CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this chapter the Data presented results of observations and interviews with operators in the production of PT. Charoen Pokphan Indonesia-Feedmill Krian. Observations were made with the focus on finding answers to problems that have been stated in Chapter I. in the numbers 4.1 shown in the description of the research data. The next in 4.2 the analysis data of research include (4.2.1) that identified the existence of a language variation among operators. (4.2.2) is a variation of the language used registers, and in (4.2.3) through the sample code switching is done operators seem that language variation as referred to above is actually very relevant to the work and the special circumstances faced by the operators.

4.1. Description of the Research Data

Situation I

A : Cak, tulung cekna tong baru yaa! Kari pirang meter kubik?
(Guys, please check the new barrel! How many cubic meters?)

B : Sik entenana diluk ngkas!
(Wait a minute!)

A : Nggih cak!
(Ok guys!)

B : Tong baru seng kidul kosong mungkin kari sak *hoper*, seng lor kari pitung meter
(The new south keg in empty, maybe only one hopper left, the north one is seven meters left.)

A : Oke cak! Suwun yaa
(Ok guys! Thank you)

In the conversation above operator B says “hoper” is derived from the English “hopper”. If interpreted literally in Indonesian means is “gerobak”. In the context of the above has given a new meaning a shelter material after heading down from the cask into a production machine. This place holds the raw material is approximately 100 kg, with engine speed 15 km / h raw material in the hopper will be exhausted within 15 minutes.

Thus the function of the register usage. With variations in language that the operator can quickly communicate a meaning, precise and effective.

Situation II

A : Cak! Tulung *Playbok*’e diganti ngidul
(Guys! Please change the play box to south ward)

B : lapo kok diganti ngidul?
(Why is directed to the south?)

A : Saiki wayahe jalan jagung
(Now it's time for corn production)

The provider a uses the term “playbok” is derived from the English word “play box”. The word has been understood by the operator with the same understanding that : place setting after the placement of the course materials into the production process or the specified warehouse into the path specified. The term can’t be translated into Indonesian because its meaning will become clear.

With the word “play box”, communication between the operators can run fast, precise and effective. The term can only be understood in their circles.

Situation III

A : Cak! Kenek apa kok bahan bakune gak metu teka *noscepe*?
(Guys! Why not get out of raw material through the nose cup?)

B : Cuba *stime* tambahana
(To add some steam)

A : Wis cak! Tapi isih metu teka pinggir
(I did! But still comes of the side)

B : Wahh! Mosok *noscepe* ana wesine? Di coplokae *noscepe*!
(Wahh! maybe there is some gram in the nose cup? Take off the nose cup)

A : Yaa! Prasaku yaa ngono!
(Yaa! I think so, too)

The provider a uses the term is “noscep” is also derived from the English language "nose cup" in the word is also understood by the operator with the same understanding that: where raw material expenses of the maturation process of the raw material. Stim word also comes from English “steam” which means that the hot water vapor. This steam is used to cook raw material with a specified level of heat. With a minimum of 99^0 c Standard in states that Celsius for raw materials actually been decent in the base material for fodder to proceed again into pellets. With the technical terms, communication between the operators can run fast, precise and effective. The term can only be understood in their circles.

Situation IV

A : *Katule* kok gak isa mudun ya?
(Why can't the dust so down?)

B : Paling teka *hamere* nek gak ngono ya *febratore*!
(Maybe because of the hammer or because of the vibrator!)

A : Tulung diloken munggahae nek ngono!
(Please climb up to check)

B : Ok!!! Tak ceke sik
Tibakna *hamere* sing ngak kena pak!
(Ok!!! I'll check) (After checking the talks continued)
(Apparently, the hammer is troubled, sir!)

A : Yawis sementara ghepukana wae nek ngono, tak celokna mekanik ben ndang dibenakna.
(Ok! than please hit temporarily, I'll call the mechanic to he it).

Looking at the above conversation, the operator a using the word "katul" is the term used for the raw material in the form of starch derived from rice hulls. The word is derived from the term food made of wheat flour that has sticky properties from Java. Because the sticky nature, the operator called him "katul". "Hamer" the word is derived from the English language, which means "hammer". Hammer here a functioning machine to hit the barrel that contains raw materials that the raw materials are automatically dropped into the machine smoothly without any problems Events sticky or jammed. Febrator (in English vibrator) is a term used a machine that serves to vibrate the connecting pipes between vats and machinery production. With the term operator can communicate well when raw materials are produced congestion problem and understand what needs fixing when confirmation premises technician department.

Situation V

A : Melaku pira mesine? kok *kulere* nyala terus!
(What's the speed of the machine? Why does the cooler keep lighting.)

B : Melaku 30 km/jam
(The speed is 30 Km / H)

A : Melaku 30 kulere kok gak diambakna?
(The speed is 30 Km / H why the cooler's not wedened?)

B : Ya sik! Aku sik ngeriset *kronos*
(Yes wait a minute! I am still resetting the chronos!)

A : Ya wis! Setelane kulere tak ambakna ya?
(Ok! I will widen the cooler settings)

B : Ok!
(Ok!)

In the conversation above operator a using the term "kuler" is derived from the English language "cooler" which means tool to cool. In pt. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-feedmill Krian cooler has two different functions even though only a single piece of equipment. The first function is to cool the raw material after the process of maturation, the second function is to regulate the stability of raw material before the trip down to the elevator and into the warehouse. If the machine produces the raw material soybeans with the maximum speed of 30 km / h, the cooler should be set with a width of 7 cm. so that the cooling process and the stability path with good conditioned elevators. Elevator is a tool that is used to insert raw materials into the scales. "Research in English reset" which means reset automatic machine because the machine error condition caused by a certain thing."Cronos" is a term that is used to scale the term itself comes from the name of Cronos machine brand is "chronos" from Thailand.

Every 10 minutes or so chronos capable of weighing up to 60 kg of raw material. The operator must use the term in accordance with the existing procedures for the information they convey can be understood properly and quickly.

Situation VI

A : Jagunge gosong, cak!
(The corn is charred, guys!)

B : Patenana jalure!
(Please, cut off the track)

A : Kabeh tah?
(All of them?).

B : Yaa kabeh! Mulai teka *Pricon, kondisioner, krumbel,higinizer,* dan *feeder.* Trus langsung bongkaren katere.
(Yaa! All of them. Start from Pricon, conditioner, crumble, hyginizer, dan feeder and then quickly discharse the cutter.)

A : Ok!
(Ok)

From the conversation above operator B utter some of the terms simultaneously in a condition where when the raw material in a state of charred corn / broken. These terms are part of the machine name ripening basic raw materials such as soybean and corn. “Pricon” is a term from the name of the machine part that serves as a tool to help reduce the raw material of the heating process is in conditioner. “Conditioner” (in English is conditioner) according to the literal terms in Indonesian is “conditioning tool” but in the production process at feed mills have a slightly broader meaning that is a heating process in order to reach productive maturity. “Crambel” (in english: crumble) is a tool for melting

raw materials in order better cook and anointed with steam. “Higiniser” (in English: hygienizer) is part of a cooking machine that serves as a preheated before entering the crumble and conditioner. “Fider” (in English: feeder) is a machine that regulates the speed of production process of cooking raw materials. With the maturation of the feeder speed production of raw material can be adjusted according to the existing conditions. Cutter is a tool to form the raw material of corn to be more mature and durable.

Situation VII

A : Makingi apa cak?
(What are you packing guys?)

B : Makingi 124P
(I am in packing 124P)

A : Awas salah sake
(Don’t pack in the wrong sacks)

B : Apa’a?
(Why?)

A : Nek gak nok *inere* yo gampang rusak pakane.
(If there is no inner the feed will easily get damaged)

In a conversation between the productions of the above operators, the operator uses the term “Meking” This term comes from the English language is “packing” which means include goods that are finished and ready for sale to consumers. “124P” is a code used concentrate feed of laying hens as for the materials used are fish meal, meat meal, peanut, canola, leaf powder, vitamins, calcium, and phosphate and trace minerals. While the word “inner” means the

layer. The production operators all know that word meaning inner layer of the bag is made of plastic. Typically used to feed easily damaged if exposed to water.

Situation VIII

A : Wis metu tah *S-10* e?
(Has S-10 already gone out?)

B : Wis! Jik tas metu
(Already, just now)

A : Cekna hasile ning *nir*
(Please in checking results in the nir)

B : Ok!
(Ok)

In conversations over the operator uses the word "Nir" word is derived from the name of a German-made machine, serves as a tool to determine the specific outcome data from the material such as fat, protein, calcium and tilapia nutritional value. With non-standard operators know the results of the production. And the "S-10" is the code of product PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-feedmill Krian. The code is used to feed broilers aged 1-10 days. Variations of such language needed by workers in order to communicate briefly and its meaning can be understood clearly and accurately.

4.2 Analyses of Research Data

4.2.1 Language Variation among Operators

We have already seen examples of conversations among operators on the production of PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian. of these conversations, we can see a variety of languages that can't be understood by other workers who are not members of the working group. Holmes (1992: 12) expressed an opinion that could account for the variation of the language, that in any situation of choice are common vocabulary describing the influence of any one or more of the following components : a. participants (who were recalled, and to whom they speak), b. setting or social context of interaction (where they speak), c. topics (about what the conversation), d. function (why they did that conversation). Four basic components that constitute sociolinguistic answer to the question : why we do not all talk the same way, and why we do not all talk the same way all the time. or in other words why there is a variety of languages. Refers to the opinion, the following described that language variation is found among the operators are due to the influence of one or more of the components.

a. participants (who were recalled, and to whom they speak)

Participants of the above conversations are the operators who have a background of at senior high school education and its equivalent. Variations of the language they use come from foreign languages, especially English. The operators had to learn English when I was junior high school and senior high school. They are in the company because they are workers who face a state and a place for producing poultry food with sophisticated machines in a productive and safe.

They accepted to work on it after going through the selection process and graduate internships lead and then be appointed as operator.

b. The social context of interaction

Participants speak in their workplace is in a company that produces poultry feed. They are in an industrial society that is required to work hard, fast and precise so that the company was able to compete with similar companies. The operator works with a target, which is the target of quality, quantity target, and the target time. They work with poultry feed production using a variety of formulas that must be dealt with properly, because of carelessness in the process could result in safety hazards to workers or damage to the products. The operators were working in the machines that have the potential to explode or catch fire. Because even the slightest negligence or carelessness, such as less rigorous operator in regulating steam pressure patterns, can lead to fatal accidents. So, to run an efficient and productive industry demanded a proper way of working, thorough, clear and definite understanding and submits in accordance with the specified time

c. Topic : what conversation

Examples of the conversation in chapter III that use variations of language shows, that the operators communicate talks to discuss anything specific related to their work as an operator at PT. Charoen Pokphan Indonesia-Feedmill Krian. The variation is independent of the language that emerged from the users there is the operators, but depending on the situation that demands the use of a communication efficient and effective manner.

d. Function : why the operator using that language variation

As outlined above, that the setting or social context of language variation operators it is because the place and work groups requires the use of such language variation.

- The operator works with a maximum quantity that a target can be achieved only when working hard. Because it is required for a communication to be conveyed quickly and rapidly be understood other operators.
- Operators work with optimum quality targets that can be achieved only if they work carefully and precisely. With the language they use should be clear, unambiguous.
- The operators work in an environment that has the potential to cause fatal and major accidents. Their work using a variety of formulas which, if not managed properly, definitely dangerous. For that they need a communication which is really accurate and understood by all parties with the same sense.
- The operators work in an environment where there are many high-speed rotating machines that emit a loud noise. Concise communication needed to be clearly captured.

From the description above that the operator requires a communication language according to their demands and needs. Conditions so that may explain why the operator in PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian using a variety of languages as described in Chapter III.

4.2.2 The Register of Operator

Holmes (1992: 276) divides language variation based on (a) reflecting its users and (b) reflecting its uses. Variations in language based on its use include (a) style, and (b) register. There is a sociolinguistics expert who does not distinguish between them or even ignore the difference. Holmes distinguishes the language variation. According to him, the style used by the formality of a conversation, such as the condition of the familiar, casual and formal. Register according Holmes used by groups of people who have jobs or similar interests, or used in special situations. A professional group requires a communication which is fast, efficient, accurate, concise grammar so easy to remember. For example, groups of doctors at the hospital, the pilot, the auctioneer, sports commentator. Activities that they do require a brief and concise communication of meaning, the meaning is clear and accurate and mutually understood by the parties communicate.

Likewise, communication among production operators in PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian. They are in a location filled with equipment and large machinery that spins with a strong sound. In addition to loud environments, as well as working conditions that could potentially cause accidents. There are many chemicals used to support the process of making poultry feed. Conceivably if splashed in eyes, ingestion, skin contact or when exposed to forget not careful. There are tubes that can result when the burst of fire and explosion. On the other hand emotion workers to work fast, because Management is targeting a production capacity of each machine for each day.

Likewise quality. To be in the sold or exported, then it should really have a quality of international standard.

Social context of the above by a fast communication, accurate, efficient, without ambiguity, as shown several examples of operator's conversation:

a. The new south keg in empty, maybe only one *hopper* left!
b. Please the *Play box* in exchange for the south!
c. Maybe because of the *hammer* or because of the *vibrator*!
d. Does the cooler keep lighting?
e. I am in *packing 124P*!

Thus the components mentioned by Holmes-the participants, the setting or social context, topic, function-which are among the operators in the production of a variety of their own language as shown in the examples above conversation is register.