

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research used a qualitative research method. The qualitative research method is a method that is used to examine natural object situations. In the qualitative research method, the researcher observes the field, records what happened, analyzes various data found in the research field, and then makes a research report.¹ In this research, the researcher observed, recorded what happened, and analyzed data found in the English teaching and learning activities at X MIPA 2 classroom of MA Ma'ahid Kudus.

The researcher used data from observation, semi-structured interview, and documentation as major data of this research. The researcher position is non-participant spectator, which visits, records and notes the participants activities in the classroom. The teaching and learning procedure is observed to identify how is the implementation of code switching by the English teacher and what types of code switching is used. Furthermore, interviews are given to get information about the students' and teachers' perceptions of the code switching practice in the English classroom.

B. Research Setting

This research study was conducted at MA Ma'ahid Kudus, which is located at St. K.H Muhammad Arwani, Bakalan Krpyak, Kaliwungu, Kudus, Central Java. The specific place is the X MIPA 2 Classroom, where the phenomenon of the use of code switching in EFL happens. This research was conducted from 3rd August 2022 until 10th August 2022.

C. Research Participants

The researcher purposively determines the participants of this research by considering the research purposes. Therefore, the researcher decided that the participants of this research are the Headmaster of MA Ma'ahid Kudus, the Vice of Curriculum of MA Ma'ahid Kudus, five students of X MIPA 2 and the English teacher of that class. The determination of the sample in qualitative research is done when the researcher begins to enter the field and during the research (emergent sampling design). The method is called snowball sampling technique,

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 33.

where the researcher chooses certain people who are considered to provide the necessary data; then based on the data or information obtained from the previous sample, the researcher can determine other samples which are considered to provide more complete data². The researcher has chosen these five students based on their specific responses to the English teacher's explanation during the English teaching and learning activity.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

1. Instruments

The research instrument is the tool used by the researcher while collecting research data.³ In qualitative research, the main research instrument is the researcher herself. As the human instrument, the researcher needs to determine the research focus and the participants, then collect the data, review the data quality and analyze the data. After analyzing the data, the researcher interprets the data and then conclude the research founding.⁴ In this study, the researcher determined the use of code switching by the English teacher at X MIPA 2 as the research focus. The participants are the English teacher and five students of X MIPA 2. While collected the data, the researcher used observation guidelines and interview guidelines, which helped the researcher gather data by observing and interviewing the teacher and the students. The other instrument is documentation, which is used to provide additional information.

2. Data Collection

The data collecting method is the method to obtain the data in the research.⁵ The technique of collecting data in this research was clarified as follows:

a) Observation.

The researcher used non participant observation. The researcher observed the English teaching and learning process in the classroom without being

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 301.

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 148.

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 305-306.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 193.

involved. In the observation process, there are some aspects that observed by the researcher, including how the teacher applied the code switching strategy and also the students' behaviors in the classroom.⁶

b) Interview

The researcher used semi structured interview. The researcher formed interview guidelines with some specific questions, but the questions are flexible and adjusted to the interviewee's response. The participants were interviewed after the teaching and learning process. The technique was used to know the participants' opinions about the teaching and learning process.⁷

c) Documentation

Documentation helped the researcher to get a picture of the subject's perspective. In this research, the researcher wrote some notes, recorded voices, and took some pictures.⁸

E. Research Data Validity

Data validity tests in qualitative research include credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.⁹ To validate the credibility, the researcher used technical triangulation by comparing the observation results with the interview data. To validate the transferability, the researcher analyzed the data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation and drew conclusions to be easily understood. To validate the dependability, the researcher took documentation of the research processes. To validate the confirmability, the researcher determined the result of this research based on the actual data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching, compiling, organizing, and synthesizing data until they are ready to be drawn as

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 204.

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 302.

⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 32.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 366-367.

conclusions.¹⁰ In this research, the researcher used data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification.¹¹

1. Data reduction

The longer the researcher is in the field, the greater the amount of data, the more complex it becomes. For this reason, it is necessary to immediately carry out data analysis through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and removing the unnecessary data.¹²

In this research, the researcher obtained a general and comprehensive picture of the research object during the early observation. In the data reduction process, the researcher sorted and reduced the general data, then set some essential data that will be used in the research. The data is related to English teaching and learning in X MIPA 2 classroom of MA Ma'ahid Kudus. The researcher sorted the information, then decided to focus on the information about the use of code switching strategy by the English teacher and how the students' perception of that.

2. Data display

After the data reduction process, the next step is data display. Data display shows the collected information in the form of descriptions, tables, graphs, and others. In this study, the research data is carried out in the form of descriptions, charts, and so forth.

3. Conclusion drawing and Verification

The last step is drawing conclusions and verification to answer the research problems that were formulated from the beginning. Then, the conclusions need to be verified. The verification is supported by valid and consistent data. In this study, the conclusions from the researcher will be supported by the data obtained by the researcher. The conclusion will answer the research problem about how is the implementation of the code

¹⁰Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 335.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 337.

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 338.

switching strategy, what kind of code switching the English teacher used, and how are the students' perception toward it.¹³

G. Research Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted after obtaining approval and research permission from the headmaster of MA Ma'ahid Kudus. There are some principles of this research, including:

1. Get approval from participants before researching.
2. Respect each participant's decision and opinion
3. The researcher protects the students' privacy
4. Any communication related to research must be conducted with honesty and transparency.



¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) 337-341.