

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher presents the research method. It covers: research design, data and data source, method of collecting data and instrument, and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

When we are conducting the researcher, the researcher must need to have an approach to start conducting this research. “One of the sources of science in researching is through empiric approach. Empiric approach is the method to cover and develop the highest validity value and the accuracy science than others” (Darmadi, 2011:32). The researcher was interested to qualify about the topic and any information related to research question. So, the researcher has decided to apply qualitative approach in this research.

The researcher also wanted to show the data deeply. Here, the focus of research was to descript any information appear when the researcher was looking for the data. So, he has decided to select a design as approach guideline to carry out the research. Descriptive research involves through collecting data to provide the overview or confirm a concept or phenomenon and also to answer the questions related to the subject of research in this time” (Darmadi, 2011:7)

Based on the purposes of research, the research design applied in this research was descriptive. In this design, the researcher just made clear explanation of formulated research questions before coming to the field. The researcher

proposed this design because the result of this research was not used for making any generalization.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative and did the observation to know types of code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung causes of code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Source

Data was any information that answer research question, in this research the data were needed to answer the research questions. The data source that used in this research was having an interview with code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung.

Data source is source where the data are collected. In this research, data source were in the forms of: (1) the result of having observation of code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung, (2) the result of having an interview of code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung, and (3) some supported documents from code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung.

C. Technique of the Data Collecting

There are some ways in collecting the data but before going to that discussion. The researcher started the research by collecting the data from the selected code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung to make sure that the data exist in the field called preliminary observation.

In this research, to collect the data related to the proposed research question, the researcher needed three methods to collect the data. They were observation, interview, and documenting.

Observation was the first step in this research to obtain the data. Observation is one of the instruments to collect the data by using the sight sense in unity with Darmadi (2011:263) states that observation is “one of the instruments which is used to collect the data by using the sight sense to collect the data”. This instrument was conducted in the code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung by recording then the researcher transcribed and analysed the data.

Interview was the second step in this research to obtain the data. Interview is one of the instruments to collect the data by meeting the respondent directly as same as what Darmadi (2011:264) stated that interview is “one of the instrument which is used to collect data by meeting the respondent or the subject of the research directly”. This instrument were conducted to the code switching used in

classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung by asking any questions, recording, transcribed, and then analysed the data.

Documenting was the third step in this research to obtain the data. Documenting is one of the instruments to collect the data by taking any information's from the written sources or in the place of respondent where he does his daily activities in line with what Darmadi (2011:266) states also that "documenting is another way to collect the data from the respondent. It can be taken from any information from the written sources or in the place of respondent where he does his daily activities." This instrument was held to enrich the data. The researcher documented the data from code switching used in classroom interactions between an Indonesia tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Qualitative inquirers use a variety of procedures to confirm their developing insights or hypotheses and to ensure the trustworthiness of the data being gathered. In this research the writer used triangulation. Triangulation is the use of multiple observers, and/or multiple methods (Ary, 1985:435). A combination of data sources such as interviews, observations, and relevant documents and the use of different methods increase the likelihood that the phenomenon under study is being understood from various points of view. In data triangulation, the researcher investigate whether the data collected with one

procedure or instrument confirm data collected using different procedure of instrument.

The researcher wanted to find support for the observations and conclusions in more than one data source. Convergence of major theme or pattern in the data from these various sources lends credibility to the findings. The researcher used triangulation (interview, observation, and documentation).

E. Data Analysis

After the data were collected through observation, interview, and documentation than the data were analyzed. According to Bogdan and Bicklen (1982) data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, filed notes and other materials that the research accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and enable to present what you have discovered to others.

According to Miles & Huberman (1984:16), the data analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activities, those are:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction involves making decisions about which data chunks will provide your initial focus. So, the reduced data can give description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection.

b. Data Display

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion.

c. Conclusion and Verification

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken, furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity. Rianto suggests that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be gotten (Rianto, 2007:32-34).

1. Making the transcription

The transcription is one of the processes in my thesis about code switching. Transcripts are written or types record of any proceeding. Transcripts are used to record the researcher did in the class room after entering the class the researcher make a record the class from the first until the class is stopped.

So researcher recorded the utterances, so the researcher transcript the utterances in the written form. Then, analyse the utterances.

2. Describe the kind of code switching used in classroom interactions between Indonesian tutor and Patani students of English department at IAIN tulungagung.