CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the overview of research method used in this study related to research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Kothari (2004) explains that research design is the design preparation of the research project or the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data. It helps the researcher organize planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in the analysis. In conclusion, research design refers to a researcher’s plan to process in order to obtain relevant information and answer problems related to phenomenon discussed. Creswell (2012) divides research design into three types: qualitative, quantitative, and mix methods.

In this study, the researcher applied qualitative research. Ary et al. (2010) mention that qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. The design was chosen due to the purpose of the study in which to describe the natural phenomenon of code-switching (so forth CS). Moreover, by using qualitative method, the researcher collected data in the form of words rather than numbers to identify types and factors of CS that led Indonesian students to use CS within their social contact in exchange program at Tongren University-China.
3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study were 8 Indonesian students from University of Muhammadiyah Malang (So forth UMM) who joined exchange program at Tongren University-China around 1 semester in 2016. There were respectively in age between 21 to 24 years old. They came from different regions of Indonesia such as Samarinda, Papua, Dompu, Malang, Bawean, and Lumajang with every region presents its own local language. Meanwhile, two of the participants were sophomore, 5 people belonged to junior, and the last one was senior.

3.3 Data Collection

This section on data collection described the technique, instrument, and procedure employed in this research.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

In this research, discourse analysis and interview were applied to deal with research problems.

3.3.1.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the term by which discourse is analysed (Morgan 2010). Brown and Yule (1988) also mention that discourse analysis is the analysis of language in use as it is known that language used in such a situation is primarily message oriented. Furthermore, it is divided into spoken and written discourse analysis. In this study, the researcher focused on spoken discourse analysis in the form of transcribed spoken data through 12 videos that consisted of students’ utterances to deal with the types of code-switching used by Indonesian students within their social interaction.
3.3.1.2 Interview

Crewell (2012) mentions that interview provides useful information when people cannot directly observe participants, and they permit participants to describe detailed personal information. Ary (2010) also states that interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. It is used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. It can be concluded that the researcher cannot observe the participants’ feelings and thinking, so that interviewing is a key to understand what and how people perceive and interpret the world around them.

In this study, the researcher collected data by semi-structured interview in order to explore more information related to factors and functions of CS within their social interaction. Flick (2009) suggests that semi-structured interview is a special form of developing the method of interviewing quite a bit further. Before interviewing, the researcher prepared interview guide that consisted of questions related to the problems discussed. He also claims that interview guide incorporates questions and narrative stimuli to collect data with regard to a certain problem.

3.3.2 Procedure

In this research, the data were obtained from the result of discourse analysis and interview. Therefore, the procedures of collecting data were as follows:

1. Recording several conversation among Indonesian students within their social contact

2. Transcribing the conversations among students
3. Interviewing the students

4. Transcribing the result of interview sections

3.4 Data Analysis

The data used in this research were students’ utterances within their social contact and the result of interview sections. All of the utterances containing CS used by them and the result of interview were analyzed. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by several steps:

1. Classifying the transcriptions based on research problems
2. Identifying the transcription results of students’ utterances related to types of CS existed among Indonesian students within their social contact
3. Investigating the transcription results of interview sections due to factors that led Indonesian students to use CS
4. Drawing conclusion