

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research Design is the scientific way to get data with certain goals and specific functions. In conducting the study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative as research method because it focuses on a particular phenomenon in the school environment. In this case, the phenomenon is code-switching in teaching English to seventh-grade students in SMP N1 Sibolga Medan..

B. The data and The Source of Data

The data of this study were obtained from the teacher's language utterances in the teaching and learning process, who teaches grammar material in VII-I, VII-II, and VII-III classes at SMP Negeri 1 Sibolga, and the teacher answered on the results of the interview. The researcher selected SMP Negeri 1 Sibolga, because the teacher in that school often used code switching that are Indonesian and English language in teaching-learning process and also in this school there are problems and phenomena concerning this study. The subject of this data in the study were english teacher of seventh grade students. The researcher collected the data by observing the teacher's communication in English teaching-learning process by using audio-recording and then transcribed the result of observation as

documentation. The last, the researcher was checked the result of the interview.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection used in this research are observation and interview.

1. Observation

The observation method is a way of gathering information on human behavior by observing and recording without direct contact. Observation only required the role of an observer to break away from the role of teacher and take a different view of the situation. This observation provided researchers with a more accurate description of social life, which was otherwise difficult to obtain. Firstly, the researcher observed the English teacher language in school. Secondly, the researcher used a class recording session using an audio recording device. The teacher's language move that occurs in the interaction was recorded in the classroom. Using a voice recorder can help the researcher to transcribe the interview more clearly. Speech conversion was used to help the researcher understand the language spoken and facilitate the coding and labeling of each data sample.

2. Interview

The third method of data collection is interviews. Data collection methods include interviews. In his 1991 book, Eisner states that interviews can be a great way to collect direct observational data in qualitative research. In this step, an interview was conducted to get information about why code switching is used. Then the researchers received the necessary data from the interview.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

Descriptive qualitative method was used by the researcher to analyze the data that were got from classroom observation that we completed by audio recorder and fields notes. Here, the researcher had three processes of data analysis. They were data reduction, data display, and conclusion / verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In this research, the data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data reduction

In this data reduction, the researcher did the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying the data from classroom interaction between teacher and students in conducting English learning process. The important data about the teacher's code-switching practice would be analyzed by the researcher.

2. Data display

In this case, after the data were reduced, the next stage was data display. It provided an organized and compressed assembly of information that permitted drawing conclusion. The information can be explained by table, graphic, narrative

form, etc. In this way, the researcher displayed the data into tables of code-switching types and arrange the result of interview by qualitative narration. It was used for knowing the total of types and teacher reason of used code-switching in the classroom.

NO	UTTERANCES	TYPES OF CS				
		T	INTER.	INTRA.		
				word	phrase	clause
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
TOTAL						

3. Conclusion

The researcher concluded about the data after displaying it in the previous step. The researcher did this step to give a clear explanation about the meaning of the analysed data. In this case, the researcher discussed the data by neatly arranged data and also got consulted the data with her thesis advisor.