CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research method that is used in conducting this study. It covers research design, subject of the study, data sources, data collection, and data analysis and triangulation.

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is a descriptive qualitative method. This method is based on the data which are words and not about the number. It is called a qualitative one. Since the collected data are in the forms of the sentence. The research is conducted by a qualitative approach because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomena such as words, sentence, and utterance.[13]

In this research, the researcher describes what type of code-switching of the utterance of the character in the movie "Critical Eleven", and gives an explanation about the movie in order to know the result why code-switching occurs in the character.

B. The Subject of the Study

The subject of the study in this research is the utterance by the characters of the movie "Critical Eleven". The focus of the researcher is to describe the utterance of the characters which conducted the types of code-switching and the

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[13] Bamabang Setyadi, Ag. 2006. *Metode Penelitian Untuk pengajar Bahasa Asing: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. P.220

reason the characters used code-switching in their utterance by using the theory of Charlotte Hoffman.

C. The Instrument of the Study

The instrument of this study is the researcher herself.[14] It means that in this study the researcher use classifying, qualifying, and describing the transcript which is used in the utterance of characters in the movie critical eleven based on the theory of Charlotte Hoffman. In the instrument and table as a tool to grouping the data of the types and reason based on the theory.

D. Data Source

The data of this study is the transcript of the utterance the characters in the movie critical eleven.

A data source is a person, something, or places that provide information for a piece of research. It means that the data source in this study is the characters in the movie which containing the code-switching. The researcher used the theory of Charlotte Hoffman to analyze the utterance of the character in the movie critical eleven. The theory of code-switching by Charlotte Hoffman has three types and seven reasons. There are three types of code-switching by Charlotte Hoffman: inter-sentential code-switching, emblematic code-switching and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. There are seven kinds of reasons code switching by Charlotte Hoffman: talking about a particular topic,

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[14] Suwardi Endraswara, *Metode, Teori, Teknik Penelitian Kebudayaan; Ideology, Epistemologi, dan Aplikasi*, (Yogyakarta, Pustaka Widyatama, 2006) p. 88

quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (interesting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

E. Data Collection

In collecting data, this research uses the documentation method. The document is a recording of the event which already happened in the past.[15] According to Sugiono divided kind of document into three types based on its form, such as a written document (including dairy, life history, biography, etc), b) picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on).[16]

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that taking utterance includes in documentation method because the data source which is the movie "Critical Eleven" include in a kind of document. That movie is used to take the utterance of the characters are contained code-switching in it.

This research uses some procedures to take the data. The first is watching the whole movie repeatedly for about ten times. The second is transcribing the whole utterance of the characters which use two languages. The third is selecting which contained code-switching in it. The utterance which is in Indonesian language or English only are not used (not being analyzed), because those do not categorize as cod- switching. The fourth is, doing close reading to the utterance which is contained code-switching.

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[15] Sugiono. 2013 Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta. p.240
[16] Ibid p.240

F. Data Analysis

    After the data were collected, the next step is data analysis. The researcher analyzes the transcription from the utterance of the characters in the movie "Critical Eleven" using the following steps:

1. Coding the data

    The researcher codes the data based on the types and reason fo code-switching. The coding and recoding used the researcher to make easier to analyze data from data collection. Developing coding system involves the several steps: after all the utterance of the character in movie critical eleven which containing the code-switching was write in the sentence, the researcher analyzes the data one by one, by applying the analysis of the three types by using theory Charlotte Hoffman, and seven reason by using theory, Charlotte Hoffman.

2. Analyzing the data

    The researcher uses descriptive analysis technique to analyze the data divining manual technique which is based on the code-switching theory. It does the following three steps, there are: (a) reading the scripts of the movie critical eleven from the table of coding data ; (b) to describe the types of code-switching are used in the utterance of the characters in the movie critical eleven by using theory of Charlotte Hoffman ; (c) to describe the reason of code-switching are used in the utterance of the characters in the movie critical eleven by using the theory of Charlotte Hoffman.

3. Discussing the data

In this step, the researcher shows the three kinds types of code-switching by using the theory of Charlotte Hoffman. Then explain seven kinds of reasons code switching by using the theory of Charlotte Hoffman in the utterance of characters in the movie critical eleven.

G. Triangulation

Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior.[17] Thus, triangulation technique means the researcher uses two or more techniques in collecting the data to get validity. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. There are four techniques in triangulation. Those are: (1) source triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, (4) theoretical triangulation.[18]

1. source triangulation

In source triangulation, the researcher uses many source or participants to get the accuracy of data.

2. investigator triangulation

Investigator triangulation means technique uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data. From some researcher's view in interpreting information and collecting the data. The validity of data can be increased.

3. methodological triangulation

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[17] Chohen, Manion. (1994) research method in education, London: Routlege p.112
[18] Patton, Michael Quinn. Qualitative researche and evaluation method 3nd edition. 2002 india: sage publication p. 543

Methodological triangulation refers to researcher uses more than one method in the researcher. Methodological triangulation is using the same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of study.[19] Thus, methodological triangulation is making different method to get validity of data.

4. theoretical triangulation

Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with perspective theory that is relevant. Here, the researcher is demanded to have expert judgment to compare the finding of research with the certain theory.

From those types of triangulation, the researcher uses methodological triangulation to get validity of data. Besides, the researcher collect the data by using interview guide which is supported by data collection and the researcher also uses documentation which can give evidence if the participants are characters in this movie that is proper to be used as subject of research.

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[19] Chohen, Manion. (1994) research method in education, London: Routlege p.113