

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter describes The Nature of the Research, The Source of the Data, Technique of Collecting Data and The Data Analysis.

3.1 The Nature of the Research

This research is naturally descriptive qualitative. This means that this research analyzes the data by describing the data in details. Descriptive methodology according to Djajasudarma is a method of making description. Data searching with correct interpretation is the data makes a systematic, factual and accurate description, the characteristics and the relationship between the phenomena being observed (1993: 8). Descriptive research is the exploration of the existing certain phenomena. The details of the facts want are known. Descriptive research is to describe the fact accurately and systematically.

At the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not in the forms of numbers (or numeric) but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences. Subroto (1992: 5-7) states that research methods to a problem that is not designed using statistical procedures is the definition of qualitative method. He also states that the researcher noted the data in the form of words, sentences, discourse, drawings or photographs, diaries, memoranda, video-tape accurately and carefully.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is describing the data in the forms of words, phrases, or

utterances or sentences. That is about people's lives, history, behavior, social activities, and others. Therefore, in this study the writer attempts to identify, describe and classify the register used by convection workers in Babat Lamongan.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The source of the data in this research is conversations by convection workers in Babat Lamongan, because with this data the researcher can find out the register of convection workers in Babat Lamongan. The data were taken on February 17, 2014 at 10.30 a.m.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

In technique of collecting data, the writer used some techniques to collect the data. The techniques are:

3.3.1 Interview

This technique the writer interviewed directly to the informant (convection workers in babat lamongan) use the tape recorder also notes to collect some information about the way of conversation used by them in daily life as convection workers.

3.3.2 Recording

This technique is recording some conversation between the convection workers in Babat lamongan. The writer using recording technique because for getting the right conversation which there must be the special words used by convection workers in Babat Lamongan.

3.3.2 Transcription

Transcription is noted after research by video or tape recorder. Therefore, the researcher makes transcript all of the data from recorded conversation by convection workers in Babat Lamongan. It needs high concentrations from recording the conversation to get the accurate data.

3.3.3 The data selection (framing)

In selecting the data to be analyzed, the researcher framed by topic the utterances that contain the register used by convection workers. To select the utterances, the researcher helped by the workers to find the register in the utterances, so can be easy the researcher to analyze the register.

3.3.4 Triangulation

Triangulation is data collection techniques are combining the various techniques of data collection and data sources that already exist. When researchers collect data by triangulation, the actual researchers collected data simultaneously to test the credibility of the data with a variety of data collection techniques and data sources (Tamba, 2010).

Triangulation here also means the way to get the meaning of a word by interviewing the workers. The workers will explain the meaning of that word by giving short or long explanation about the word. Then, the researcher can make a conclusion of the meaning of that word. For example, the meaning of *ngawak'i* is sewing the body part. After the researcher did the interview to the convection workers there, they said that; one of the workers said that *ngawak'i* sewing the body and the other workers said that *ngawak'i* is starting to make cloth. Therefore,

the researcher concludes that *ngawak'i* word is sewing the body part. It is also for other register, the researcher uses the same triangulation method.

3.4 The Data Analysis.

Data analysis is the end element of research design. In analyzing the data, the researcher will analyze the words or registers used by convection workers in Babat Lamongan.

The researcher uses some steps and techniques to make the accurate research. Here are the steps:

1. Identifying the register: the researcher identified the collected data, which have been transcribed before.
2. Describing and explaining: the researcher described and explained the register based on kinds of register by John P. Broderick (1976) and to find the reason why the register used by the convection workers.
3. Drawing conclusion based on the data.