CHAPTER III
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In the Chapter II has described the theory on which the research in this Thesis is a phenomenon, which the production operator in PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia using a variation of the special language used at their work place. In this paper was about to look for answers to the question of what the registers used by the operators and why they use it.

Described in Chapter III of the research method applied are descriptive qualitative research methods. Subsequent data is used to check the validity accounted types of language variation which is used, in a social context where wear and wear what reason, by applying the theory outlined in the previous chapter. The following described research design used (3.1), and techniques to analyze the data (3,2).

3.1   The Research of Design

As described in the research method used is descriptive qualitative. This method is used because the research procedure produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of those whose behavior can be observed. In this study the phenomenon to be studied is a unity that can't be separated from its context. Researchers therefore --as an instrument of data collection-- take part into the environment studied subject. And because of the subject under study is also human, then the only people who can relate and be able to understand the terms of the realities that occur in the field. To help the researcher as a research instrument

was chosen as an informant that some people can actually represent the subjects to be studied

3.1.1 The Subject of Research

3.1.1.1 The Speech Communities

The operator in the production department of PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian is speech communities, which is a group that forms a community that has had at least one language --specifically in vocabulary-- which is not used outside of the speech communities.

3.1.1.2 The Informer

In this study carefully selected a few informers as research subjects. Because the informer has a position and a relatively long work experience, then researchers can gain quite a lot of data through them. As for the actual amount does not represent definitive no a research. Even an informer can be considered competent enough for a research language, as long as it can be accounted for representing the values to be investigated.

In this study selected three (3) informants who acted as research subjects. The informants were selected that have the ability to have the following qualifications:

- Derived from the production department PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-feedmill Krian.
- Minimum education senior high school graduates.
- Have worked a minimum of 10 (ten) years continuously in the department.

- Should the operator of senior and have sufficient good communication.

- Healthy, about the physically and mentally.

Required qualifications above in support of confirming what has been raised in this thesis research object, because it takes people who are reliable to obtain accurate data.

The first informant the name is Rois, aged 40 years. Position in the production department as a team leader. Has worked for 18 years. In other words he was able to communicate with subordinates whose number is approximately 80 (eighty) using a variation of the language as the object of study of this thesis. The second informant named Hj. Kasbari, aged 53 years. His position as team leader in the production Department PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian. He has worked for more than 32 years at the company. Coordinating more than 60 (sixty) people. The third named Rivanto information, aged 40 years. He has worked for 17 years at the company and coordinating more than 60 (sixty) people. This is overview of qualifying so the three operators that act as a research subject of this thesis. Their physical and psychological health. Because of his position, his experience, his education, in view of the subject they are qualified and creative. The third informant because it was the senior people who are creative, then researchers can gain quite a lot of data is needed.

3.1.2   The Instruments of Research

The descriptive qualitative research, the researcher himself and helped others is the main data collection tool. It was done because, if you utilize the tools that are not human, it is not possible to make adjustments to the realities on the ground. Other than that, just as a man who can "tool" related to the subject of research. Therefore, at the time of data collection in the field, participate in research activities of the studied subjects. Researchers can often "get in" to the group because the researcher was also one of the employees in the company, and as worked in the production department as an operator he had access to directly observe the subject under study. So researchers can obtain accurate and authentic data about the conversation, behavior and their working conditions.

3.1.3   The Techniques of Data Collection

To enter employment in the field, researchers need to understand the background research first. Necessary to create a good relationship and open atmosphere between researcher and research subject, thus researchers and research subjects can cooperate by exchanging information. Researchers should be neutral and honest, that does not change the situation that occurs on the background of the study or not to intervene in the events. The job is to gather relevant information as possible from the point of view of the subject without affecting them.

As for the first technique used to obtain the data is through observation. The technique based on the observation of direct experience in the field of the

production operator or the informants. Direct observation technique is a reliable tool for obtaining information, because the data are obtained with a confidence and legitimacy. Of what is observed and at problem to be looked for the answer in this study was formulated in Chapter I.

The second technique used was a researcher in collecting data by interview. Interview is a conversation with a purpose. Conversation was carried out by the two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee gives an answer to that question. The purpose of the interview is to construct about people, events, activities, interaction of the subject under study. Interviews were conducted generally in informal conversations, the questions asked in a spontaneous mood. Interviewer with the interviewee relationship is normal and reasonable in the atmosphere, while the questions and answers run as normal conversation in everyday life. When the conversation took place, the interviewees might not even know that he is being interviewed. Data thus obtained is completely natural, as it is, is not a result of engineering. It is very necessary as the basis of the validity of the research.

3.2   Techniques to Analyze the Data

3.2.1   The Data Types

The data obtained and processed in this research is speech, as well as the activities carried out by the operator / production department informants from PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feddmil Krian when they conduct their activities during working hours at their workplace. As for the words they use, as shown in

the situation I - VIII is wear something distinctive in the operator group. Speech and activities completed, the data obtained also from documents, books that contain information about poultry food manufacturing process, Researchers also saw the writings on machine tools, as was shown in the attached photo. Validity of the data obtained is guaranteed because of the primary sources and authentic.

3.2.2   The Data Analysis

Data collected in this thesis through observation and interviews, or data from the writings contained in the work site operator, or data obtained from official documents. to examine the extent to which variations in the language used by the operators attached participants, social context, and the topic of conversation, the researcher who is also a member of the group operator to communicate with other operators about the situation and the work they're doing at work.

The data available from various sources, namely from the interviews, communicating habits, observations, documents, images, all organized into a pattern and category. Of the pattern drawn a conclusion to the phenomenon that the occurrence of the phenomenon, of the pattern drawn a conclusion that the phenomenon occurred among operators, and then analyzed the social context of the phenomenon, and the reasons that make the language variation. Such measures are described in the following chapter.