

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the present research. It presents the research design, an object of the research, a method of collecting data, a method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

A Research design is the plan and procedure of research in such a way that the author will get the answer to the problems formulated. The research design is needed to facilitate smoothness in the research process so that researchers easily to get the information. With the research design, the researcher can conduct research directed by using effort or energy, time and money efficiently (Kothari, 2004). The research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that will make it possible for an investigator to answer whatever question he or she has posted. The design of an investigation touches almost all aspects of the research, from minute details of data collection to selection of the techniques of data analysis (Flick, 2009).

Flick said when we construct a concrete a research design for our research, we should consider some of the components that important to find our goals. The components like the goals of the study, the theoretical framework, its concrete the question, the selection of empirical material, the methodological procedures, the

degree of standardization and control, the generalization goals and the temporal, personal, and material resources available.

Review of the data type, the research method used in this research is qualitative with descriptive. Which is the data will be analyzed in the form of words or sentences instead of numbers (Sugiyono, 2010). Furthermore (Flick, 2009) says qualitative research is mainly concerned with the production and analysis of texts, such as transcripts of interviews or field notes and other analytic materials. Qualitative research aims to obtain a complete picture of a thing according to the views of the human being studied.

Qualitative research is related to the ideas, perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the people studied and all cannot be measured by numbers. Through this method, researchers do many things, such as making a description or description systematically and accurately about the data, properties and the relationship between existing sociolinguistic aspects with the use of jargon elements in found in the manufacturing department of NPCB company. The most important before the researcher will be conducting the research, the first time the researcher that must compile and determine the stages of the research process so that the research can run well and efficiently. These stages include:

1. Identify and determine the problem

As with other social research, this analysis also begins by determining the problem. Determining this problem begins by revealing the background of the importance of the problem. Then do the formulation of research problems, research objectives and the formulation of other basic things. The results of this

second step in the form of submission of research titles to majors and preparing research.

2. Develop a research framework

After the title and proposal of the research have been prepared and approved, the framework of thought is related to the main concepts contained in this research, the frame of thought is needed for guidance in the data location activities so that the data to be collected is completely focused according to the research problem.

3. Compile methodological tools

In this phase, the researcher formulates the following: (i) approach and type of research, (ii) type and source of data, (iii) techniques of collecting data, (iv) techniques of analyzing data and technique of presenting data.

4. Collecting of data

This fourth step is the core of this research is to collect research data in the form of words or words jargon sentence used in manufacturing department NPCB Company. The researcher used two methods; there are *Cakap* and *Simak* method. In *Simak* method the researcher used two techniques, there are *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* and *Catat* technique. In the *Cakap* method, the researcher used *Cakap Semuka* technique. Researcher used the *simak* method to find the data from some documents that used like work procedure, list of go no go sample, list of daily production record. After that, the researcher using the second method is *cakap* to find the reasons jargon used.

5. Analyzing of data

The last step is analyzing of data that found in manufacturing department in NPCB Company. In this research, the researcher using two methods; there are *Padan* and *Agih* method. *Padan* method using to find the reason of jargon used from other people and *Agih* method using to find the meaning of words inside.

3.2 Object of the Research

Every Research needs the data to solve the problem that appears. In this research the researcher many sources to collecting data. The object of research is basically the object is what will be investigated in the research activities. According to the sense, the object is the whole of the phenomena that surround our lives. The object of the research in this research is jargon formation that found in the manufacturing department of NPCB Company. These jargons are analyzed based on their forms, function and the reasons of jargon used. The forms of jargon used are classified into etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, multiple processes.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data are an important thing in a research. The researcher chooses the suitable method in order to find qualified data. There are a lot of methods that can be used to collect data that commonly used for collecting primary data such as observation, interview, quistioners, schedule techniques (Kothari, 2004) But in

this research, the researcher uses methods collecting data from (Sudaryanto, 2015). There are two kinds of methods in collecting data: *Simak* method can be done through an observation and *Cakap* method can be done through a conversation.

From those two methods, the researcher chooses both of them method in collecting data. First is *Simak* method, it is a method collecting data by direct observation from a language. In *Simak* method the researcher used two techniques, there are *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* and *Catat* technique. *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique is the researcher only became an observer without doing action after that the researcher using the *Catat* technique to write some of the words that found as long the observation. Second is *Cakap* method, it is a method collecting data by conversation or interview with other. In the *Cakap* method, the researcher used *Cakap Semuka* technique to find the reason jargon used in the company. *Cakap Semuka* technique is conducted face to face or direct conversation with the resource person. Which is the conversation is directed by the researcher with its interests such as, obtaining the complete data as much as the expected data types through the questions that have been prepared before the researcher do the interview.

The reason choosing this kind technique is because it is suitable for this research's interest. The research only observed data that appear from words and language phenomena used in some documents after that interview some of the people to find the possible reason of using jargon in manufacturing department

NPCB Company. The steps of collecting the data are as follows: the writer used some of the steps for completing the process of collecting the data. They are:

1. The researcher as observer goes to production in manufacturing department NPCB Company directly without do action.
2. During observed the researcher found some of words and languages that used in some of the document that unfamiliar for knowing by others.
3. The researcher collected data and arranges the words or sentences in the table for analyzing and then the researcher identifies/classifying the data based on the theory.
4. The last is the researcher conducted interviews by preparing some questions that will be asked to the source likes the important people in the company.

In collecting the data for jargon in English, the researcher uses library researcher. The researcher found some books and journal to improve the information about jargon in English. After took the book, the researcher analyses the explanation and apply it in this research for continuing.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the success and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into the conclusion of the whole research. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), there are two kinds of analyzing methods in research, there are *Padan* and *Agih*. In this process

of data analysis, the method used is both of them method and support theory by (Yule, 2010).

Padan method is the outside means, regardless and is not part of the corresponding language. The using of *Padan* method because it is related to find the reason of jargon used from other people. *Agih* method is a method in which the determiner is inside, bound and a part of the relevant language. The determiner of framework in *Agih* method is always part of the target itself. It starts from data that have chosen by language intuition and method of taking a sample. After that from those data, the writer will analyze them with theories that have been explained in chapter II.

In order to make it clear, there are steps that are applied by researcher in analyzing data, there are;

1. List and classifying the jargon words

The first time conducted by the researcher to answer the first formulation of the problem, the researcher must be to create the list and classifying of jargon which found in data observation. Then the researcher will be dividing base into the forms of jargon formation by Yule's theory and analyze the process of forming jargon words. After the data collected by researcher so the researcher was presented in the table to easy for understanding.

Table 3.1 Sample table for classifying of jargon

NO	Forms of Jargon	Data of Jargon	Frequency	Percentage
1				

2. The possible reason of using Jargon words

After answering the first problem, the researcher will be continuing to find out the possible reason of using jargon words in manufacturing department NPCB Company. There was not a theory about that: it is only based on data during interview process, informants and the researcher's opinion.

3. Conclusion.

The researcher explained the important finding and makes a conclusion from the data that has been analyzed. It was in terms of what are the forms of jargon formation process and the reason of jargon used by manufacturing department NPCB Company.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

There are two methods of presenting the result of analysis, formal and informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, the researcher using both of them methods to presenting research result. They are a formal and informal method. Based on Sudaryanto formal method is the writer presents the result of data analysis is by using symbol, signs, table, and diagram. While the informal method is the writer presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table, and diagram, in this research, the researcher use both of them.

3.6 Location of the Research



In doing this research, the researcher took population and sample as an important field as it is a basic point in doing qualitative research. But population means in qualitative research divide become three, there are the place, actors, and activity in the research (Sugiyono, 2010). So the researcher is choosing PT Nok Precision Component Batam (NPCB) as the location to be surveyed and place in this research. The location of PT.NPCB is Jalan Gaharu Lot 101/102 Batamindo Industrial Park Muka Kuning Batam. Therefore the researcher found the samples from some of the documents like work procedure, list of go no go sample and list of daily record production.

3.7 Schedule of the Research

The table shown below discusses about the schedule of the research, which is the research was conducted in five months.

Table 3.2 Schedule of the Research

No	Research Activity	Aug 17		Sep 17				Oct 17				Nov 17				Dec17				Jan 18			
		w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4
1	Find the Problem Research																						
2	Submite the Title																						
3	Doing 1st Chapter																						
	a. Colecting Data																						
4	Doing 2nd Chapter																						
5	Doing 3rd Chapter																						
6	Doing 4th Chapter																						
	a. Analyzing of Data Research																						
	b. Finding																						
7	Doing 5th Chapter																						
	a. Conclusion																						

KET : (PLANING) (AKTUAL) 

W: WEEK