

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the methodology of the study. It covers research design, data and data sources, method of collecting data, data analysis and technique of data verification.

A. Research Design

In conducting a research, it is important for a researcher to determine research method. Preparing the method is the first step before doing the process of collecting and analyzing the data. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. It was qualitative because it deals with the natural phenomenon. Generally, qualitative method was method used to analyzed the problems which are not designed or arranged using statistic procedure (Subroto 2007:5)

In this research, the researcher used descriptive research method. Descriptive research is study about phenomenon, situation, observed by researcher. In this case, code switching between Indonesia and English is the language phenomenon that happened in the classroom. It described the code switching use by the English teacher language classroom. Therefore, need a particularly in collecting data and analyzing which suitable with the purpose to get a precise description of code switching used by English teacher in Mtsn 3 Tulungagung.

B. Subject of the study

This research was intended to know the reason of code switching used by the English teacher on second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The researcher choosed the English teacher in second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The subject is Mr. Mujiono, he is the English teacher in Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. He is the English teacher who always teach using switching his language from English to Indonesian.

C. Data and data sources

1. Data

Data is something important in all of the research, especially qualitative research, because they contain the answer that related with the research question needs. The collected data of this research belonged to the qualitative data. Data in this study are in the form of statement and relate to research questions. Qualitative inquiry seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participant in a particular social setting (Arry Donald, 2006:402) In this research, data is the description of English teacher utterances containing code switching between English and other languages performed by the English teacher in teaching and learning English process. This data were gotten from the communicative events occurring in the English class.

2. Data sources

Data is a source from where data is taken from. Based on Arikunto (2006:118) statement, the sources of the data are subject where data can be gained. Source are

some subject that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. There are three classified data sources, those are place, persons, and paper. In this research, the researcher got the data through doing observation and conducting interview to the English teacher in second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. Hence, the data source of this research was categorized as persons data sources.

D. Method of Collecting Data

Data from the sources can be several information related with the reason of code switching used by the English teacher in second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. In the qualitative research, doing collecting data are in the natural setting such as : participant observation, in depth interview, and documentation. According to Sugiono (2005 – 309) *“the fundamental for gathering information are, participant in the setting, direct observation and document review”*. Some method in collecting data are :

a. Observation

Observation means the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (Oxford : 233). Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out”. Qualitative observation usually takes place over an extended period of time than quantitative observation. Qualitative observation rely on narrative or word to describe the setting, the behaviours, and interaction. The purpose of qualitative research is getting the complete description behaviour in a specific natural setting than numerical summary of accuracy or duration of observed behaviors. The researcher conducted twice observation. The researcher explained it one by one as follows :

1. Observation 1

The researcher started the research at 08.45 a.m. in second grade on February 8th , 2019. The researcher was doing research in Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The researcher came after the teacher entered the class. After that, the researcher prepared the video recorder to record the teaching and learning process. After that, the class was started.

Before starting the class, the teacher asked to the students to pray together immediately. After praying, the teacher asked to the students what the today, what the date today, what the month today, what years today. The after asked about the day, the teacher tried to recall their memories about what material that they discussed last week. Last week they talk about kind of text. Here, the code switching happened. The said “ *last week we talk about kind of text. Kind of text, macam-macam teks. There are two kind of text. Short functional text and essay. Sometimes the teacher call short and long text. Bacaan panjang dan bacaan pendek yang berfungsi*” here the teacher 2 times switched his language from English to Indonesia. so it was called as code switching. The teacher explained about kind of text. To make the students understand with his said, so the teacher switched his language to Indonesia. He explained the meaning of short functional text and long text in Indonesia.

They discussed about narrative text. They discussed about what the narrative text, what their general structure, and their characteristic. Here, the code switching happened. The teacher said “*Narrative text adalah text yang menceritakan tentang imajinasi, khayalan, cerita yang bertujuan menghibur*”.

The teacher choosed more Indonesian fillers because the teacher wanted the students understand easily what the meaning of narrative literally.

During process teaching and learning, the code switching often happened. Moreover, the teacher and students discussed about narrative text with answering and translating the text that related to narratve text, so sometimes the teacher needed to switch his language to make the students understand with the contain of the text and what they have to do to answering the question.

In the end of the class, the teacher closed the class with giving the students a warning. The teacher asked to the students to buy a modul for English and they must have it. the teacher gave the information how much they have to pay it. so, neex week, there is no reason for the students if they have no modul anymore. Then, the teacher closed the class with saying “*Assalamualaikum wr.wb*”.

2. Observation 2

The researcher started the research at 07.00 a.m in second grade on February 9th , 2019. The researcher was doing research in Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The researcher came after the teacher entered the class. After that, the researcher prepared the video recorder to record the teaching and learning process. After that, the class was started.

Before starting the class, the teacher asked students to pray together immediatly. But, there was something wrong during the students pray together. There was one student who did not pray, and then in here code swithing was started firstly. The teacher said “*you silahkan berdoa sendiri*”. The teacher used code switching to point the student who did not pray and asked her to pray alone.

So, to make it clear the teacher switch the language in one language to other language within the sentence boundary.

After praying together, As usual the teacher checked the attendant list. Then, they moved to lesson, talking about recount text. They discussed about recount text by answering the question that related to the recount text. In one of the exmple of recount text, there was a vocabulary that can not be understand, raft. In here code switching was happened, the teacher said "*if you watch titanic, jack dawson jumped out from the ship onto life raft apa itu? Sekoci untuk menyelamatkan.*" The teacher switched his language from English to Indonesian because he wanted the students understood about the raft is.

During the teaching and learning process, the code switching happened so many times. The teacher gave clarification to the students what they read before to make sure that the students understand the contain of the story easily. Here, the code switching also happened. In this case the teacher said "*after fifty days at sea, setelah lima puluh hari dilaut. Their life raft was beginning to berak up, mulai rusak*"

After the discusing about recount was finished, the teacher gave good feedback and suggestion to the students, especially about the spirit of the students were increasing when the teacher change the posistion of the students' seat. Here the teacher said "*thank you for your motivation. Today you have strong motivation. Hari ini kamu mempunyai motivasi yang kuat. Because you have new situation to study. Tolong nanti duduknya tetap seperti ini dipelajaran berikutnya dengan pak lutfi. That's okay*". the teacher switched the language

from English to Indonesian. During the lesson, the teacher often used code switching and it can be seen in detail on appendixes.

b. Interview

Interview means a meeting of people face to face. The interview is one of the most widely used basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings, about situation in their own words. According to Arikunto (2013) there are three kinds of interview (a) unstructured interview, this type the interviewer carries out the interviewee with no systematic plan of questions, (b) structured interview, the interviewer carries out the interviewee by using a set question arranged in advances, (c) semi structured interview, the interviewer use a set of question which are developed to gain the specific information.

According to the explanation above the researcher used structured interview. In this research for conducting the interview the researcher brought general idea by some questions that were prepared before. To get validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher to validate the interview guide. The interview was conducted to the English teacher on the second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung at 19th February, 2019. The researcher asked about the reason of code switching used by the English teacher on second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The question consisted of seven question. The interview was done at the outside of teaching and learning English process and was done out of class.

E. Data Analysis

During the process of collected through doing the observation and interview , the data were analysed. In this research the data used qualitative research, the characteristic of

qualitative research is generative data. It means that the writers presented the problem specially to make general conclusion. Data analysis is a process whereby a researcher systematically arranges the data in order to make it more understandable for the researcher and for others. According to Donald (2000) the process of data analysis in an inductive way contains three steps or qualitative methods of data analysis are organized and coding. On the other hand, according to Bogdan states

“Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of the data to enable you to present what you have discovered to others”

In this process the researcher did some procedures analysis. Proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992 : 23) covering the reduction, data display and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes transcription. The steps in the analysis data in this research were : (a) the researcher collected the data through observation and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed, selected, and focused on the data by referring to the research problems. In other words, the irrelevant data were discarded and the relevant data were included.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The process of showing data simply in the form of narration, table, and graphic. After collecting and reducing the data about the reason of

code switching by the English teacher, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of narrative or description.

3. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion is the last procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of statements. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still need to be completed. Meanwhile conclusion drawing means testing the professional conclusion for their validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher go final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.

F. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there is a common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. In relation to his research the use of trustworthiness of the data is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's opinion, prejudices, biases about the data. To check the trustworthiness of the data the researcher used triangulation. Miles and Huberman (1994 : 223) state triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different sources by using different method and by squaring the the findings with others. Furthermore, Meleong (2006 : 330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation technique : (1) source triangulation, (2) methodology triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) theoretical triangulation. Triangulation was done by combining some data collection methods. In addition, Sugiyono (2008:241)

states that triangulation means the researcher used some different methods in collecting data to get data from sources. The purpose of triangulation is to verify the credibility of the data.

As stated above, in this research the researcher employed methodology triangulation. The researcher used methodology triangulation in order to check credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation and interview. Observation is done first then conduct interview. In addition, it was designed to investigate the reason of code switching in teaching and learning English by the teacher in second grade of Mtsn 3 Tulungagung. The subject were interviewed to get clear and deeper data. The data from research question about what the reason of code switching used by the teacher in teaching and learning English by using more one method or instrument.