CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS

Readers have been able to see the whole journey of this thesis, in the beginning of the title, abstract, background research, the formulation of the problem to be investigated, research purposes, research purposes, the basic theory used to explain the problems, techniques applied research, as well as analysis of the data on language variation among the subjects of this thesis research. As for the nature of the research in this thesis aims to answer and explain the problems formulated at the beginning of this paper. The last chapter outlined some of the conclusions of this research and suggestions throughout the research.

5.1 Registers Used by the Operator

Of examples of conversations as contained in chapter IV above, can be identified that variations in the language used is register. According to Holmes and sociolinguistics Hudson and several other experts reflecting its registers used for the uses or activities that are being carried out. Contrasted with the dialect used for reflecting its users. Thus an example of language variation of the above operators is not due to social factors or status of the wearer operator, but occurs because of a job or activity that requires the operator performed a special communication. Because the variation of the language can be understood only in the context of the activities carried out operator.

Registers used by a professional group. Operators are professional groups, the profession produces poultry feed. It is in a special situation, namely the

employment situation that demands the workings of a fast, accurate, effective and clear. That the information submitted is not in accordance with the workings of the above, and then they will not reach the target product in the company, can even because accidents are devastating.

5.2   Social Context of Animal Feed Manufacturing Plant

Research subject of this thesis is the operator in PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-Feedmill Krian, which is an animal feed industry that uses raw materials of corn, soybeans, and the ingredients of spice as supporters. As an industry in the era of globalization in which it is required to have a strong competitive edge, then the workers are also required to work with the quality and quantity of the maximal and optimal. They use machines quite modern with modern technology and have high computation. operators is a group of professionals who have the expertise to process raw materials into animal feed grains, which uses a computer, electricity, steam, flour-flour or formula in the process of making the fodder grain. So they are not at all blue-collar workers.

5.3   Reason for Using Registers

Holmes (1993: 282) says, that the register used by the professional group evolved from a desire to be able to communicate quickly, efficiently, and right between the people who took part in the experience, knowledge and expertise. Operators in the company have an educational background equivalent to senior high school. When they were recruited to become employees, they have to pass

the psychological test which shows that they are enjoying the work related to mechanical engineering. Before they were appointed as permanent employees, they must undergo a period of apprenticeship 2 (two) years. internship when they learn to operate all the machines, knowing the production process lines, knowing the codes mixing formula in the basic and core materials, etc. thus the operators who perform a process activity must have the knowledge, skills and experience considerable work to be entrusted by his boss to do a job.

Books as well as manual labor of machinery or equipment that they use written in the English language in general. At work they found that most technicians also use the registers used by the production operators. Because the production department with the technicians interrelated.

5.4   Registers Describe the "Peer Group"

Holmes (1993: 278) says, that the registers of language that describes a group of people who have the same job, or the language used in situations associated with the group. In PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia-feedmill Krian, there are several different speech communities because they perform activities differently. There are speech communities logistics, there are speech communities human resources department. The logistics communities have their own variation of a language that is not used in other logistics communities. Technical terms they use are strongly associated with work activities that they do. Trudgil (1993: 110) says that the registers can identify speakers as a member of the "peer group" is certain. Conversations as shown in the situation I–VIII Shows that the speakers

have the same job. Spoken language variation is of course only to the extent as they do the same activities. Different from the dialect, which is related to the area of origin or social group speakers. When they carry out an activity or when they perform a communication anywhere and anytime, then they will appear in the dialect of the language they use.