

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Method of Research

In this study, the design is descriptive qualitative research which use a case study and with the data analysis. Case study research is a qualitative examination of a single individual, group, event, or institution.¹ As indicated, case studies provide an in-dept description of a single unit. The unit can be individual, a group, a site, a class, a policy, a program, a process, an institution, or a community.

In this study the researcher uses qualitative data research because the data will be conveyed by verbal data with description or in the form of words from people, orally or in written text. The researcher emphasized the process and the result.

Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the researcher applied content or document analysis. Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purposes of identifying specified characteristics of the material. Since the study attempted to analyze the kinds of code mixing used by Student in Boarding School of Bayt Al-qur'an.²

In collecting data, the researcher uses transcription of verbal outputs. The recorded overall performance transcribe into spoken text. Also,

¹ Ary dan Sorensen, *“Introduction to Research in Education”*, Belmont: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010. P. 537

² John W Cresswell, *“Educational Research”*, Boston: Pearson, 4th Ed, 2012. P. 457

the researcher need interview data to analyze source of English-Indonesian Code Mixing spoken by students to find the reason using English-Indonesian Code Mixing. The interview data by recording the result of interview between researcher and students and then transcribe into written text. All in all, the transcribed oral production data, transcribe interview data to be document analysis.

B. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis from the research is ten students of Islamic Boarding School of Bayt Al-qur'an as informants of my research. It is located at Jl. Otonom Gorda-Bandung Desa Sukatani Kecamatan Cikande Kabupaten Serang-Banten.

C. Instruments of Analysis

In qualitative research, the researcher was the key instrument. In other words, as key instrument the researcher ultimately would determine the overall result of research, conducted from determine focus of the research, source of the data and the data methodology applied, understanding the data, analyzed the data and finally preparation the result of the research. While the supporting instrument were voice recorder, camera, pen, note book etc.

Therefore, to identify the research, the researcher needed supporting instruments such as voice recorder, list of question, pen and notebook to collect the data. Voice recorder used to record the students utterance in daily conversation and the statements of student's interview, pen and notebook used to write down the field note. So, supporting instruments is used to make the researcher easier to collect the data.

D. Techniques of Data Collecting

There are some techniques that are taken by the writer in collecting data as follow:

1. Documentation

Documents represented a good source for text (word) data for a qualitative study. They provide the advantage of being in the language and words of the participants, who have usually given thoughtful attention to them. They are also ready for analysis without the necessary transcription that is required with observational or interview data.³ Document is the field of people about something happened in the past. Documents it can be picture, photo, artifact and written text.

In the documentation, the researcher used tape recorder/phone recording, photos and data field. In the process of recording, the researcher stayed in Boarding School for two weeks to get the data. The researcher stayed there as member. She followed all of the activities in boarding school like others members and kept her identity as a researcher. She kept pay attention to the some students that becomes target when observation, she disguised as a member and begun to record them when they were speaking.

Some places become a target of the researcher, such as canteen, kitchen, corridors, bath room, places around the pool, parking area and in the back of dormitory. Sometimes, the researcher followed them to go where they were going to keep closer with them.

³ John W Cresswell, "*Educational Research*", (Boston: Pearson. 4th Ed, 2012), p. 223

2. Interview

To find the reason of code mixing English-Indonesian language in speaking, the writer used interview to the students as a technique. According to Lucy one of the characteristic in qualitative interview is that question are typically open-ended questions (cannot be answered with a yes or no or simple responses).⁴

Interview has considered as the instrument in this study. Researcher did the interview at Boarding School of Bayt Al-qur'an, with the students, it consisted of 10 students. In interview, the researcher recorded both researcher's voice and interviewee's voice then make them in each transcription with initial name.

E. Data Collection Procedure

1. The researcher determined the subject. The subject were taken from students on academic year of 2020 who are staying at Boarding School of Bayt Al-qur'an. In this case, researcher took ten students as the subject.
2. Researcher collected the data by documentation. The data which has been got from documentation (recording), then transcribe to the written form.
3. The researcher analyzed the written form data to answer the first research question
4. Then, the researcher collected the data by interviewing. The researcher gave some question to each participant to answer open-ended responses

⁴ Lucy C. Jacob, Donald Ary, Chris Soresen. *Introduction to Research in Education 8th edition*, (Belmont: Cengage Learning, 2006), p. 438

to listen to students knowledge and why they mix their code language from their unique knowledge and from this interview.

5. Researcher analyzed the obtained data.
6. Researcher conclude the result of findings

F. The Approach to Analyze the Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials. So, it can be understood easily, and its findings can inform others.⁵ In this study, data analysis was carried out after the data collection process, namely getting speech data that contains phenomena mix code and students reason for mixing code from the transcription of audio recordings that have been classified. Then the data is analyzed base on the related theory the type of code mixing based on theory Wardhdraugh and the reason code mixing based on Bhatia and Ritchie's theory. After that, researchers can draw conclusions from the analysis that has been done.

⁵ Sugiyono, "*Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*", (Bandung: CV, Alfabeta, 2006) . 334