

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, researcher discuss the Location of the Research, Research Design, Subject of the Study, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and Trustworthiness of the Study.

3.1 Location of the Research

Researcher conducted a study at SMK N 4 Samarinda which was addressed on Jalan. KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 4 (Samarinda Ilir), Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia. It was established on July 30, 1980 (Previously named SMEA Negeri 2 Samarinda), a vocational school that was packaged, and designed to produced graduates who were ready to enter the world of work and were able to develop professional attitudes in accordance with their fields. Able to continue their education to a higher level, and have the ability in their field. Entrepreneurship while still having a strong spirit of unity and nationality. Along with the development of the City of Samarinda in particular and the global development of the 20th century as well as the dynamics of the development of science and technology which is increasingly, rapidly, and currently SMK Negeri 4 Samarinda has developed a skill programs:

1. Business and Management (Accounting)
2. Office Administration
3. Online Business and Marketing

4. Hospitality Accommodation
5. Information and Communication Technology (Multimedia)
6. Islamic Banking

The six majors are available at SMK N 4 Samarinda each special class of English class each week fills one meeting. For departments that used two languages or bilingual the school facilitates classes, teaching materials, and teachers to train students in need or related to English. The school also provides English specialization classes for students to hone their skills in English. Researcher have conducted research in class XI Accounting for the academic year 2021/2022.

Based on the results of initial interviews with teachers of English subjects, there was a lack of confidence in students in speaking in English classes. This was the main reason for researcher to continue research because students were afraid that they will say or spell the wrong word. Then it could be expected to be a solution to help students who lack confidence in speaking full English can speak used code switching in the classroom.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a design that was used as a reference in research. This research used a qualitative approach because in this study researcher collected social research data that systematically used information relevant to the interpretation of the results. The type of research used by researcher

used the listening method, namely recording and note-taking to draw conclusions about the research.

3.3 Subject of the Study

In this study the researcher conducted a study where the subject in this study was the student while the object was the class. The number of students who become the subject is 3 female students 3 male students. Researcher conducted research in English classes for 6 meetings in a period of 2 months, which the start in April-May.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Data collection technique was a step that was considered strategic in research, because it has the main purpose of obtaining data (Sugiyono, 2016). The method in this study was the listening method, where the listening method was the method used by listening to the used of language using recording techniques and note-taking technique (Sudaryanto, 1993).

This method was carried out by listening to the information heard by recording and note-taking the information obtained. The recording method was a data collection technique by recording information in conversations, related to the problem to be studied with consideration, of the data in the form of oral data with planning, and systematically. The note-taking technique was a technique by writing data related to the problem that was researched, filtered and then concluded. Recording was carried out in such a way that it does not interfere with the going space conversational activities. Audio recording technology was designed to capture data in the form of

teacher and student speech during the learning process. After the recording, in addition to writing or note-taking, the researcher can listen to the students returning. This makes it easier for researcher to analyze the results of the recordings. Using record-keeping technique, researcher prepared portfolio paper, a folio that documents the data obtained. Recording was done after the researcher listens and has data to study, where the researcher writes down what he/she hears according to the type of data was looking for. The advanced note-taking technique was used to record the informant's answer. Informants' answers were recorded using phonetic symbols to facilitate data transmission.

In data collection, a comparison between recording and note-taking technique was included so that data will be obtained with complete results.

Table 1.1 Technique of Data Collection

No	Record	Note Talking
1.		
2.		
3.		

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2012) the process of data analysis in qualitative research was carried out before entering the field, while in the field, and after completion in the field. Analysis was performed on data from preliminary studies, or secondary data, which be used to determine the

focus of the study. In this study, data were collected by systematically analyzing objects and subjects measured from observations in code switching in English class. Data was collected by classifying by type of code transfer in the class by using the following data analysis table:

Table 1.2 Grammatical types of code switching

Name	Type of CS		
	Tag	Inter.	Intra

Table 1.3 Contextually types of code switching

Name	Types of CS	
	Metaphorical	Situational

After the data was obtained, the next stage, Miles and Huberman (1992), in the process of data collection consisting of the first four stages in the study, namely:

1. Data collection was an integral part of data analysis activities.
2. Data reduction was the work of summarizing data and then grouping them into specific conceptual units, specific categories, and specific topics.

3. Data presentation was the activity of collecting information, making it possible to draw conclusions and take action.
4. Researcher in the field were constantly working to draw conclusions. From the very beginning of data collection, qualitative researcher look for meaning in things, noting regularity in patterns (in theoretical notes), explanations, possible configurations, causal paths, and propositions.

In the first stage of the data collection process, namely data collection based on the data sought and obtained or collected. The second stage of reduction that the data was filtered so that the data was important and in accordance with the research needs taken. The third stage was that after filtering the data was presented and concluded so as to get results that were in accordance with the needs in the form of information and answer the formulation of problems in the research taken. Then it could be concluded the results obtained.

3.6 Trustworthiness of the Study

The data collection technique used in this study, where the researcher used triangulation technique, could be interpreted as a data collection technique that can integrate several techniques from data collection and existing data sources.

Researcher used the record and note-taking method for data collection to obtain data from the same data source, called technical triangulation. Source triangulation refers to obtaining data from various sources using the same method so that the resulting data was true. In the data collection process, the author used four stages, namely collecting, reducing, presenting, and concluding data.