

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides a detailed description of location of the research, research design, subject of the research, technique data collecting, technique data analysis, and Trust Worthiness of the research as follows:

1.1 Location of the Study

The location of the research took place at SMK Negeri 4 Samarinda. The address of the location is Jl. Kyai Haji Ahmad Dahlan No.4, Sungai Pinang Luar, Kec. Samarinda Kota, Kota Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur. From the first preliminary study the researcher chose this location because most of the major are requiring students to practicing English more than other school and the majority of the students speaks more than one language in English language classroom.

1.2 Research Design

Qualitative research focus on understanding a research inquiry as an idealistic or humanistic approach. The use of qualitative method is to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behaviours, and interactions. It generates non-numerical data (Pathak, et. al, 2012).

There were previous studies that gave much input in conducting the research because they have the same topic. This fact impacts on the research design used by the researcher. The researcher used qualitative descriptive research. Because researchers want to observe and interact with a research's participants in their real-life environment such as conversation.

1.3 Subject of the Study

The Participant of this research involved grade 11 in SMK Negeri 4 Samarinda. School year of 2021-2022 represented the population. Six students were participating in this research, the researcher chose 11 grade of accountant class to be recorded and observed during learning activity. From the preliminary study the researcher found six students uses code switching in English classroom. Teachers' recommendation was required in choosing the participant. Students that are using English more often dan fluently were the criteria of this research.

1.4 Technique of Data Collection

Considering with the research design and the research, the researcher used observation list as an instrument of his research. The researcher himself was doing the data gathering and analysis. The data collection was taking only one meeting of learning process.

1.4.1 Observation

This research used observation for the data of both students' and teacher's utterances at the main quantity of the research. The data collection began with observing the event and then specified the event. Six students of accountant A classroom were the researcher's subject in this observation. Observation list is needed in this research.

1.4.2 Audio Recording

The audio recording was the complement of the observation. Audio recording was facilitating the researcher for the process of data

collection and analyse because it capable to maintain the permanence of data and comprehended the context that influence students to use code switching. Audio recording procedure included recording the event and specifying the event.

1.5 Technique of Data Analysis

For analysing the data, the researcher conducted transcription symbols, which generally used in a conversation analysis, and based on the system which is has been modified by (Mauliddiyah et al., 2020) as shown in table 2. This transcription symbols supported in describing the conversation. After that the result were structured in chapter 4 of this research.

Table 1. *Modified transcription used in the research of Allwright & Bailey (1991) by Mauliddiyah, Munir, & Mustofa, (2020).*

Code	Explanation
T	Teacher
M	Male student, by using numbers (M ¹ , M ² , etc)
F	Female students, by using numbers (F ¹ , F ² , etc)
F1	Group of students
LL+	Whole class
LLL	Whole class and teacher

In analysing the data, researcher conducted data reduction, data display, and draw conclusion. Data reduction, data display, and draw conclusion were three stages of analysing the data in qualitative research (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

In data reduction the data from observation and audio recording was specified based on the research purposes, after reducing the data researcher transcribed the data into written transcription, finally the researcher conclude the result from data display, and draw conclusion about context and factors that influence students to use code switching.

1.6 Trust Worthiness of the research

Understanding research trustworthiness or rigor of a research referring to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a research, most experts agree trustworthiness is necessary, debates have been waged in the literature as to what constitutes trustworthiness. There are criteria which are agreed by many qualitative researchers. These criteria include credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability; they later added authenticity (Guba & Lincoln, 1994).

Credibility of this research proved by using a credible method from previous research, observing and audio recording. The result was examined several times. The dependability of the data was depended on the stability of the condition of the research. The researcher was consistent on the neutrality of the findings, also only from the researcher perspective. The findings of this research might be useful for another researcher.