

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research focused on analyzing the frequency of code-mixing applied by English lecturers in the teaching-learning English process through an online class, the types of code-mixing applied by English lectures, and the kind of functions of code-mixing applied by English lecturers.

This was descriptive research. Which is a descriptive statistical analysis as a method of this research. The characteristics of descriptive research are that the process is inductive; that is, the researchers gather data to build concepts or theory rather than deductively testing hypotheses as in positivist research. Furthermore, descriptive statistical analysis is a method of data analysis. Descriptive statistics consist of methods for organizing and summarizing information. Descriptive statistics include the construction of graphs, charts, and tables, and the calculation of various descriptive measures such as averages, measures of variation, and percentiles. It is also described by (Fisher & Marshall, 2009:93), he stated;

“...descriptive statistics are simply the numerical procedures or graphical techniques used to organize and describe the characteristics or factors of a given sample. Descriptive statistics aim to describe the midpoint of a spread of scores, usually referred to as the measure of central tendency, and the spread of scores known as the dispersion or variance”.

Descriptive researchers build toward theory from observations and intuitive understandings gleaned from being in the field (Merriam, 2009:15). Not only in theory but also the researcher would give the evidence of the frequency of using code-mixing in teaching-learning English process in form of cart or graphic.

## **B. Research Subject**

### **1. Population**

According to Kabir (2016:169) said population is the total of items about which information is desired. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2012:49) said that the population is not only people but also the other things in this whole nature. The population is also not just a number of the object or subject that is being studied but it includes all the characteristics of the object or subject.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the population of a whole nature or a set of all the things relating to individuals, objects, phenomena, and events which can be used as a source of data in this research is that certain characteristics. Starting from this definition, the meaning of population in this research is all individuals who made the object of research. The population in this research is English lecturers in IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

### **2. Sample**

Sample in research is very important because a representative sample can be obtained more accurate data. The accuracy of this data ultimately contributes invaluablely to a study. Sampling must be completely accountable. Sampling is the process of selecting the sample for estimating the population characteristics. In other words, it is the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it (Kabir, 2016:168).

The sample of this research is English lecturers who teach in the fifth semester to English Education Program students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. This research used purposeful sampling. According to Creswell (2014), in purposeful sampling, researchers intentionally select individuals and sites to learn or understand the central phenomenon. This sampling was used because the researcher has her own reasons, such as; 1) At the moment to collect the data, it would be the odd semester for university. 2) Only the fifth-semester students which had online classroom or zoom meetings and others classes were using WhatsApp group chat only. The lecturers who

teach in the fifth semester would need more code-mixing to let the students understand during the online classroom or zoom meeting. Therefore, the researcher intentionally selected the English lecturers who teach for an online class at the fifth semester of English Program students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

### **3. Technique of Data Collecting**

In this research, the researcher used recording and interviewing to collect the data. The researcher joined the online class or the google zoom of the first semester students to record all activities and conversations among lecturers and students when the teaching-learning English process happens.

#### **a. Recording**

Recording refers to the actions of any type of records or materials that document a research effort. These can be electronic or hard copy as in various forms of logs, notebooks, correspondence, videos, computer databases, and audio or digital records. The researcher recorded all activities/teaching-learning English processes through online classes.

#### **b. Interview**

The interview is conducting communication between two people or more for a specific purpose. It is used to gather data from people about their opinion, belief, and feelings about the situation with their own words (Ary et al:438). In this research, the researcher used structured interviews to have information on the research problems. The researcher had an interview with the English lecturer who teaches at the first semester of English students. The researcher had some questions with the following interview guideline;

Ask the lecturer about the goal of using code-mixing in her/his teaching-learning English process.

- 1) Ask the lecturer about the function of using the code-mixing itself in her/his classroom.
- 2) Ask the lecturer about the impact of using code-mixing on students' understanding.

### **C. Tools of Data Collecting**

Cresswell (2014) said that an instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting data. To obtain the objective data should be supported by the use of instruments or tools. The tools of this research were; a recorder and documentation (the transcriptions of recording and interviewing).

### **D. Procedure of Research**

In this research, the researcher conducted with several stages, they were;

- a. Having a research proposal
- b. Requesting permission from the IKIP PGRI Pontianak to conduct research on one of the English lecturers and the classroom at the fifth semester of English students.
- c. Joining the online class/the google zoom classroom.
- d. Record all activities and conversations among lecturers and students when the teaching-learning English process happens.
- e. Having an interview with the lecturer.
- f. Writing the transcription of recordings.
- g. Writing the transcription of interviewing.
- h. Analysing both transcriptions.
- i. Grouping the data.
- j. Determining the frequency, and making a chart.

The researcher determined the frequency of code-mixing to answer research question number 1 using SPSS or manual calculation using the following formula;

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

*(Source; modified from Arikunto in Yuriawati, 2014, p.79)*

Explanation:

P = as percentage of code mixing

F = as frequency of code mixed sentences.

N = as total of sentences.

- k. Find out the types of code-mixing applied by using the data of recording transcription, some theories, and making a checklist table.
- l. Find out the functions of code-mixing applied by using the data of interviewing transcription.
- m. Making a conclusion.

#### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive statistical analysis method which is SPSS as a technique to analyze the data. Besides, the researcher also used the documentation of recording and interviewing transcriptions to support some theories of code-mixing. Besides, the researcher also could use the manual calculation to get the frequency of using code-mixing in the teaching-learning process.

This is the formula of the manual calculation to determine the frequency of code mixing;

$$\mathbf{P = F/N \times 100\%}$$

*(Source; modified from Arikunto in Yuriawati, 2014, p.79)*

P = as percentage of code mixing.

F = as frequency of code mixed sentences.

N = as total of sentences.