

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses about the writer methods. In this chapter, the writer would like to describe the writer approach that relates to this writer. The method that is used by the writer in this study is qualitative approach. The writer took certain procedures in conducting the writer and would like to explain it into four parts, they are research design, data sources, technique of data collection and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The writer design used in this study is qualitative writer. The writer used register by some community in hospital. It includes sentences or description of the objects and does not need the detail arithmetic calculation or statistic.

Quoting what Moleong (2008:6) states in his book, qualitative writer is a writer to comprehend phenomena of what is happen on the writer subject holistically and by description in words and language form, in a certain natural context and use several scientific methods. Holistically means dealing with the whole of something. Hence, the purpose of this writer is to study the actual words of language in communication. According to Milles and Huberman (1992: 1) the qualitative data tend to be more in the form of words than series of number. It is the same with what have explained above, that qualitative writer is not use number in measuring the data. It means that the writer will study holistically the register used by some community in hospital.

### **3.2 Data Source and Data**

The source of data of this writer is the conversation between doctors, patients and medical personnel, the data are the utterances that contain registers. The writer is interested to analyze and to know the meaning of the registers in health professionals. Therefore, the writer conducts a study entitled: "Study of Register Used By Health Professional In Anwar Medika Hospital Krian, Balongbendo".

### **3.3 Technique of Data Collection**

The technique data collected in this study with data collection to be applied in several ways, among which is the observation in the field, recording the results of the dialogue, listen and take note. Writer has the chance notifications, record, listen and gather necessary information in accordance with data writer needed.

### **3.4 Method of Data Analysis**

Writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. It is the language used in the field of health in the hospital when health workers give terms to other health professionals and their yield terms or words that show as a list. In this process, the forms of the register will be separated into words, phrases, and sentences and the meaning of the register will be identified. The steps of data analysis are as follows:

### **3.4.1 Data Selection**

In collecting the data, writer collects and retrieves data from a conversation or words in hospital. Then, the data is collected into a complete data table.

### **3.4.2 Identification**

In this section, the writer identified the parts of the words that will be examined from the results of data collection. This identification process resulted in the raw data of register. There three stages of the identification process.

The first is to determine the object of writer. The second step is to break down sentences or utterances that appear in conversations to a few words and phrases that are included in the category register. Finally, the writer put the data that had been collected in a separated list of words and phrases that had the relation to register that were used by a doctor or health worker.

### **3.4.3 Data reduction**

Data obtained from the report is quite a lot, for that it is necessary to note carefully and in detail. Data which is not important, such as BPJS, Training, Ambulance, insurance etc not included in data.

### **3.4.4 Clarification**

The writer clarified the words that were identified in several lists of words based on the particular type of register theory. Each register different in the features and characteristics will be classified into several groups according to the theory of the registers or other linguistic theories. Those clarifications are according to the type, the content, the form, and the function of the register.

### **3.4.5 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the next step of analysis method and the core of these processes in analyzing the data all at once. The writer analyzed the registers found in the conversation and classified them from the types and functions. This process is the deepening process of the clarification of the writer process. The writer described each word or phrase of registers much deeper according to their classification in order to derive the accurate and detail results.

### **3.4.6 Drawing conclusions**

After the presentation of the data, the next step is to verify the data. Through this step the writers want to see the truth of the results of the analysis to deliver reliable conclusions.