

Chapter Three

Methodology

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methodology that is used to conduct the research. It includes research design, setting and participant, data collection instrument, data collection procedures, and data analysis. The researcher elaborates the research design. This chapter discusses about research setting and participant. The researcher describes the way to gather the data collection in this research. Lastly, the researcher describes the steps in analysing the data in data analysis.

Research Design

The researcher focuses on the use of code-switching in English for foreign language classroom especially the use of code-switching in teacher and student communication. The researcher used qualitative design, the researcher decide to use qualitative design because the researcher directly analyses the participants' statement in a specific way. According to Creswell (2012) qualitative research is suitable for the researcher that does not know the variable of the research problem and needs to explore more details. The researcher can explore more and develop an understanding in several condition. In this case, the researcher investigates teacher's perception in doing code-switching in English for foreign language classroom by doing interview.

The researcher uses interview method to collect the data. According to Lambert (2012), the purpose of using descriptive qualitative method is to summarize the specific information from the participants. By using descriptive qualitative method the study focuses on discovering the nature of specific events under study. Based on Lambert (2012), the researcher can conclude that qualitative descriptive is very useful because the researcher

wants to know some information about teachers' code-switching even deeper, who are involved in that event, what is involved in that event and where it take place. So, descriptive qualitative method can help the researcher to collect the data with detailed informations.

Setting and Participant

This research is conducted at one private senior high school in Yogyakarta. These are the reasons why the researcher chose the private school because English teachers of this school usually switch some words into first language while they are teaching in the classroom. Student learn English once in a week. The researcher becomes pre-service teacher on internship program in this school, so the researcher is familiar with the teachers and also condition in English class.

The participants of this study are two English teachers from one of high school in Jogjakarta. The reason of why the researcher chooses the English teachers in the high school is because the teachers in this school do the code-switching frequently in teaching and learning process. So, English teachers in this school are qualified to be the participants. Based on Cresswell (2012) one of the characteristic in qualitative method is few size of sample and there is no certain sample size. The participants can be choosen because they have same difficulties to teach English when their first language is bahasa Indonesia. Purposive sampling is often used by the researchers in picking the characteristics (English teacher who is teaching English as a foreign language and usually switch some words into their first language while they teach) to be included in the sample based on their similarity and interest about particular field, stated by Cohen, Manion and Morison (2011). The researcher only took two participants and the researcher had already asked about their availability and their identity is disguised to keep their privacy.

Data Collection Instrument

This research used interview as the method to gather the data. The interview guideline was used as the instrument. The researcher used standardize open-ended interview so the participants can answer the question based on their own experience (Cohen, 2011). The questions are about in what situation teacher use code-switching, is there any function in doing code-switching in EFL classroom. The researcher used smart-phone to record the interview, the researcher used smartphone to record the interview so the researcher did not lose any information from interview.

Data Collection Procedure

There are several steps that the researcher should do to gather the data. The first is the researche made interview guidelines. The second, the researcher did the interview. Before doing the interview, the researcher made an appointment with the participants, asked them if they were willing to be participants. Time allocation for interview was around 30 until 35 minute. The researcher used interview because by using interview the researcher can know how often teachers use students' first language in second language classroom by teachers' opinion.

This study explores teachers' strategy to help their students in learning foreign language by using code-switching. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) said that interview is flexible tool to collect data for the research. Moreover, the researcher used bahasa Indonesia while doing the interview to minimize misunderstanding between researcher and participants, because both the participants and the researcher used bahasa Indonesia as their first language.

Data Analysis

After conducting the interview, the researcher analysed the data in order to find the finding of the research question. To analyze the data the researcher transferred the audio into text and reported the findings of the observation, to make sure the validity of the data, the researcher should conduct member checking with the participants. Member checking is a process to check the accuracy of the interview by asking each participants, Cresswell (2012). The researcher showed the results to the participants whether there is misunderstanding about related data or not.

Then, the researcher analysed the data by coding the data. Cresswell (2012) explained that coding is process of segmenting and labelling text from description and broad themes in the data. The purpose of doing this step is to help the researcher to get detailed information, if there are some similarities between participants response. The data analysis consists of four steps; open coding, analytical coding, axial coding and selective coding. Open coding can be performed on a line-by-line, phrase-by-phrase, sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph or unit of text-by-unit of text basis (Cohen and Morison, 2011, p.561). According to Arham (2018) open coding is putting a label that the researcher attaches to a piece of text to describe and categorize that piece of text. The next step is analytical coding, in this step the researcher translated the original statements of the participants into English, after that the researcher determined the theme from the information (Hapsari, 2018). The third step is axial coding, Cohen and Morison (2011) stated that “axial coding is an activity of labelling the point which has same category into one group” after the researcher translated the interview result and defined the theme, the researcher put the similar opinion into the same group. The last step is selective coding, in this step the researcher should pick out the statement which is related to the aims of this research. Hapsari (2018) stated that the researcher determined the findings of this research based on the result in selective coding.

