

CHAPTER III

RESEACH METHOD

This chapter presents the methods applied to analyze the topic. Methodology of reseach discused the problems that have been stated previous chapter. This chapter contains of reseach method and reseach data.

3.1 The Nature of the Research

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. There is no manipulation of variables, and no testing of hypothesis, it is only contains some notes about the registers used by “health analysts”. Moleong in Fanana. 2005:18 views that methodology qualitative as a research procedure that product the descriptive data, it has the word shape that was written/spoken from people and attitude that it can be watched.

3.2 Organization of the Study

This study is devided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that consist of background of the study. Chapter two deals with to review of related literature. Chapter three is research methodology. Chapter four is analyzing of the story, and then chapter five is the conclusion. Bibliography will put in last of the study.

3.3 Research Data

In general, the data of the study can be divided into two groups, which are:

a) The main data

In this case, the main data is register used by health analyst in laboratory.

b) The additional data

The additional data is taken from the supporting data of the study is from some references that are related to the main data, they are: books, sociolinguistics reference, and other references that deal with this reseach, in order to get the clear description needed. By using all these sources, the thesis is caried out to be valid and vivid analysis.

3.4 Data Collection

The source of the data in this research is in the form of interviews. There are 7 (seven) people, of 2 (two) reseach, interviews talks taken during Mei 2013. And the data obtained from analyzing the laboratory results of the laboratory in Surabaya 20 of 20 results of laboratory tests have only 6 results in the selection of laboratory tests in use analyzer sample. That are of Al-irshad hospital Surabaya, Islamic hospital and Dr. Soetomo hospital Surabaya.

3.5 The Selection of the data

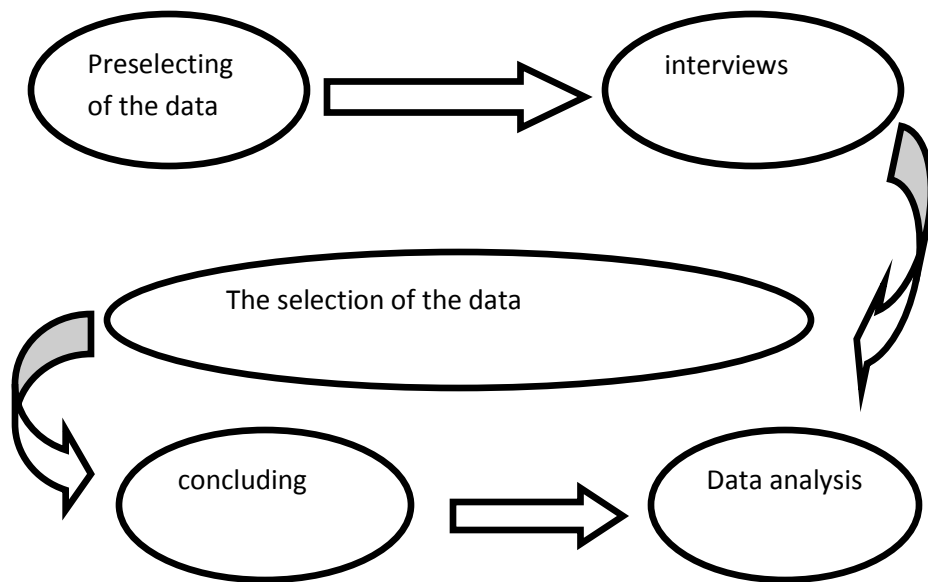
In selecting the data to be analyzed, the authors take several registers healthcare professional analysts. Registers in the form of words used by the analyst in the health professions. Registers in the form of words used by professional analysts in the use of health and has been written and sort the data.

3.6 The data

The data obtained from the selection is in the form of a list of health analysts registers. The list divided into two groups, list of health analyst registers and list mean of laymens of health analyst registers.

3.7 The steps of data analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer first describe the status of the registers used by health analysts. This description is based on the theory professionals registers of health analysts proposed by Holmes (1992:276) states, “the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups. In this research if the data analysis described can be described like this:



Based on the theory of Hymes 1979 (in Nababan 1991:7) is using the mnemonic device SPEAKING (setting, participant, ends, act sequence, participant, ends, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre). applied in health analyst language registers

- 1) **Setting:** analyze the setting where the use of language registers when health analyst, and setting in the use of health analyst registers are in use results in the laboratory and in writing, the results of such tests in goes to the doctor and read out by a doctor to his patient.
- 2) **Participant:** is anyone using language registers health analysts, who know and understand the specific context between sender and recipient health analyst language registers. Communication done in writing,

through the results of laboratory health analysts, as the sender,
recipient Doctor as data.

- 3) **Ends:** is to have two purposes, first determine what language registers used by health care analysts, second, in the context of what the health analyst language registers in use. And health analysts in the context of language use registers is through laboratory results in writing. The thirty is understanding of the laymen registers of language that is used by health analysts.