

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter will discuss about some research method for this paper. It will discuss about research design, research informants, instruments, data collection, data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. It is accordance to the purpose of this thesis namely to get the description about register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen.

Moreover, the writer decides to choose the descriptive qualitative research for this study because it is suitable with the characteristics of this thesis those are, (1) Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument, (2) Qualitative research is descriptive, the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers Bodgan in Khoirunnisa (1992: 29). Therefore, as the key instrument, the researcher decides to observe directly the situation or condition in the field to get the data through the first hand source of data.

#### **3.2 Research Informants**

“A qualitative researcher usually uses the terms participants or informants as an opposed to research subjects” Stainback in Khoirunnisa (1988: 29). It means that the term informant or participant does not mean that qualitative researcher is interested in people informing on others, but rather than people inform<sup>13</sup> n or her about their own points of view by what they do and say.

In this paper, the research informants of this study on the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana are a part of the workers of the Metric Kitchen. In

this study the writer chooses 6 informants or participants involved in the investigation. The writer chooses them because they are qualified to represent the other members in the workers Metric Kitchen. The informant will give information about the register, especially in the Kitchen set.

Dealing with good informant has decided four criterion, they are:

1. The informants should be the workers of Metric Kitchen.
2. The informants should be healthy.
3. The informants should master their language variation that is the register in kitchen set.
4. The informants have been working at Metric Kitchen for least two years.

### **3.3 Instruments**

The writer uses the observation and purposive sampling as instruments of this research. Some forms of observation and purposive sampling become essential as the primary method of acquiring information. Both observation and purposive sampling are chosen by the writer in order to avoid lacking of important data.

#### **3.3.1 Observation**

Observation is one of the instruments used in conducting research. The suitable observation in this study is a direct observation. According to Gay in Khoirunnisa (1987: 206), “the major types of observation researcher are participant observation, non-participant observation and ethnography”. Participant observation is the observer intentionally interacts with the object of observation. Meanwhile, non-participant observation is the observer is on

the outside looking in and does not intentionally interact with, or affect, the object of the observation.

Furthermore, ethnography involves intensive data collection of data on many variables over an extended period of time, in a naturalistic setting. In this study the writer's position is participant observation because the writer is directly involved in the situation to be observed. Therefore, the writer of this study will select only the verbal interactions especially terminologies of language variation wanted to be observed.

### **3.3.2 Purposive Sampling**

Kerlinger (1986) in [www.okstate.edu/ag/agedcm4h/academic/aged5980a/5980/newpage15.htm](http://www.okstate.edu/ag/agedcm4h/academic/aged5980a/5980/newpage15.htm) explains "purposive sampling as another type of non-probability sampling, which is characterized by the use of judgment and a deliberate effort to obtain representative samples by including typical areas or groups in the samples". Furthermore, "purposive sampling is particularly relevant when you are concerned with exploring the universe and understanding the audience" ([www.cemca.org/books/chap13.htm](http://www.cemca.org/books/chap13.htm)).

In conclusion, purposive sampling is a sampling method in which elements are chosen based on purpose of the study. It can be said that, purposive sampling can be used with small numbers of individuals/groups which may well be sufficient for understanding human perceptions, problems, needs, behavior and context.

In line with the aims of this study, the writer uses purposive sampling in order to get the data about the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen and about why the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen. The workers of Metric Kitchen have their own register, so, it can be said that the workers of Metric Kitchen is a speech community.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

The processes of data collection consist of the following steps:

1. Observing the workers in their daily conversation.
2. Recording conversation.
3. Selecting the data purposely for analyzing.
4. Transcribing the conversation.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

The procedures of the data analysis are:

1. Identifying the data of the workers of Metric Kitchen register.
2. Analyzing the data of the workers of Metric Kitchen register based on their categories.
3. Arranging the data in the form of table.
4. Drawing conclusion based on the data.