CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter, explain and analyzing the data of the study. It contains design, data of source, subject of the study, the instrument of the study, techniques of data analysis. They function to describe how the theories are applied into practice in analysis.

3.1 Design

The study can be categorized as qualitative descriptive study. It means that the study only describes the existing phenomena of society based on reference books. There is no manipulation of variables and no testing of hypothesis. All the statements from the informants are accepted as true. In general linguistic research is categorized as a qualitative research. Qualitative research, the analysis of which describes the phenomenon that conducted to find data, collects data of this research. Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong (1989:3) states that "*Metode kualitatif sebagai prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data descriptif berupa kata-kata tertulis atau lisan dari orang-orang dan prilaku yang dapat diamati*". It means that qualitative research is a research procedure that represents the descriptive data such words in written or oral from the people and the behavior that can be observed. To get data, this research uses all of research design, those are: subject of the study, data source, instruments of the study, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysis data.

3.2 Data Source

The data in this research is obtained from the informant that have been chosen. According to:

"*Penutur bahasa atau informan adalah sumber informasi yang melengkapi peneliti dengan contoh-contoh bahasa dan menerangkan bagaimana ucapan-ucapan yang dipergunakan atau apa artinya, sambil menggunakan bahasanya sendiri untuk keterangan tersebut*". (Samarin, 1998:15)

It means that the speaker of the informant is the source of information which completes the researcher by using the examples of language, and explaining how the utterances are used or what the meaning is, by using its own language for that explanation. To get the valid data, the researcher choose not only one informant but three people to be she informants. The use of several informants, hopefully will give advantages in describing the code mixing and code switching used by people in Ponpes Mamba'us Sholihin 3 Benjeng-Gresik. In this research, the source data be gotten from several informants, they are the Mamba'us Sholihin's people who have been chosen.

3.3 The Subject of the Study

The subject of this study are the people in Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin 3 Kecamatan Benjeng Kabupaten Gresik.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The success or failure of research depends on the techniques that are used. The data in this study is presented in the form of code mixing and code switching, the context of code mixing and code switching and the reason of Mamba'us

Sholihin's people used code mixing and code switching. They are collected from the informants through recording their daily conversation and from the interview.

In the research, the way to get the data is called data collection method. Interview, observation and documentation are the method. One research may use one method and the others need many methods. In this study the data are collected from data source through observation and interview.

The data were collected through observation. Here, it do to know in their speech and observed the conversation happen in Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin 3. Face-to-face interaction makes easier to observe the words or phrase used by Mamba'us Sholihin's people. By observing utterances typed be used Mamba'us Sholihin's people could classify the code mixing and code switching to each form. And by doing the observation, could saw natural behavior of the group being observed so with do it also could find the context of the conversation happen in their place answer three questions.

Another method that is used by is interview. This method is a best way to know a the reason of why did people used code mixing and code switching and context of mixing and code switching. For example for details of the interview question will be presented in appendix. Before doing interview must be chose the informant, decides place to make contact with the informant, and prepares the interview guide.

3.5 Instruments of the Study

The capability of someone to do a research is limited. So a researcher need instruments to help her to do the research. An instrument is very useful to help get the data as much as possible.

3.5.1 Recording

This instrument is a tape recorder with a cassette. In an observation, a tape recorder becomes significant. This instrument can keep the voice of the informant in detail. So with does it will not find a difficulty to memorize it.

3.5.2 Notes

This instrument is a book that used to write down the data that is found in her research. Most of data is obtained from these instruments. A note is needed in interviews. It is used to write the data during the conversation with the informant.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data obtained applied several steps. The first data recorded on cassettes were transcribed into written one. The transcriptions were in the forms of discourse consisting of utterances. The data were also transcribed based on the interview with the several people Mamba'us Sholihin's people.

After transcribing all of data, the second step identifying the data. Here, it is necessary to underline all related to code mixing and code switching based on the forms. It is useful way in order to make easy in analyzing the data. In this step, the data (code mixing) are identified based on the forms (word and phrase) and the reason. From that utterances them the context can be analyzed.

Furthermore the data were classified into two forms, whether they were included in words and phrase. In the form of word will be classified into three parts of speech that are verb, noun, and adjective. After classified the form of word than be continued to analysis phrase form. And finally, analysis was made and conclusions were drawn.