

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology used by the researcher in this study. There are six sections of methodology in this study namely research design, research setting, research participants, data collection method, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Several theories are also included in this chapter to support the methodology in this study.

Research Design

The purpose of this study was to investigate the pedicab drivers in the use of code switching. This researcher used qualitative design to collect data. One of the characteristics in qualitative design is to explore and develop the central phenomenon in order to get the detailed information (Creswell, 2012). This research investigates the types of code switching in detail information from Creswell reverse to. Furthermore, this study used a descriptive qualitative design because the researcher needed the descriptive explanations from the participants. A descriptive qualitative study focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). The specific events of this research was appropriate with the code switching used by pedicab driver while facilitate communication with their foreign tourist passenger which discovering the nature of the specific events of code switching used. Besides, the results of this research were to get information about the use of code switching used by the pedicab drivers. Thus, the descriptive qualitative design is suitable to this research.

Research Setting

This study was conducted in Malioboro Street. The reason of choosing this place was due to the fact that pedicab drivers often waited for their passengers in Malioboro. Besides, Malioboro Street is one of the famous tourist objects in Yogyakarta, and mostly be a

meeting place between foreigners and the pedicab driver in having pedicab service transaction. In addition, this study had been started in October 2018, and the data were collected in November 2018.

Research Participant

In this research, the researcher chose three pedicab drivers at Malioboro Street randomly in terms of an action, interaction, or process. There were some reasons why these participants were chosen. Firstly, the researcher chose the pedicab drivers randomly as the participants because the researcher collected the data in natural way. Secondly, the pedicab drivers often used English while serving their foreign tourists. Thirdly, Yogyakarta came up as tourism industry especially in Malioboro Street, and there were some problems faced by pedicab drivers. The problems mostly faced by pedicab drivers were related to the use of code switching while communicating with the foreign tourists.

In this research, only three participants were involved because those three participants had experienced in facing the problems on the use of code switching. Furthermore, Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2012) stated that the number of participants did not have minimum standards in qualitative research. The participants were assigned into pseudonyms to keep their identities such as Joko, Yanto and Budi. A pseudonym was used in this research because the researcher intended to keep personal information of each participant. Besides, the data represented that the pedicab drivers came from several areas in Yogyakarta. Mr. Joko came from Gesikan Panggung Harjo in Bantul, Mr. Yanto came from Sewon Bantul and Mr. Budi was from Sleman. Concisely, the pedicab drivers were all Javanese.

All of the participants were in the age of fifty to sixty years old. Mostly, the pedicab drivers in Malioboro Street who were able to speak English worked as the pedicab drivers for years. Mr. Joko aged 54 years old as participants one has been working as pedicab driver around 30 years, the participant one had once joined the English training in 1990 held by

Tourism Industry Department of Yogyakarta and actually has good English speaking skills because often meet and communicate with foreign tourist passenger. Mr. Yanto aged 50 years old as participants two has been working as pedicab driver around 29 years, the participants two admitted that he never had joined the English training and often meet foreign tourist passenger, but unfortunately the participants two has poor English proficiency. Mr. Budi aged 47 years old as participants three has been working as pedicab driver around 25 years, similar with the participants two that the participants three never joined English training and often meet foreign tourist passenger and has poor English proficiency. The pedicab drivers' English speaking was obtained from numerous experiences while guiding foreign tourists who visited Malioboro Street. Hence, The fact showed that two of the participants learn English by doing self taught while doing their work as pedicab drivers in order to practice their English speaking skill.

In this research, the background of each participant could affect them in their English speaking language ability. For the reasons, each participant had different educational background. For more detailed information of each participant' educational background, it is explained in the following table.

Table 1

The Participants' Profile

No	Name	Age	The Length of Work as pedicab driver
1	Joko	54 years old	30 years
2	Yanto	50 years old	29 years
3	Budi	47 years old	25 years

Research Instrument

Before determining the instrument of the research, it should be known what instrument is. Instrument of the research is the tools of the research that use the method of the research (Arikunto, 2010). Instrument of this research is observation checklist, field note and interview guideline in obtaining the data. The researcher took observation checklist and field note while doing the observation to find out what really happened in the observation activity. Observation checklist and field note is used to notes the result of data related to the pedicab drivers' utterance while communicate with their foreign tourist passenger. Then, the interview guideline in the end of observation is to strengthen the validity of the data related to triangulate the result of observation.

Data Collection Method

In collecting the data, this research used observation and interview as the methods of collecting the data. Observation is more than just looking. In the observation, the researcher observed behavior, events, or activities of persons or group of people being examined. The researcher doing observation when foreign tourist passenger and the pedicab driver had communication, related to observed the code switching used by the pedicab driver. The researcher used an interview after doing the observation to triangulate the result of observation of pedicab drivers in using code switching while communicating with their foreign tourists. The researcher applied naturalistic observation because the topic and research question were specified. Besides, naturalistic observation involves studying the spontaneous behavior of participants in natural surroundings. Besides, the researcher simply records what the participants see in whatever way they can figure out (Flick, 2009). In addition,

Moyles(2002)suggested “Researcher needs to record the physical and contextual setting of the observation and the number of participants who they are, who come and go, what they do and what their roles are, the time of day of the observation, the layout of the setting, the chronology of the event observed, and any critical incidents that happen” (p. 181).

Data Collection Procedure

In this research, the researcher functioned himself as the complete observer in collecting the data. This research observed the participants without giving any information to them where the researcher only observed without being noticed by the participants. There were several steps conducted prior to the observation. Firstly, the researcher looked for foreign tourist for willing to help the researcher to be the participant in collecting the data of the research. In the second step, the researcher explained to foreign tourist who wanted to be the participant to help the researcher in collected the data about how the way to collect the data, foreign tourist invited the pedicab driver to speak English such as in conversation of bargaining, direction, showing place, etc. In the third step, the researcher went to Malioboro Street with foreign tourists who were willing to help the researcher to conduct the research. In the fourth step, the researcher and foreign tourist looked for pedicab driver services randomly to go around the Malioboro Street. In the fifth step, while the foreign tourist and pedicab drivers shared through the conversation, the researcher observed, recorded and took a note from their conversations naturally without being noticed by the pedicab drivers to collect the data. In the last step, the researcher will interview the pedicab driver in the end of observation to know the factor that caused pedicab driver used code switching and to match the data from the observation.

The observation done around 40 minutes per each participant, and the interview took time around 15 minutes with used Indonesian language. In the final procedure, the researcher interviewed the pedicab driver based on interview guideline that asked about where the

pedicab driver came from, how old they are, how they can speak English language, how often they serve their tourist passenger, how they think about their English proficiency and what factor that affect them to switching code when they talked with their foreign tourist passenger. After that, the researchers match the data from the pedicab driver's statement with the observation data.

After conducting the observation, the researcher explained the result of the observation using the description through four steps of analysis method namely, determining the data, identifying the errors, classifying the errors, and explaining the errors. Besides, the researcher explained the result of the research in chapter four. Therefore, in this research, the observation was a suitable as the research instrument to collect the data the use of code switching among pedicab drivers at Malioboro Street.

Additionally, the researcher needed approximately three weeks to collect and analyze the data from the observation transcription. Consequently, the observation and the interview were suitably applied in this research because the researcher only focused on analyzing pedicab drivers code switching.

Data Analysis

In this research, the data were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method with the mode from Sugiyono (2007). There are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divides the activity in analyzing data into three activities; they are data reduction, display data, and conclusion verification. Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that are considered important. Hence, the researcher must select data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first the researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data.

Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this researcher is chosen by identified and determined the pedicab driver' utterances.

Data display means the process to simply the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. In displaying data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into written transcript form. For the last process is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes conclusion from the data display.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: the data from the observation and recording were transcribed into the written transcript. Then the transcripts were identified to determine the code switching phenomenon. Through the data reduction, the utterances which did not contain the code switching were omitted. Then the utterances which contained the code switching were left. By data reduction, the researcher identified and chose the data such as the utterances which were considered as code switching and relevant to the research topic. Hence, the analyses were focused into the data which were suitable to the research questions which had been formulated. In addition, the data which had been reduced and described as the research data contained the code switching. Besides, the data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method. The data which had been reduced and described were classified into specific groups based on the research focus. The focus of the research pointed into the factors and form of code switching.

Trustworthiness

According to Sugiyono(2007), the validity of the data is a standard validity of the retrieved data. Validity is benchmark accuracy between the data that happens to an object of research with data which can be reported by researchers. Besides, the valid data are data which do not differ between the data reported by researchers with the real data object occurred on the research(p. 299). In qualitative, the term trustworthiness is used instead of validity.

There are several types of trustworthiness called transferability, credibility, dependability, and conformability. Trustworthiness was conducted to maintain the correct data. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applied credibility by using member checking and data triangulation. Member checking is the qualitative technique used to establish the tenet of credibility in trustworthiness which shows that the findings are accurate and honest. According to Sugiyono(2007) the purpose of member checking is to make the information obtained or used in the writing report can be in accordance with data source. In triangulation, the researcher used the observation and interview. In doing member checking, the researcher showed the transcript of the interview and observation to the pedicab drivers. The observation and interview are the main data, the interview to validate the observation. The finding was same from observation and interview and suitable, no change in pedicab drivers' statement. Besides, if the results were agreed by the pedicab drivers through the transcript, the researcher would keep writing the results in the chapter four, finding and discussion.