CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about research design, subject of study, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010), qualitative research sees the individual and his or her world are interconnected. The one has no existence without the other. It means that qualitative research sees that individual is a unique concept that cannot be explained by statistical data. Everyone has their own understanding and feeling that involves the study. “Qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible use of theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem” (Creswell, 2007 p.37).

Bogdan (2007), states that qualitative research is several research strategies that describe certain characteristic. The writer uses descriptive qualitative design to describe the use of code switching in teaching English. This method is used because there is no treatment for the research subjects. In this study, the writer intends to identify, classify, and describe how code switching is used in English Class.
3.2 Subject of the Study

This study was conducted in SMP Negeri I Dau which is located in Jl.Raya Tegal Weru No.191 Malang. The research subjects were a teacher who employed code switching in teaching English and eight grade students of SMP Negeri I Dau. The teacher had been teaching at SMP Negeri I Dau since 2006. She was graduated from IKIP Boedi Utomo Malang and had the experience teaching in SMP Negeri I Dau for eleven years. The students were intermediate level students who were in the eight grade at Junior High School. They were about thirteen years old. They had English Class twice a week and learned for seventy minutes each meeting.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the writer uses observation and interview as the instruments. Both of them become essential as the primary method of acquiring information and important data. According to Griffes (2012, p.128), data collection instrument refers to analyze and interpret qualitative or quantitative data which are physical or nonphysical.

3.3.1 Observation

“Observation is a generic term to refer to the process of data gathering” (Latief, 2014, p.204). Based on this statement, observation is data collecting process where the observer tries to seek the data from the fieldwork. The writer tries to find data and information from the research subjects.
According to Latief (2014), there are two types of observation which are participant observation and non-participant observations. First, participant observation, it involves the researcher as a participant in which the researcher becomes one of the members and joins all the activities as the subjects. Second, non-participant observation, it refers to the condition in which researcher keeps himself/herself away from the subject being observed.

In this study, the writer uses non-participant observation. The purposes are to obtain natural situation and get more valid data. The writer focuses on collecting data and information from English Class by joining the class passively. The writer sits in the back row and observes the teaching process. The writer writes down code switching is used by the teacher and student’s responses toward the use of code switching.

3.3.2 Interview

Borg (in Latief, 2014, p.200) states that interview refers to data collecting instruments that involves direct verbal interaction between individuals. In other words, interview is data gathering that involves direct interaction between the interviewer and interviewee.

Based on Griffee (2015), there are two types of interview which are open and closed interview. An open interview may encourage the interviewer to ask follow-up question and allow the respondents to answer the question by their own way. On the other hand, a closed interview asks all respondents the same questions, in the same order, using the same word.
In this study, the writer uses open interview. The purposes are to get the data more specific, natural, and relevant to the research questions. The questions arise based on the situation that happens in the classroom. The writer uses recorder and notes to collect the data from the interview. In this situation, the writer takes a note and record all the conversation to know the types of code switching which is used in English Class.

3.4 Data Collection

In this study, the writer uses observation and interview to collect the data. The steps of data collection are as follows:

1. Observing the course activities
   In this step, the writer does the non-participant observation. She joins the class passively and records all data about the use of code switching and students responses toward the use of code switching in English Class. The observation is done two times and seventy minutes of each meeting.

2. Conducting the interview to the subject of research in gaining the data by using unstructured interview. The interview is ten minutes.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data. The steps are as follows:

1. Classifying the data based on the types of code switching used by the teacher and students in teaching Speaking Class in SMP Negeri I Dau.
   The result is put into the table below.
2. Identifying students’ responses toward the use of code switching. The result is put into the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Code Switching</th>
<th>Students’ Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive Responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative Responses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Discussing and interpreting the data.

4. Drawing conclusion based on the finding.