

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The subchapters that include in the discussion of research methods are 1) research design 2) population and sample or subjects/subject of study 3) research instrument 4) data collecting method and 5) data analysis.

A. Research Design

In a research, the researcher must determine the research design of this research. So, the researcher should choose one kind of the research design. Research design is important thing in a research. Research design is plan that the researcher try to collect and analyze the data. Cresswell in Arimasari (2013:39) states that research design is plan of the procedure for research to detail method of data collection and analysis. The researcher was directed to make plan when using research design. Suryabrata in Ngaisah (2013:34) says that the research design is a process, which has many steps used by the researcher structurally and systematically to get problem solved or answer appropriate with questions.

In this research the researcher uses quantitative survey. Cohen et al. in Fauzi (2014:33) declare that Quantitative analysis in survey design by showing descriptive analysis helps us to scan an issue in order to generalize certain features. Ary et al. (2010:28) also states that survey research (also called

descriptive research) uses instrument such as questioner and interview to gather information from groups of individuals. Best in Ngaisah (2014:35) describes that research is a method in doing research, which tries to explain and interpret an object in real situation. In descriptive research, researcher makes clear explanation of the research question. The type of descriptive research are 1) numerical data gathered through tests, surveys, observations, interviews. 2) Variables are not manipulated but are measured as they occur. 3) Subgroups may be compared on some measures. 4) Two or more variables of a group may be correlated. 5) Does not attempt to identify cause of differences or relationships, just if they exist.

Moreover, Arimasari (2013:40) says that survey research is the most frequently used in all disciplines. Therefore, in this study the researcher uses descriptive quantitative surveys. The researcher classifies this study into survey that is used in observation method of collecting data. This research describes type of code switching by lecturers in multilingual class of IAIN Tulungagung.

B. Population and Sample/Subject or Subject of Study

According to Ary et al (2010:148) the small group that is observed is called a *sample*, and the larger group about which the generalization is made is called a *population*. A population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects. The population of this study is the utterances of two lecturers in the class. A sample is a portion of a population. The

Utterances containing code switching were selection as the sample of the study. In this study researcher found many utterances using code switching in the practice by lecturer in multilingual class.

The subjects of this research are two lecturers; they are Mr. S and Mrs. N with their student in class TBI 2E and TBI 4E of IAIN Tulungagung.

C. Instrument

The researcher in this research is the main instrument. The researcher conducts the description of the phenomena in this class. The supporting instrument is observation sheet in the class.

D. Data Collecting Method

The research uses observation in collecting data. Data collection method is the method that is used by researcher to collect or to get the data.

Arikunto in Arimasari (2013:42) states that observation method in direct observation can be done by using sight, sense of smell, sense of hearing, organ of touch and sense taste. According to Fox (1998:2), this means that 'observation' is more than just recording of data from the environment. When we observe, we are active, not passive collectors of data like a tape recorder or video camera. Our brains are engaged as well as our eyes and ears. In organizing data we can make

sense of them. Baker (2006:172) says that observation is a complex research method because it often requires the researcher to play a number of roles and to use a number of techniques; including her/his five senses, to collect data.

Data were collected in this study were the utterances that produced by lecturer and learner in teaching learning process.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher intends to describe the data obtained, as they were found in the field. After the data had been obtained the researcher analyzed them by using theory of sociolinguistics. In doing data analysis, the researcher follows the steps below:

Firstly the researcher records the teaching process in the class. Secondly researcher makes transcription. Thirdly the researcher describes the type of code switching that was practiced by lecturers in multilingual class. Fourthly is describing frequency of types code switching practiced by lecturers in multilingual class. Fifthly in writing the data of research, the writer uses number [1], [2], [3], and [4]. Sixthly the researcher presents the data in percentage form by using a simple statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis:

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

Where the symbol of percentage, f , is the frequency of occurrences of code switching and the type of code switching. N is the total number of code switching found in the entire data.