CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method that used by the writer in processing the research. The containing include, research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collecting and data analysis.

A. Research design

In conducting research, we need a research design. Research design is the overall plan for connecting the conceptual research problems to the pertinent (and achievable) empirical research. In other words, the research design articulates what data is required, what methods are going to be used to collect and analyze this data, and how all of this is going to answer the research questions.

In this research the researcher uses the qualitative approaches. "Qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis" (Patton, 2002:4). Qualitative research involves collecting and/or working with text, images, or sounds.

There are some types of research that are, exploratory, descriptive, analytical, and predictive. In this research the writer uses descriptive research. Descriptive research can be used to identify and classify the elements or

characteristics of the subject. So, in this research identify the data and then classify the data into several types of code switching. The descriptive research attempts to describe, explain and interpret conditions of the present i.e. "what is'. The purpose of a descriptive research is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place(s) and time. A descriptive research is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, differences or relationships that exist, opinions held processes that are going on or trends that are evident

From the definition above, this study will provide code switching related to the Native English Teacher of MTsN Kunir in social context by using descriptive study with qualitative approach.

B. Data and Data Source

The data source of this study was the teacher's utterances in using code switching in social context. So, this research was focused in utterance that use by the native English teacher in social context. The form of the data was recorder that containing teacher utterances in social context. Of course that was containing code switching. In other hand this research also in the form of information from the teacher why she used code switching in her daily life. The data were taken from some sources as follow: (1) English teacher, (2) The teaching and learning process.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is a way to collect the data of research which suitable with variable of research. The most common data collection methods

used in qualitative research is observation and interviewing. In collecting the data the researcher used observation, it is important to do because the researcher wants to know the types of code switching used by the teacher in social context. The researcher got the data after doing observation in the form of record that contains of teacher's utterances when teaching and learning English process. After that the researcher analyzed and classified the data based on types of code switching. The researcher also used interview to know the teacher's reason in using code switching. The researcher asked some questions about the teacher's reason in using code switching in social context then the teacher answer, so it can answer the second research problem. So, in this research the writer used observation and interviewing as instrument. It will be explain bellow,

1. Observation

   Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. It is a more global type of observation than the systematic observation used in quantitative research.

   Sudjana (2007:109) stated as follow,

   > The qualitative researcher's goal is a complete description of behavior in a specific natural setting. Through observation it can be seen how the attitudes and behavior of individuals, the execution of activities, the level of participation in an activity, the execution of process activities, and the ability of even the results obtained from its activities.

   The researcher used observation to get information about the data in reality. The researcher observed what kind of code switching used by the native teacher in social context. The data of this research is in the form of utterances so, the researcher use recorder to help in collecting the data.

In this research the researcher was doing observation three times that was on 8th April 2016, 20th April 2016, and 1st may 2016. The research activity can be seen as follow:

a. Observation 1

The researcher started the research at 09.20 in seven grade of excellent-2 on April 8th, 2016. The researcher was doing research in MTsN Kunir, Wonodadi, Blitar. Mrs. Cheyenne as the Native English Teacher started the teaching learning program accompanied by Mrs. Maharani as the English Teacher of MTsN Kunir as her translator. The topic of teaching learning program for today is "NOTICE". Mrs. Maharani started the class by greeting "Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb" and followed by Mrs. Cheyenne with the word "Morning guys!". Mrs.Maharani started the lesson with warming up and Mrs. Cheyenne preparing the material also the LCD. After Mrs. Maharani giving warming up the whole of class handled by Mrs. Cheyenne. At the end of class, Mrs. Maharani closing the program with the word "wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb" and followed by Mrs. Cheyenne with the word "Good job guys! See you!"

b. Observation 2

The researcher started the research at 10.45 in seven grade of excellent-1 on April 20th, 2016. As usually, Mrs. Maharani started the class by greeting "Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb" and followed by Mrs. Cheyenne with the word "Morning guys!". Mrs. Cheyenne started the

lesson with warming up and Mrs. Maharani preparing the material also the LCD. The topic of today is about "THINGS", Mrs. Cheyenne started the warming up by asking all things in the classroom and then continuing in the main activity. At the end of class, Mrs. Maharani closing the program with the word "wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb" and followed by Mrs. Cheyenne with the word "Good job guys! See you!

After the teaching learning done, the researcher continued the observation outside of classroom. In this observation the researcher takes 2 conversations, covering: (a) the conversations between Mrs. Maharani and Mrs. Cheyenne before entering the classroom, and (b) the conversations between Mrs. Cheyenne (English Native Teacher), the researcher, and Muh. Ivan Kanzul Fikri (the researcher's friend).

c. Observation 3

In this observation the researcher started the research on 1st may 2016 at 09.00 pm. Before the researcher takes the data in the shop the researcher comes to the Native English Teacher's house (Mrs. Cheyenne). When the researcher comes, the teacher invited the researcher to come into her house and she gives a cup of tea to the researcher. The researcher begins the conversation by asking in Indonesian about her activities at home and the reason why she used code switching in social context then the teacher invites the researcher to go to shop. The teacher go to the shop only once in a month (every date 1).

2. Interview

The interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interview is used to gather data on subjects' opinion, beliefs, and feeling about the situation in their own words. Interview provides information that cannot be obtained through observation. An interview has the advantage of supplying large volumes of in-depth data rather quickly. "Interviews provide insight on participants' perspective, the meaning of events for the people involved, information about the site, and perhaps information on unanticipated issues. Interviews allow immediate follow up and clarification of participants' responses" (Ary, 1985:434).

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 investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using different procedure of

instrument. The researcher wants 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).

The data verification in this thesis can be check by employing different method of collecting data. The first method of collecting data conducs at 18th and 20th April 2016 by using observation and 1st May 2016 by using interview.

E. Data analysis

After all the data are collected, the next step is data analysis. The steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Making transcription

   The researcher record the utterances, so the researcher transcript the utterances in the written form. Then, analyze the utterances.

2. Identifying the statements or utterances which have the characteristics of code switching.

3. Classifying the data based on the types and found how often is each types occurs by using frequency. The analysis uses the 4 types of code switching based on Hoffman's theory and Poplack.

4. Describing the types and the frequency of code switching phenomena that are found in the teaching and learning program.