

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis

A. Research Design

To answer the proposed research question, this study employed Qualitative approach. Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe a qualitative approach as “a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning”. Whereas, Based on Natasha Mack (et.al. 2005):

Qualitative is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that; seeks answers to a question, systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question, collects evidence, produces findings that were not determined in advance, produces findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. Qualitative research shares these characteristics. Additionally, it seeks to understand a given research problem or topic from the perspectives of the local population it involves.

Sulistyo and Basuki (2006:24) stated qualitative research clearly, they stated that:

Qualitative research is the research about the idea, perception, opinion, believing to they who will researched and all of it can not be measure using numeral.

Whereas, descriptive according to Burns and Grove (2003:201), descriptive research “is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens”. So in this research, writer uses descriptive qualitative to get the information about the type, the function of Code switching between

English teacher and students in Islamic Senior High School of Darussalam and the form of teacher explanation and feedback code switching, using this approach writer want to describe that the code switching happens naturally. Descriptive Qualitative research never used number of quantity instruments and frequency. The writer in this case as an instrument that purpose to make closed between subject and object of the research.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data based on Webster New World Dictionary is “things known or assumed, it means that, all of things known or assumed is a fact (evidence) and really happened. Data also can be defined as all of information or price that was taken from observation of the object, kind of data are *Interviews and Focusgroup, Observations and Documents*.

In this descriptive research, the writer wants to collect information about the type of code switching used by English teacher and the students, and also the functions of code switching they used.

To make it clearly, the writer took the data from English teacher and the students’ utterances/statement in English class during the process of teaching and learning was going on. The kind of data chosen is *observation*, based on Patton (2002; 4-5), observation as the kind of data that focused on what happened in the field when conduct the research, it’s about Fieldwork descriptions of activities, behaviors, actions, conversations, interpersonal interactions, organizational or community processes, or any other aspect of

observable human experience, in this case included what the object said and what the object do. Form this kind of data consist of field notes: rich, detailed descriptions, including the context within which the observations were made.

Whereas Data Sources, based on what Arikunto (2002:107) defined data sources as “Subject in research is data sources that is asked the information agreed with the research problems. Meanwhile the data sources is the subject from where the data was got”. Data sources in this research were divided into (a) events and (b) person or informant.

(a) Events

Event is the situation happened where the data taken. In this research, events happened in the process of English teaching and learning in the classroom at Islamic Senior high school of Darussalam and interactions between English teacher and students.

(b) Person or Informant

Person or Informant is all of persons that have been in that events and that place. For the writer collected information about the type of code switching used by English teacher and the students, so the informants were English teacher and also the students in X and XI class

C. **Technique of Data Collections**

Method refers to the tools, techniques, or procedures used to generate data (Kaplan, 1964). Arikunto (2002:136) stated that “Research methodology is all of the technique used by the researcher to collect the data”. In this research, the writer used *Observation* and *Interview*.

1. **Observation**

Observational techniques are methods by which an individual or individuals gather firsthand data on programs, processes, or behaviors being studied. Marshall (2006:98) stated that “Observation entails the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors, and artifacts (objects) in the social setting chosen for study. The observational record is frequently referred to as *field notes*—detailed, nonjudgmental, concrete descriptions of what has been observed. In this research, observation done to get the main data and the final result of the observation formed as field note.

2. **Interview**

Based on Moleong in Herdiansyah’ book (2012:118), “interview is the conversation that is done by interviewer and respondent where the interviewer ask the question and respondent answer it”. Data collection method used interview purposed to get all of information from the informant. In this case interview focus on teacher code switching where the researcher want to answer the research problem of the function code switching used by the

teacher to the students. In this interview, writer used in-depth interviews typically which are much more like conversations than formal events with predetermined response categories. The researcher explored a few general topics to help uncover the participant's views but otherwise respects how the participant frames and structures the responses.

D. Technique of Data Verification

To convince that the data obtained were valid, the writer used technique *Triangulation* data verification. Based on Moleong (2007:330) “Triangulation is technique of data verification that employed anything besides the data to check or compare the data with another data”. Actually these are four kinds of triangulation, according to Denzin (1978), they are (1) Data Triangulation, (2) Researcher Triangulation, (3) Theory Triangulation and (4) Technique and Method Triangulation.

In this research, *technique and method triangulation* was applied. The data were collected by using more than one methods of collecting data; they were field-note and interview.

E. Data Analysis

Moloeng (2001:103) stated that, “Data Analysis is the process of ordering data then organizing data into pattern, category and descriptively”.

Because the present study used descriptive qualitative research, the writer analyzed the data from Observation (field note) and Interview. Data obtained will analyze use qualitative and clearly defined use descriptive. Technique of data analysis in this research used Ary (2010; 481-485) technique, there are; (1) organizing and familiarizing, (2) coding and reducing, (3) interpreting.

(1) Organizing and Familiarizing

Before organizing the data, the writer tried to be familiar with the data it was known as familiarizing. Familiarizing was the process how the researcher became familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcript, viewing and reviewing videotapes, listening repeatedly to audiotapes. Whereas, organizing the data is the process how the researcher arranged the data. In this study, writer read intensively the data transcribed from notes and interview, with the aim of reading the data is to make the writer clearly understand and familiar with the data and then arranged the data before the writer identifies them into categories.

(2) Coding and Reducing

Reducing is the process of eliminating the data that is not needed. Whereas, coding is the process how the researcher identify the categories of the collected data and sorting. In this study, the writer categorized the data which consisted of the type code switching into some categories based on Saville-Troike and

Poplack' theories and then categorized. Besides, the form of explanation and teacher' feedback code switching based on theory of teacher talk stated by Ur also analyzed and categorized it and categorized the function of code switching used by the teacher to the students.

(3) Interpreting

Interpreting was the process how the researcher brought out the meaning and provided explanation. In this study, the writer brought out the meaning and provided the explanation based on Saville-Troike and Poplack' theories about type and function of code switching, and based on Ur' theory to explain the form of explanation and feedback of code switching.