison of transgender conversation registers in Padang City and Sungai Penuh City in terms of similarities and differences. In general, in terms of words and phrases, they are the same because the vocabulary used by waria in Padang City and Sungai Penuh City is based on the Indonesian transgender language dictionary. However, local languages make a transgender register different from the others, which makes the register more unique and characterized. The results of this study can also provide input for the development of sociolinguistics science to be used as material for research studies that are relevant for other research, especially in the realm of registers. The results of this study are expected to add insight to the public about transgender language so that when people interact or hear transgender people in communicating using this language, people can know or understand the meaning of the speech or speech to be conveyed.

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